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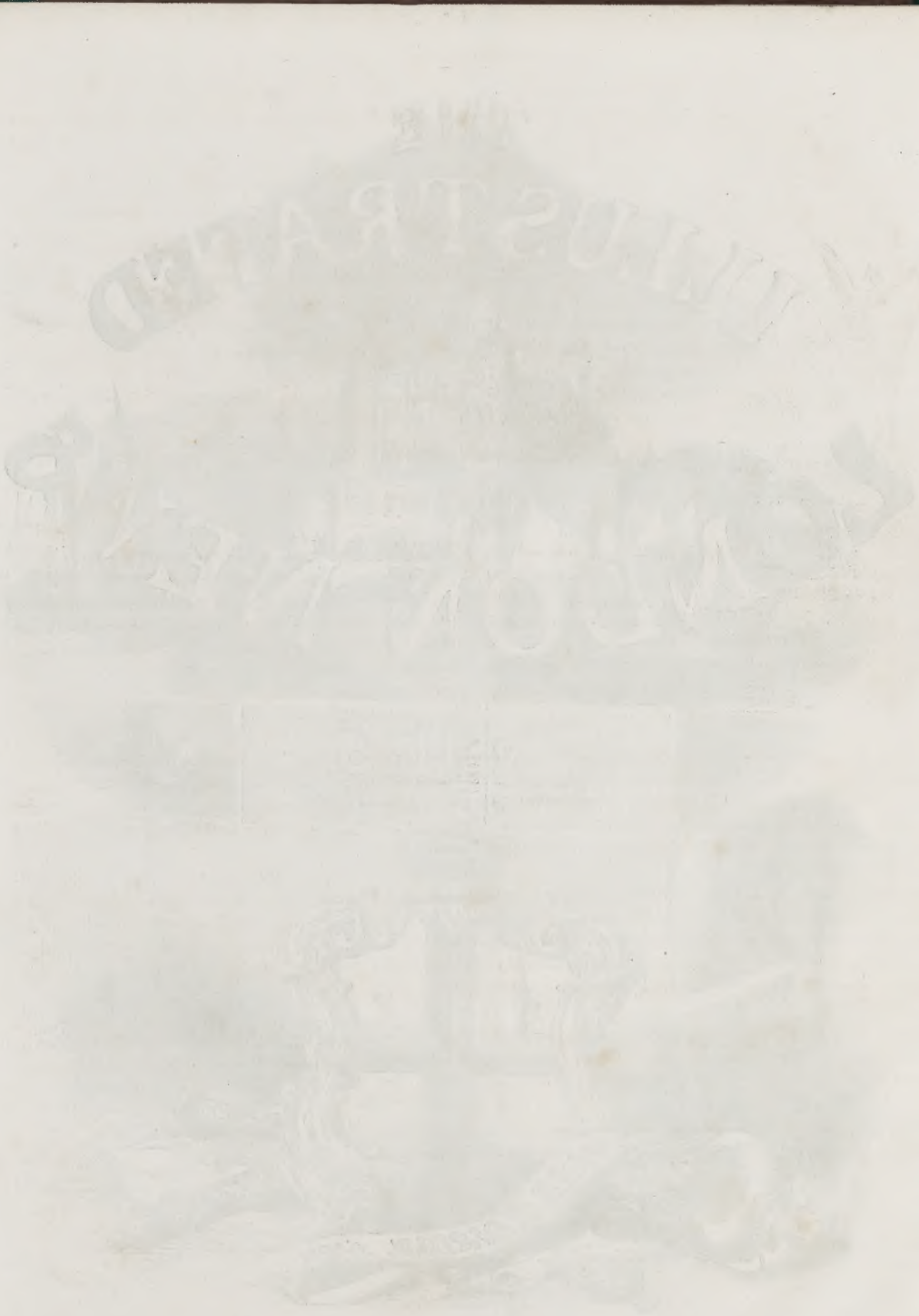

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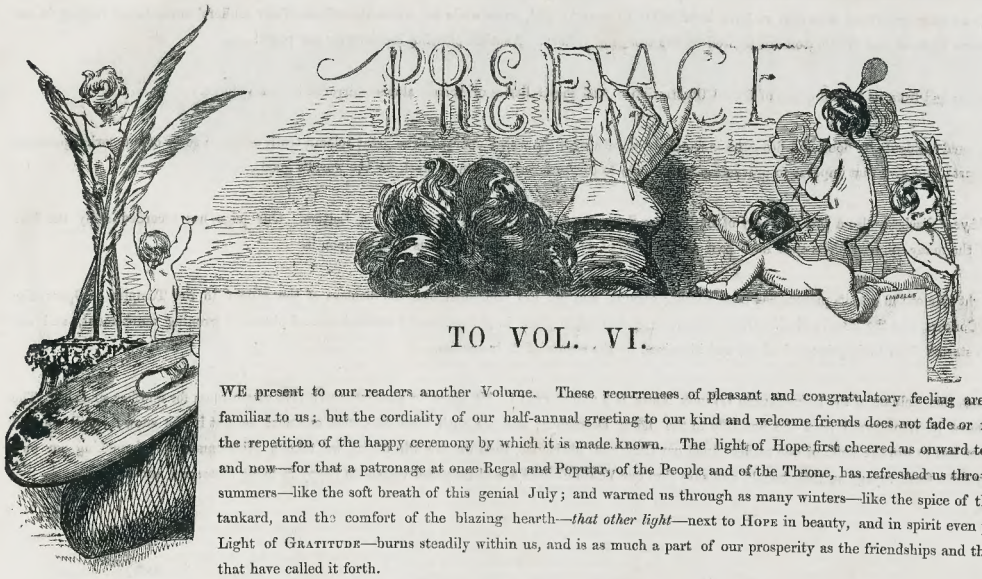


TO VOL. VI.

WE present to our readers another Volume. These recurrences of pleasant and congratulatory feeling are becoming familiar to us; but the cordiality of our half-annual greeting to our kind and welcome friends does not fade or flicker with the repetition of the happy ceremony by which it is made known. The light of Hope first cheered us onward to our task; and now—for that a patronage at once Regal and Popular, of the People and of the Throne, has refreshed us through several summers—like the soft breath of this genial July; and warmed us through as many winters—like the spice of the foaming tankard, and the comfort of the blazing hearth—*that other light*—next to Hope in beauty, and in spirit even purer—the Light of Gratitude—burns steadily within us, and is as much a part of our prosperity as the friendships and the kindness that have called it forth.

This Midsummer offering of ours comes forth in warm season; and why should it be less sunny in its spirit—less cordial in its fruit? And may we not, without immodesty, liken it to a Summer emblem in another sense—a tree in full bearing, with golden apples, like those of the Hesperides, clustering thickly upon its branches, with the glossy coating and the juicy heart—to be gathered eagerly by the tempted public, and eaten with the appetite of thirst—until the palate is moistened and the mind refreshed? These succulent edibles of Art and Knowledge are in full flavour in the summer times of a Nation's Civilization, and we rejoice that we have planted so wide an orchard, and grown so prolific a store.

To fall out of the car of metaphor into the the lap of stern reality—without, we hope, being at all injured by the tumble, or by the change of locality from Simile to Truth—we may appeal to our world of readers, whether there is not a rich harvest of Variety in the pages which we here unfold, and whether the Art and Literature, as well as the Christian Policy, and Concentrated General Intelligence, and Universal History which we have sought to focus within them—(as to a point of brilliancy that must yet radiate over wider and wider circles with every half-year's growth of popularity)—have not preserved the influence and sustained the character of this journal with a progressive spirit and a persevering will?

In glancing over the present Volume of the Illustrated London News we still find the original purpose of the Paper—as put forth in its first Address to the British People—to the letter carried out;—and we feel a loyal pride in the assurance that, in encouragement of our conduct, the approval of the Sovereign and the subject have gone—*are going*—hand in hand.

The topics of the last half year have not been altogether so eventful as those of the six months which preceded it; but they have, nevertheless, been full of spirit and interest—of prismatic variance—and changing like the forms of that inanimate Proteus to which science has given kaleidescopian renown.

The Amusements of the People present a strong and healthy feature in the Illustrations of the present Volume. The spirit of holiday has been abroad, and it is one of kindliness and good omen. Fairs and Races—Yachting—Excursionizing—*Pleasuring*—as it is called emphatically by those intelligent masses who *mean what they say*, and always give characteristic names alike to their wrongs and their enjoyments;—all these shine thick upon our summer page, and they wear a gladdening aspect. With regard to Sporting, it will be seen that we have made honourable cause with those who seek to banish roguery and insincerity, and to elevate the turf.

Royal Visits have not been altogether so important as when France and Russia crowned, upon the soil of England, the assurance of European peace; but Belgium is here now—Holland within a week will be with us; and some of her Majesty's most brilliant hours of recent festivity have been passed in the kindred society of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. These events have not been—will not be—forgotten in the pages of the Illustrated News.

The memorable "*Ball of Costume*" originated with generous impulse by our Royal Mistress, to quicken the flowing of the gold of the rich into the hives of poore industry—to stimulate trade—stir the Peerage into activity for the benefit of the people—to present, moreover, in unrivalled splendour

the stateliness of a former period reflecting back its brilliancy in the magnificence of a Modern Court;—these were facts that have become history through our columns, and have found upon our page a reflex worthy of the grandeur of the subject, and of the motives of benevolence which first called it into life.

A Grand National Review at Sea—an inspection, by the adopted child of Britannia, of her wooden walls—by the Isle-throned Lady of her Ocean-defenders—is another gratifying memorial we have been happy to record; and, even while we write, the echoes of our soldiers' muskets are ringing in our ears from where Victoria and Wellington are fronted by the troops of victory. Another pleasing incident for our page!

Science has had from us its full quota of liberal Illustration. And the Galleries of Art are almost mirrored in our Volume.

A few dismal accidents by flood and fire—the melancholy warnings of the world—point to the great solemn truth of life in some of the darker passages of the book's art; and give that impetus to prevention and rebuke to carelessness which must work for the world's good.

The half-year discloses also a vast Obituary of Statesmen, Senators, Lawyers, Divines, and Men of Letters. Our page has recorded sadly the dear memorials of the many mighty spirits that have past away. The portraiture of departed genius is thick upon it.

The bright side of the world's picture has been stirring enough, and art has flourished over the displays of the Muses, in the Temples of Opera, the Drama, the Concert, and the Festive Hall. Great improvement has taken place in the prosperity of theatres and places of evening amusement, and our columns are starred from their galaxy of talent, and illumined by the scenes of their success.

In a word, this Volume of the Illustrated London News, is a casket FULL! No space for another gem! No gleam-room for another sparkle! The fresh path must be Winterward from the hot July to the hoary December; and we shall have to gather our next harvest in the snow! Still we will endeavour not less to win the smile of our readers upon our Christmas obeisance, than we now win it—as we take a Midsummer *Congé*, making our own farewell only for a fresh voyage on their behalf, and sure that our Volume—like a well freighted vessel—is happy in being *homeward* BOUND.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 140.—Vol. VI,] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE NEW YEAR.

EVERY moment is a point standing between the Present and the Past, but not thus can every moment be regarded; they vanish too swiftly to be seized by reflection. Days elapse with almost as little note; even weeks and months depart, and leave but dim and vague impressions. It is not till we stand on the limits of the larger portions of time that we note them "by their loss." Thus, though the passing Hour may not awaken a thought, it is not so with the passing Year. It is impossible, when that which has witnessed so much of human chance, change, and passion, is joining "the years beyond the Flood," not to pause, and, looking back on the Past through Memory, and on the Future through Hope, reflect awhile on all the old year has left us, and all the new one is likely to bring.

Such reflections are by no means altogether mournful, for we find the New Year is generally welcomed among us with gladness, as if men were "not unrejoiced" to see the other face of old Janus. Twelve months have made us familiar enough with the departing guest; we hasten his going, and speed the farewell we take of him; we are not ungrateful for his good, nor peevish with him for his evil; it is not in anger we part, though, perhaps, with something of weariness; he is "a tale that is told;" he is exhausted; he has run through his changes, and we begin to say, "Friend, thou art tedious." So as he sits with us in his last hours, we make them cheerful ones, and dismiss him from our hearth as we received him to it—with festivity. He hears his last song, drinks his last cup, and, as the foot of his successor crosses the threshold, he vanishes into the darkness of the Abyss of the Past, and we meet him no more for ever.

He leaves with us varied memories, dark or bright according to our own deeds in his presence; he leaves many tokens of his course, which, sad or pleasant, none can escape. But all this only makes the New Year more welcome. It awakens new hopes, fresh energies, and often better resolves; and, however vain the year as it becomes old may prove them to be, they give a charm to the time and a character to the season, of which it were a pity to see it deprived. At this time, too, we look back, and sum up all that the past year has borne to us; it were well if it could always be done in a kindly spirit—if the good alone could be retained, and the evil the old year saw among us be passed over, and like the faults of a departed friend, be "not remembered in his epitaph."

A History of 1844—though we cannot indulge in such a retrospect with sufficient minuteness—will be neither uninteresting nor unsatisfactory. As a nation we have been prosperous; peace and plenty have blessed the land, and beneath their happy influence commerce has flourished. Nearly every branch of industry has been employed; the revenue has increased; the interest of our enormous debt has been raised with more facility; the abundance of capital seeking for investment created a competition that enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to dictate terms to the public creditor; even the Income-tax has been borne with far less dissatisfaction than could have been expected. The reverse of all this would have been painfully manifest in a year of dearth, of commercial embarrassment, or of disturbed and uneasy relations with Foreign States. But, luckily, England and France, the two great nations of Europe, are ruled by men, who, knowing well what war is, do their best to avoid it; they do not deem it a point of honour "greatly to find quarrel in a straw," and do not draw the sword to do what can be better done by explanation. Offences will come, but the folly and rashness of badly chosen subordinates are not permitted to set the world in a blaze.

Peace and plenty are much, but they are not all; and, examining more closely, the brightness of the picture is not without shadows, and dark ones too. The external peace is not internal content; in the prosperity all do not share; in the plenty all do not participate; and far down in the depths of society lie restless, unquiet, and dangerous elements. To deal with these is becoming more and more the engrossing question. The proof of this is the attention now paid to subjects with which politics are only indirectly connected. Parks and gardens, in the vicinity of populous towns; better habitations for the working classes; more perfect drainage to remove a constant source of disease; baths and washing houses, to place cleanliness of clothes and person within the reach of all;—all these plans for social improvement have taken, during the past year, a more definite form, and some of them have been actually commenced. The brilliant achievements of war, and the noisy triumphs of party and policy, rarely have such beneficial results. These alone are sufficient to make 1844 a year worthy of remembrance.

Nor has it been wanting in a more extrinsic interest. Three monarchs have been the guests of the Queen of England; the stern Autocrat of Russia, who acknowledges no law but his own will; the sagacious and clear-headed King of the French; and the mild, unobtrusive, and science-loving ruler of Saxony, have all sojourned for a space at the English Court. The etiquette that separates Sovereigns from their subjects, keeps them equally apart from each other, but we have seen the conventional barrier broken through. Monarchs are putting off their state; let us hope their people will divest themselves gradually of their mutual prejudices. Steam is smoothing the path over oceans; wealth and skill are covering the earth with those iron marvels on which the same wonder-working power traverses with almost the speed of wind; and will yet bring the capitals of the world into easy communication with each other. It will take years, perhaps ages, to develop all the results of these changes, but it is evident the past year and the one on which we have just entered, will have had their full share in producing them.

Of all that is passing around us, our pages, we trust, abundantly prove we are no idle or unobservant spectators. Not a word should we say of ourselves, but that on the opening of a New Year, we may do so neither unfitly nor ungracefully, combined as it must be with a hearty and unreserved acknowledgment of the appreciation our labours have received from the people of England. Nor is it confined to our native clime and country. The language of art is universally comprehended, and by it we have the satisfaction of knowing we address a continental and European public as well as our own. The greatest share of our attention is, of course, given to home occurrences, but the scenes and events of other lands contribute their interest to our pages.

The Pollings and Processions of an American President's Election, and the Storming of a Hill Fort in India, are alike observed and sketched for us. From the extreme east to the extreme west, wherever the actions of men are awakening man's curiosity—

> We have our eyes upon them, and their deeds
> Come to us on the wind.

The opening of a new year is generally a period of resolve, of promise, and of profession. We have them not to make; we have only to give our readers the assurance, that, with energy, not only unabated, but increased, we shall pursue our course, hoping to preserve our popularity by the same means that gained it. And with this assurance, we lay before them our first number for 1845.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVER, OFF FISH BAY, WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

GALLANT CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

By the *Gazette* of Friday, the 27th ult., the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received from Commodore Jones, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's squadron on the west coast of Africa, a letter, inclosing one from Commander Scott, of the Hyacinth, detailing the following account of the gallant and dashing behaviour of Mr. John Fran^s Tottenham, mate of the Hyacinth. On the 12th of August, in or about lat. 15 deg. south, long. 11 deg. 30 min. east, when off Fish-bay, Commander Scott sent Mr. Tottenham, in a four-oared gig, with one spare hand, to communicate with the Portuguese Governor.

The weather became thick, and he missed his port, but knowing that the ship was working along the coast, anchored for the night, and pulled to the

southward. On the morning of the 13th, he discovered a brig at anchor, without colours, and saw her slip and make sail, on which he gave chase; being to windward, and the breeze light, he was enabled to approach her weather quarter, and fire a musket-a-head to induce her to heave to and show her colours; this and a second were disregarded, but a port was opened and a gun run out and brought to bear on the boat, which caused the officer to pull into the starn part of the vessel, and the brig commenced firing musketry, while the others got the gun on the poop, and pointed it at the boat. Mr. Tottenham now commenced firing, as fast as the spare hand could load for him, being just able to keep way with the brig; having hit four of the men on board, they left the gun, and, after firing about a dozen minutes, finding they were unable to weather the land or tack without being boarded by the brig, they ran her high on shore, and abandoned her to the number of 15, including 3 wounded men, one subsequently mortally wounded (since dead), on board.

In the evening of the afternoon the brig was discovered on shore from the mast-head of the Hyacinth, which stood in and anchored, on her coming to, when she proved to be of 200 tons, without papers, a Brazilian ensign in the cabin, fully equipped for conveying about 1000 slaves, two guns of four pounds calibre loaded, a barrel of powder, and a quantity of langridge shot, a number of muskets, swords, and bayonets on the deck. Almost every bullet expended in the gig was traced to the gun-carriage, or its immediate vicinity on the poop.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, we are happy to add, promoted Mr. John Francis Tottenham, mate of the Hyacinth, to the rank of lieutenant.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following Impromptu, on reading an account of the single-handed attack upon a slave-ship :—

"Alone I did it."—SHAKSPEARE.

Oh! ne'er had Honour in the cause of Glory,
A brighter event of sweetest to relate—
Oh! ne'er had Muse to consecrate in story
A worthier name, brave Tottenham, than thine!
With single-handed bravery,
Against a host of Slavery,
Thou stood'st the fight
In dauntless might,
To prove how nerv'd the arm can be
That's rais'd in cause of Liberty!
The Hero of a Hundred Fights
Can never taste the pure delights
Of thy good generous heart—
His calling is to make untimely graves—
Thine to emancipate, not make men slaves,—
Which takes the better part?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

No sober Englishman can imagine what Paris is from 12 o'clock on the last day of December for 24 hours afterwards. It is no slight task to collect one's thoughts and reminiscences such a day as this, when all the combustible elements of the French character are alight. The whole population is running madly up and down, embracing at home, or careering for salutes in the streets. Porters, servants, maids, following their masters and mistresses about, all loaded with comfits, bouquets, and every form of knick-knackery and presents. In the meantime, the drums are beating to arms, and the messengers flying right and left, assembling every functionary from the simple *garde nationale* up to the counsellor of state, or peer of France—all having to visit in ceremony some dozen or more of superiors, if not even the King himself: whilst in spite of indescribable hurry, speed is impossible, since on his journey from his own house to the place of rendezvous each man has to embrace at least a hundred friends or comrades. To procure an exemption, of peace, in order to write this letter, I began by kissing the whole house from the porter's wife to the old lady on the fifth floor, and then I barricaded the door against the battery of salutes levelled against my corporeal frame, the noise is maddening. The scene presented by the streets of Paris at this moment is truly local and characteristic. The festivities of the *jour de l'an* are as yet unaffected by the increasing ascendancy of English fashion, which is visible in everything else, and has even tinged the atmosphere with its sombre hue. Last Thursday, a fog emulating any of those in your metropolis, enveloped all Paris as in the darkness of Erebus; such a scene was never presented to the eyes of any living Parisian. At half-past five o'clock the coachmen were obliged to descend from their seats, to lead the horses. The darkness became more intense as the evening advanced; gendarmes were posted along in all directions with torches to light the passengers; in addition to this, many speculators established directly a sale of lanterns and torches—but all in vain. Even with this assistance it was impossible to see a step before one. Many pleasure-seekers, leaving their houses for the theatre, remained several hours on the road, equally unable to advance or return home. The Duchesse de Caen gave a brilliant concert that night, to which many princes were invited, but not above half of them appeared. The rest lost their way, in their endeavours to reach the Palais Luxembourg, which is at the further extremity of the town. Numerous were the fêtes that night, and the insufficiency of the Paris police was more than ever felt. It is to be hoped that attention will be directed to this point, and that some provision may be made for the safety of night passengers.

Amongst the most brilliant balls given lately in high society, have been those of Mrs. G——d, at which the mazurka was danced with great success; and of the Prince Talleyrand, which was honoured by the presence of our most distinguished *élégantes*. Balls and *fêtes* are still rare; however, the pleasures of the season creep on but slowly. Even the gaiety attendant on a Royal marriage, and the addition of a numerous court to the princes as a centre of attraction, have failed to give to Paris its wonted animation. Many high families are in mourning, in others some sad event has taken away all inclination for gaiety.

You remember the sad affair of the young Count de Maupas, who killed, in a transport of anger, a workman who had insulted him. His acquittal by the jury only, surrounded by the circumstances of his crime, is now suffering under a severe ophthalmic disease, brought on by the incessant tears he has shed since that deplorable event. On the other hand, you see the daughter of a noble family, Mdlle. de Bourbon, granddaughter of Marshal Moncey, Duke of Conegliano, taking the veil at the Hospital of St. Jacques de Besançon.

Some sensation has been created by the return of the Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, whose doings in Otaheite created such disturbance in our Cabinets, and endangered the peace of Europe. You have heard of the "sword of honour" prepared for him by the turbulent spirits of the warparty. He has, we hear, declined it, and disclaimed as dishonourable any attempt at creating a sympathy for himself at the expense of the Government under which he serves. Another instance of this submission, the instant of his arrival, although it was in the middle of the night, he repaired to the house of the Minister of the naval department, and called him up from his bed. He had the honour of escorting to Europe the Prince of Aquila and his wife, the sister of the Emperor of Brazils, who have arrived on a visit at Paris, after taking the place of the King and Queen of the Belgians, who left Paris on the 30th, the political storm in his cabinet having had time to blow over whilst he was in Paris.

The principal *lion* of Parisian society at this moment, is M. Felicien David, a new musician, a star, who in the enthusiasm he creates, is compared to Rossini, and certainly, if his genius equal those of which he has already given, it is of a more original order than any composer who has yet appeared. The last performance of his musical ode, entitled "The Desert," was attended by the Arab Chiefs now in Paris; but they must have been strangely disappointed to discover the analogy betwixt the noisy instrumentation of an orchestra, and the scenery of their native land.

To the astonishment of the Parisians themselves, Mdlle. Rachel, the fair miracle of French tragedy, re-appeared for the first time at the *Français* the other night, for the benefit of a veteran of the Buskin, and the theatre was tolerably empty. The ridiculous claims are more fortunate than the ovations to Mascrady appear to have neither limit nor end to them. Mr. Mitchell will do well to make hay whilst the sun shines. If the rays of French favour are intense, they are transient indeed. Ojeda, the new Spanish dancer, made his *début* at last at the Italian Opera, but failed. The lesson is successful, but it is in symphonic odes and in English tragedians.

PARIS FASHIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

January 1st., 1844.

For once our volatile Parisians, under the influence of a new fashion, have been like the punctilious lords of the *ancien régime*, freezing themselves at the door, in the struggle of courtesy and precedence, and arresting the progress of general recreation. The superior vogue of the *vie de chateau* has prevented even those *élégantes* already long since returned, from giving signs of their presence, and the fashion of the season have remained buried in the magic recesses of the fair leader's brains, and in the sanctuaries of the high priestesses of *la mode*. But the number of princesses; young, gay, handsome blondes and brunettes, struggling for supremacy, who now fill the family court circle, have elicited flashes from its hiding places, in spite of all resistance, and it is in this quarter that its whole power is henceforward to reside.

For dresses, the materials decided upon under their fair control, as worthy of the highest vogue, are velvets and silks, brocaded in gold—trimmings of lace being essential to complete a toilette *recherchée*. The Duchess d'Aumale —the new court star—has introduced coral, so long since banished from the list of feminine resources. She has brought with her from Naples the most beautiful ornaments of this kind, and wears them in defiance of the prejudice which assigns to blondes only the paler colours for ornament. The youthful duchess wore on her fair hair at the last reception, a small ducal coronet in coral, which was placed round the knot of hair at the back of the head. The tail on the top of each leaf composed of fine pearls. Ribbons brocaded in gold are much worn. I saw a *coiffure* of this kind worn at the Italiens the other night, by Miss B., a young American lady, who has just made her *début* in society. It was composed of sky-blue ribbons embroidered in silver; with this she wore a dress of pink silk with white stripes. These decided contrasts are still in favour, and on this occasion produced a charming effect.

One of the most striking metamorphoses in dress, is the number of caps worn by *élégantes* of all ages. No longer confined to the dowagers and chaperones, every youthful belle now adopts a cap. The prettier, the more coquettish, the more eagerly does she fly to her *marchande de mode*, for one of those exquisitely light and becoming coiffures, dignified by the name of a cap, and known as Bonnets à la Paysanne, Bonnets a la Charlotte Corday; these last are made in *guipure*. Those trimmed with jet are also in favour.

The favourite colour for dressing for the passenger in the Champs Elysées, are black and dark green. Bonnets are often made in green velvet, with a bird of Paradise. Some of our *élégantes* have adopted the most brilliant colours for their bonnets, particularly one lady, who is generally seen in the Bois, who wore the other day a satin bonnet, *colour de feu*, with a rich trimming of black lace. An attempt has been made to revive *capotes*, but it has failed. The favourite dresses at this moment, are those placed in front, over a cambric corsage, the sleeves rounded at the edges, and rather short, only just large enough to allow for the passage of the under sleeve. Gimp is still used for trimmings. The number of Arabs now in Paris has brought back the Moorish fashions. Burnous have resumed their vogue as evening wrappers.

Amidst the numberless, and generally short-lived, caprices of the votaries of fashion, must be noticed one that has gained some ground amongst the most distinguished *élégantes*, that of wearing every article of dress of the same colour, from the coiffure even to the shoes. The Countess de B—— wore, the other night at the Opera, a dress of white cachemire, with white *pieds d'alouette* in her hair; and in a box further on, was seen the beautiful Duchess d'Istria, in a black lace dress, trimmed with jet, and black gloves. This sombre costume relieved by a splendid diadem in gold, encircling the forehead. Velvets are only worn in very light colours for the evening, but materials brocaded in gold or silver have the highest vogue. This material is also used for fancies. That which cannot fail to strike all observers in the present fashions, is the increased and lavish use of every costly material; whilst the ruin that last season's career of fashion has produced in society, is marked by the absence of some of the best known and most brilliant of its former leaders.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from France this week is of peculiar importance. There has, very unexpectedly, been a Ministerial crisis, or, at least, a serious check, calculated to lead to one. The first indication of the decaying influence of the Cabinet, was observable in the election of a President to succeed M. Sauzet to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was obtained. There were two ballots, and the numbers at the close of the second were—

For M. Sauzet	..	..	177
For M. Dupin	..	..	129
Majority	..	..	48

It was said in the Chamber that only two Ministers (MM. Guizot and Duchatel) were favourable to M. Sauzet, and that he would have lost his election but for the hostility of M. Dupin to the Church, which threw into the scale in favour of his competitor his votes and those of the majority of Legitimists.

The next indication was of a still more serious character. A ballot took place for the election of the Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries; the result of which was that Messrs. Salvandy and Bignon, Ministerial candidates, were chosen, but M. Dufaure, the Opposition candidate, was also successful. The election of a fourth Vice-President was postponed till a subsequent day, when the struggle was between M. De Belleyme, the Ministerial candidate, and M. Billault, who was supported by the Opposition. The result was as follows:—

For M. De Belleyme	..	..	174
For M. Billault	..	..	168

The secretaries appointed were the same as last year, namely, Messrs. Lacrosse, the Opposition candidate, who obtained 190 votes; De Pépoey, 189; Boissy d'Anglas, 188; and Lascases, 176. The last three are Ministerialists. The second Opposition candidate, M. Havin, had 162 votes.

The selection of the Ministerial candidate as the eighth Vice President by a majority of four only created considerable excitement in the Chamber of Deputies, and out of the house it was everywhere considered in the light of a serious defeat. The Opposition papers had, of course, highly elated at this result, and even the Ministerial *Débats* admits the gravity of the circumstance, but affects to believe that the general supporters of the Government are yet sufficiently numerous to prevent its overthrow. The *Débats* says, 189:

"We must now wait for the discussion on the address. We do not endeavour to conceal what there is in the first proceeding of the Chamber to excite regret; but we are the more inclined to hope that the majority will have had too much reason to rely upon its intelligence and its devotedness to the policy of order and peace. We may be taken by surprise, and there may be intrigues concealed in the dark which may be revealed by a discussion; but the discussion of the tribune will throw a light upon these intrigues and render surprise impossible. We shall see whether the 168 persons who voted for M. Billault are prepared for a change of policy, or merely vote for a change of Ministry. We are as firmly of opinion as before, that the majority will maintain its policy. If a change of Ministry is desired, France will be cautious to search into its representatives are who wish to substitute M. Billault for M. Guizot."

On the other hand, there are reports that the Ministry of M. Guizot will not survive the debate on the address. M. Guizot is said to have had the most extraordinary exertions to avert what has taken place. He is reported to have spent the whole of Sunday driving from the hotel of the British Embassy to the Tuileries, and to have had a long interview on the 1st with Marshal Soult, the Chancellor, and other influential members of the Chamber, recruiting votes for the election. The King is said to have affected the greatest indifference respecting the result, and to have told M. Billault after De Belleyme, and the fate of the Ministry. His Majesty had a long conference with Count Molé, and the next morning with Count de Montalivet. The Duke Pasquier, whose high character for talent and integrity, since the death of Prince Talleyrand, was also of late a constant visitor at the Tuileries. A courier had been despatched to hasten the return of Marshal Bugeaud, and Marshal Valée has of late frequently transacted business with the Duke de Nemours.

Another event of a melancholy character has occurred, calculated very seriously to augment the difficulties of the Ministry. M. Villemain is distinguished as a scholar, and for his attainments as a philosopher and a statesman, has been seized with alarming illness, and has become insane.

The *Moniteur* announces that the long expected resignation of M. Villemain his deep regret at seeing him retire from office, and publishes a royal ordonnance accepting his resignation, and charging M. Dumon, the Minister of Public Works, with the duties of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

The *Presse* has the following in reference to this Ministerial crisis. Some of our readers may, perhaps, not be aware that this journal is generally acknowledged as the organ of M. Molé. It is on a coalition with the partisans of this statesman, that the Ministerial defeat is to be attributed.

"The fact of M. Dufaure having been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Billault having on the second ballot received an increased number of votes, while those of his competitor, M. de Belleyme, declined in number, are matters whose political signification is not disputed by any journal, nor even by those most strictly attached to the existence of the Ministry. Already the formation of a Ministry is spoken of, announced which would represent the coalition of the two centres, and in which would embrace, under the Presidency of Count Molé, Messrs. Salvandy, Bignon, and Billault. If the Ministry ought to fail, the Chamber ought not to overthrow it in silence on a question of persons. It ought to wait the debate on the address; it ought to wait until the Ministerial question of policy discussed and fully put to the vote. The present Ministry must not have the same conclusion as that of the 12th of May. To conquer it will be glorious, to smother it would be disgraceful."

The *Courrier Français* is of opinion that if M. Guizot eventually ascribe the alleged indifference of Louis Philippe to his dissatisfaction at the coldness with which he was received at the opening of the Chambers. His Majesty is reported to have said, "the services rendered me by Guizot, are not to be paid by Guizot, I must have a Ministry under whom *Vive le Roi!* shall be cried, and I may review the National Guard."

Another untoward circumstance, just at this moment, is the arrival of M. Dupetit-Thouars from Tahiti. Upon this event the *Revue de Paris* says:—

"The circumstances attending Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars's return to France, may give an idea of the perplexity of the Government, regarding the Otaheite question. The Ministry had sent him, by different channels, pressing instructions, among which was an order to land at Brest, and not at Cherbourg, where the town and National Guards were left to prepare for him a brilliant reception. The Coquette corvette waited for him at Rio Janeiro with despatches as early as the month of July, while the Ariane moved in search of him on the coast of Chili, with instructions of the same nature. When he arrived at Rio Janeiro, the Emperor of the Brazils received the admiral and the officers of the Reine Blanche with the greatest honours, and Princess Januaria being on the point of proceeding to Europe with her husband, the Count d'Aquila, Admiral Dupetit-Thouars claimed the honour of receiving her on board the frigate. The Princess accepted the offer with gratitude, and in the most gracious way apologized to the captain of the English frigate Cleopatra, who had made her the same offer. These various circumstances detained the Reine Blanche at Rio, and the Ministry feeling that

proceedings of Congress were important. In the Senate on the 3rd, Mr. M'Duffie introduced a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The resolution provides that the first eight articles of the treaty rejected by the Senate last Session, shall be the fundamental law of the union between the United States and Texas, so soon as the supreme authorities of that Republic shall agree to the same; and, also that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed period after the ratification of the treaty compact, shall be done immediately, on the like particular ratification of the authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to the resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A similar joint resolution was also reported in the House. On the following day Mr. Rhett introduced the bill of last Session, providing for the "re-annexation of Texas;" and this was also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It appears by these papers that an angry and of course lengthy correspondence has taken place between the United States, Mexico, Texas, France, and England, with respect to annexation; and the most important facts disclosed in which are, that in pursuance of instructions received from Mr. Calhoun, to "use strong language," Mr. Shannon, the United States Minister to Mexico, at once proceeded to do so, by protesting, "in the most solemn form," against the invasion of Texas, and against the manner in which Mexico was acting towards that country.

It was even reported that Mr. Shannon had suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico. The remainder of the correspondence shows that Texas, alarmed by the threats of an invasion by Mexico, applied to the United States Government for the fulfilment of Mr. Murphy's pledge of military assistance and protection. This fact was adverted to in the reply to the application, which declined rendering the assistance on the ground that the promise was to be in force only while the treaty was pending; and as the treaty had failed to be in force only while the treaty was pending; and as the treaty had fallen with it. The Mexican Congress had unanimously voted an approval of the replies of the Mexican Minister (M. Rejon) to Mr. Shannon.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. The *New York Sun*, of the 14th Dec. has the following:—"The southern mail of this afternoon brings us startling intelligence from Vera Cruz, under date 21st of November. The Legislatures of the departments of Aguas-Calientes, Querétaro, San Luis Potosi, and Zacatecas have united with the Legislature of Jalisco in declaring against the Government of Santa Anna, and in favour of the revolution. Vera Cruz is said to have also declared for the revolutionists, but this is contradicted. Santa Anna is reported to have taken flight, and was daily expected at Vera Cruz, *en route* for the island of Cuba, where it is said he intends to seek refuge for the present.

COMMERCIAL.—NEW YORK PRICES.—There is no change of any moment in the price of the dividend-paying stocks since the last post-week, but the rate is decreasing. Bills on London from 110 to 109½. No material change in the cotton market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15. The recent extraordinary and sudden rise in Pennsylvania State, Fives has excited much attention, and may induce many to speculate in them, whereas there never was a time when speculators should be more cautious, particularly as to the views of Mr. Shunk, the new Governor of the State, are not yet known. The Fives rose in a few days from 68 to 73. They are now 72.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament met, as appointed, on the 28th ult.; and the House of Assembly having chosen a speaker in the person of Sir Allan M'Nab, who was opposed for that office by Augustus M. Morin, his excellency the Governor General delivered, on the succeeding day a speech, in which he gave a favourable account of the condition of the country. His excellency announced that many subjects in which the welfare of the country was deeply interested, would be submitted for consideration. Among others the improvement of the education of the people.

Lower Canada, Montreal in particular, has again been the scene of fatal and disgraceful rioting, immediately ensuing on the elections, and originally springing from the lamentably malignant animosity existing between the contending parties. Two men have been killed, a number wounded, and verdicts of wilful murder returned against several individuals implicated in the disturbances.

THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.

The Reine Blanche has arrived at Brest with several numbers of the *Océanie Française*. They contain news from the island to the 14th of July, comprising long details of its present condition and of events already known. Of course, these accounts may be supposed to have a French colouring.

The last number of the *Océanie* has the following:

"At the moment of going to press her Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Carysfort, Captain Lord Paulet, appeared off the ridge which shelters the anchorage of Papeete, and, without entering, saluted the flag of our commander, which was returned by the Uranie. At the same time the Governor received a visit from Lord Paulet.

"The Carysfort brings private letters from France, which came *viâ* Panama, with dates up to the 26th of February, but no despatch for the Governor, nor a single journal. The Governor has only received a letter from Admiral Hotham who commands one of King Louis Philippe's ships in the South Seas, announcing that a French journal, which had reached Valparaiso, gave intelligence that the whaler Elizabeth, which left Tahiti without the knowledge of Mr. Pritchard, had arrived at Brest with several numbers of the *Océanie*, containing despatches, informing the Government of the motives which forced Admiral Dupetit Thouars to convert the Protectorate of Tahiti into an absolute possession of the island, had made her passage there in ninety five days.

"The same journal, of the date 29th of February, says, that after the reception of the despatches we have mentioned, his Majesty Louis Philippe could not accept the full possession, but must adhere to the Protectorate. We repeat, that the Governor has not received any official despatches, but nevertheless, on reading the letter sent to him from Valparaiso, he thought it his duty to send the chief of his staff on board the Basilisk, with a letter to Queen Pomare, acquainting her with the state of affairs, and inviting her to come on board the Uranie, to receive the communication. Lieutenant Lavaud was the bearer and of the captains of the Carysfort and Basilisk. Pomare replied that she had determined not to land, but would go to Borabora, and there wait the conclusion of the affair."

The *Océanie* of July 7th, contains a long summary of the recent expeditions against the insurgents, and then gives textually the report of Captain Bouard, of the Uranie, stating minutely the whole of his proceedings in the affair of Pomavara.

That paper also contains several anecdotes of the wives of natives, who took part with the French against their fellow countrymen. According to this journal, they followed their husbands, fought with them, and displayed extraordinary courage. It gives a curious account of the trial of a native chiefs friendly to the French, on a charge of treason against the Governor. The man was brought before the Governor bound, and a chief stood by his side with a drawn sword, waiting only for a signal to kill him; but the Governor insisted upon a new inquiry, the result of which was favourable to the prisoner, and he was set at liberty. On the following day, however, he was arrested on a charge of having conspired against the life of the chief who saved his existence. The law of Queen Pomare, of a new code containing the penalty of death by hanging, was the most severe punishment that could be inflicted upon a native at Tahiti. A letter from Papeeti, July the 8th, written by a Frenchman, and addressed to the *Océanie*, contains the following:

"The insurgents have become remarkably bold; to say the truth, the entire district of Hitia'a is in a state of insurrection, and the natives, who are friendly to us, are obliged to keep under arms. Their wives and children are in the mountains, and they are in a state of constant alarm. This kind of war, the natives have too frequently recourse to it. The captain of the Uranie has contracted for some supplies with a colonist who had a property at the Isle of Pâques, and who had left it to the care of the natives of the island. Our sailors performed the labour, and received two thirds of the produce. The property has just been pillaged, and the house burned down. Our missionaries have also been victims. Their residence, which was a perfect palace for this country, has experienced the same fate, and everything indicates that the mischief will not stop here. We must not, however, despair. The presence in our roads of the English steamer Salamander will, without doubt, engage the natives to make the captain's cause their own. It is said that a large number of the natives of Tahiti have already joined the insurgents; he has with him, they say, the power of the Pritchard party, and the latter, they add, will attack Papeiti Tuesday or Wednesday next. The Salamander will assist on the part of the representatives of England, Lastly"

One of the reports to the French Governor announces the death of an English missionary, whose name is given in a private letter as Makian. This unfortunate gentleman was, it is said, standing on a balcony looking at the troops when the natives opened their fire upon the French, and he received a ball, which killed him immediately.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Bentinck steamer at Suez, news has been received from Calcutta to the 16th of November, and from China to the 31st of October. The most important fact received from India is the information of the suppression of the insurrection at Kolapore. Considerable uneasiness is felt on the account of Capt. Alcock, of the 40th N. I., on his way to Neemuch. We learn from Egypt that the postal treaty between this country and the Pacha has received Mehemet Ali's signature and has been sent home for ratification. Although the particulars of the agreement have not been made public, it is believed that it is based on the same principles as the one made with the French Government for the India mails proceeding thence to France, and that Mehemet Ali will receive an amount of postage on the mails passing through Egypt to and from India, at the rate of 6s. per lb. on letters, and 1s. per lb. on newspapers. The term is for five years. The mails will be conveyed through the country by the Viceroy at his own expense, and will be accompanied by an English messenger. The following is a general summary of the events of the previous month from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of the 16th November.

"The past month has not been prolific in events of a very stirring character. The insurrection in the Kolapore country, which proved to be of a more serious character than we supposed when last we wrote, has been put down, and the disturbed districts seem to be tolerably quiet. In this Presidency nothing of a very important character has occurred. The Governor General is still at the Presidency, and rumour is silent on the subject of any intended move from the seat of government. He appears to be quietly perfecting himself in the business of his administration; and such indications as have yet been manifested seem to point to a tranquil and pacific government, prepared with good to the people of the soil. There is no talk of a war in the Punjaub, or any other immediate employment of our troops. Even the civil war, which many anticipated, in that long-agitated country, cannot be said to have broken out. There was a deal of vapouring between the two chiefs, Heera and Golab Singh, but they were not in earnest, and nothing came of all their menaces. They have now come to a pacific understanding, and matters will speedily be settled, though, probably, only to be disturbed again. In the meanwhile, Sawun Mull, the Governor of Moultan, one of the most able and energetic, and, at the same time, the most moderate and respectable of the Seikh Chiefs, has been gathered to his fathers. He was shot by a malefactor, whilst sitting on the judgment seat, and after lingering for a few days died of his wounds. He has been succeeded by his son, Mool Raj. The intelligence from Affghanistan is, as usual, not very clear and reliable, but it would seem that the dangers which Dost Mahomed apprehended from the designs of the Usbegs and Turcos have blown over; that his supremacy in the Hindoo Koosh have rolled back the tide of invasion, and that the intrigues of Bokhara have been defeated. From the latter place Dr. Wolff has emerged in safety."

We subjoin the particulars of the murder of Captain Alcock:—The Deputy Quartermaster-General, Captain Alcock, left Cawnpore by palkee gawk for Agra, from whence he intended to march to Neemuch, and had dined by invitation at Mrs. Clarkson's house, at Mynpooree, and left in high health and spirits towards evening. At Bhoorsah Tallao, he was attacked by a dacoitee gang; he got out of his palkee, and defended himself with his sword until his sepoy guard came to his assistance, when he ran towards the village calling for assistance, and one of the dacoits then shot him dead. He was mistaken for the magistrate, Mr. Unwin, who had been hunting after this gang, and he (Mr. Unwin) also left Mynpoore by dawk, and, alone, that evening arrived at the village two hours after, to find Captain Alcock sacrificed to the vengeance of these wretches for him. He returned with the body to Mynpoore, which was buried with all due honours. The same leader of the dacoitee attempted Captain Tudor's life last year!

SUICIDE OF THE RAJAH OF BERHAMPORE.—Rajah Kissenhat Roy, of Berhampore, shot himself in the early part of November. According to the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the man whom he was accused of having caused to be cruelly tortured, died from the injury he had received, and the Rajah, being unable to bear the reflection of the consequences to himself, was driven to the dreadful act of self-murder. He was living at his mother's house, in Chitpore Road, where, on the day in question, he invited Mr. Streefkirk and Mr. Herklots, and asked them to witness the execution of a folded document, which he himself signed, and told them it was his last will and testament. Very shortly after these gentlemen had left him, he locked himself within a room, loaded one barrel of a double barrelled percussion gun, bent his head over the muzzle and drew the lock with his foot. He fell dead instantly. The will left behind is said to be a very lengthy one, but regularly drawn up. It is several handsome legacies are mentioned, while a magnificent portion of the estate has been willed away towards the beneficent object of founding a college, or, as the will expresses it, a "university," at Berhampore, with a hospital attached. The young Rajah has, likewise, bequeathed a handsome legacy to one of his favourite domestic servants; and likewise the interest of a sufficient sum to be given for the subsistence of the widow and orphans of the man who was tortured.

At the inquest held upon the body of the late Rajah, a verdict of "Felo de se" was returned.

The notorious Aloo Parco, together with Lewjee Amal, and Hajee Bhugaboy, have been duly convicted at Bombay, after a trial which lasted three days. The sentence of the court was, that Aloo Parco be transported for life, Lewjee Amal for 10 years, and Hajee 18 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The Scinde news to the 26th November, is that Colonel Moseley's court martial was expected to commence about the beginning of December, and we are told that Captain Lyter is placed in arrest, and is to be tried also; and it is also reported that Sir Charles Napier intends bringing both the Commanders of her Majesty's 9th and 78th Regiments to account, for their unseemly escape of nine of the condemned men from the custody of the former corps, and one, the last tried, from that of the latter.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.—Letters from Bombay to the mail give rather more favourable accounts of the state of the markets in Bengal, than was expected. The abundance of money, and the low rate of exchange, is operating in favour of the country produce, and prices being thereby imported, it, to a certain extent, re-acts in favour of imported commodities. This is very evidently the case with indigo, which, for want of something more promising to spirit of return, has been purchased to a greater extent than could have been anticipated, for the purpose of remittance. The crop, it is said, is certain to amount to 150,000 maunds

From the *Hong-Kong General Price Current* we perceive that freights have suddenly advanced from £3 to £4 per ton, supposed to have been occasioned by the eagerness of purchasers of the new congous.

There has been considerable improvement in British Cotton Piece Goods, and Long Cloths, and Shirtings.

CHINA.

The dates from China is to the 31st of October, but no news of importance is given in addition to the last received.

One of the Pachs of Egypt's Nile steamers, of 50 horse power, was recently lost near Aboukir Bay on her way from Rosetta to Alexandria. The fault is entirely ascribed to the engineer in charge, having previously, by measures. The engines of this steam boat were made at Cairo, and her boilers, of copper, are valued at £4000 sterling.

POLICE.

BURGLARY IN SOUTHAMPTON-STREET.—At Bow street on Tuesday, *Richard Elliot*, described on the police-sheet as a tobacconist, residing at No. 20, Bell street, Paddington, and *Richard Vincent*, 19, Carlisle-street, Soho, German master, an unusually large and well dressed lad, were charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Mr. Lambert, a retired tailor, residing at No. 29, Southampton-street, Strand, on the 29th December, and stealing therein various pieces of silk, linen, &c., to a considerable amount. The prisoner Elliot is the same person who was tried and acquitted, about nine months ago, at the Oxford Assizes, on a charge of having been concerned in stealing the sum of £30 from the person of the Cheltenham coach. Mr. Cadman, the assistant to Mr. Ingledew, Bow street police officer, stated that, after the robbery on the morning of Tuesday, 24th December, he left home for the purpose of going to Tunbridge Wells, from whence he returned on the following Saturday evening, when he found that his premises had been broken open, and property amounting to nearly £200 had been taken away. The articles produced formed a portion of the property, consisting of 46 yards of silk, value £180, together with nineteen pieces of linen, worth £20, and a great coat, the price of which was £4, which were found in the shop. There were also produced 100 yards of silk, which were found in a cart, and also two pieces of unmanufactured silk, all of which bore the private mark. Inspector Shackell, of the detective force, proved that he took a warrant to search the premises in the Caledonian road, and found various articles that Elliot had gone into a public-house in the Coalyard in Drury-lane, and, having watched, saw him come out about three o'clock in the afternoon with a tall man, and after following them into Lincoln's inn-fields he lost sight of them. He then returned to the public-house, and received the piece of lavender-coloured silk, consisting of seventeen yards, from the barmaid, in the name of Mr. Cadman, having gone to the prisoner's house, he saw Vincent come out, carrying a parcel, and he pursued him to the Edgware road he was stopped a second time, and found in the parcel a great deal of property which he identified, which he had missed on the premises. Thereupon he took the prisoner into custody, and found upon him the last of six £5 Bank of England notes joined together, but with different numbers and dates, two names of the Buffalo Bank, with partners in London, having been cut off the piece produced. There was also a piece of silk found in the first floor of Elliot's house, with some duplicates and half notes of part of £300 that had been stolen from the Leicester Bank. On entering the house, the prisoner desired witness and the other officer to search, and take what they liked from the premises. Witness then produced a list of the articles found.—Cross-examined: There were also two gold watches, with a chain and some plate, which he had reason for detaining.—Mrs. Dismore, landlady of the King's Arms, in the Coalyard, declared she could not swear to Elliot as he had bought the silk from her on Saturday for £1 5s. 6d., as it was handed to her through a window by another person. There were several persons in front of the bar at the time, but the silk was in the possession of the prisoner, as, according to her recollection.—Inspector Haynes after corroborating the greater part of the other inspector's statement, said that when the prisoners were confronted in the public-house, Elliot at first denied having been with Vincent, but he then owned to having met him in Lincoln's inn-fields he lost sight of them. He then returned to the public-house, and received the piece of lavender-coloured silk, consisting of seventeen yards, from the barmaid, in the name of Mr. Cadman, having gone to the prisoner's house, he saw Vincent come out, carrying a parcel, and he pursued him to

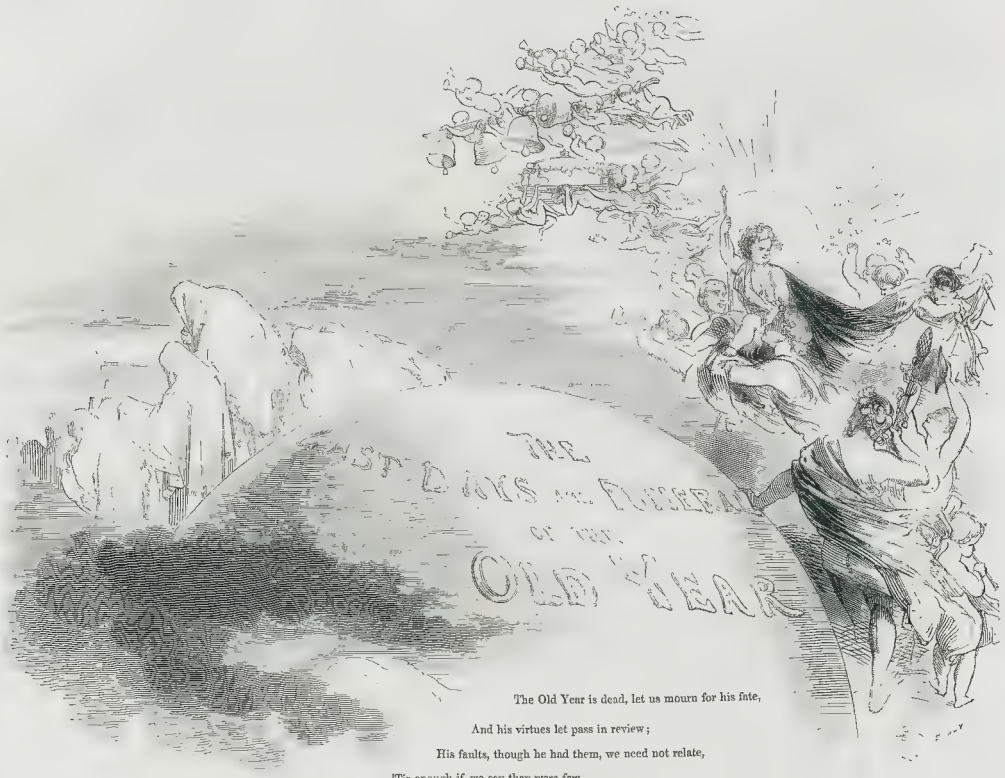
REVIEW OF TEXAN TROOPS.

The Texan capital, named Houston, after their celebrated President, is advantageously situated near the borders of the prairie country, on a branch of the Bayon Brazos. Like Galveston, it is built of wood, but on more durable plans. It numbers about three thousand inhabitants, and is altogether a thriving and—allowances being made—a beautiful city.

Our engravings show two views of these interesting places, and a vignette or one of those half military and half plebeian reviews, which the patriotic militia of the republic are at present in the habit of exhibiting to their courageous fellow-countrymen.

PORT OF GALVASTON.]

CITY OF HOUSTON—THE CAPITAL OF TEXAS.



The Old Year is dead, let us mourn for his fate,
And his virtues let pass in review;
His faults, though he had them, we need not relate,
'Tis enough if we say they were few.

In Youth he had been rather rakish and wild,
In Summer he strove to get wealthy,
In the Autumn of Life he was prudent and mild,
But then he no longer was healthy.

The fogs of November affected him much,
It was plain that he grew weaker daily,
But he told all his friends that his spirits were such
He should finish his days with them gaily.

When December came in, he had a bad cough,
His acquaintance began to presage
Their fears, that his asthma would soon take him off,
And begged he'd remember his age.

St Luke was called in as the family doctor,
And advised him to look to his diet;
And sending St. Mark, his ancestor's Proctor,
Left orders to keep him quite quiet.

In a doubtful condition full three weeks he lay,
It was thought that he yet might recover,
When feasting too freely on last Christmas Day,
The fever ensued when 'twas over.

No hope now remained, all the night he grew worse,
St Stephen was sent on the morrow;
St. John also came, but we need not rehearse
Their advice, but it filled him with sorrow.

The sweet little Innocents gathered around
His bed, when they heard he was dying;
He bade them farewell as he gazed on them round,
And they went away sobbing and crying.

Three days now he languished; at last
He seemed of this world to be tired;
And sinking on Sylvester's* bosom, he cast
A last look on his friends and expired.

ORDERS FOR THE FUNERAL.

A splendid Funeral he shall have,
Said young Lord New Year's-Day;
My Father to his silent grave
Shall all the Days convey.

Let all in decent mourning come;
He was a worthy Year,
And now he's gone unto his home,
His virtues we'll revere.

We'll lay him in Old Time's vault,
Where all his fathers lie,
And there entomb each little fault,
And praise his memory.

THE PROCESSION.

All preparations being duly made,
The funeral procession thus began:—
The Week Days all the dead march solemn played,
While Sunday walked as leader in the van.

Then on each side the road the Weeks were placed,
And every fourth† a kindled flambeau bore,
Casting a gloomy light as on they paced,
And each a cloak of funeral sable wore.

Next came the Months, each in his order due,
Drest as the painters did depict of yore,
Save that upon their left arms you might view
That each a fold of crape, as mourning, wore.

As on they went, Old Christmas Day bestrewed
The way with ivy, cypress, and with laurel;
Holly he did not use, his care which showed,
Lest with the mourners it should chance to quarrel.

Then came the Seasons in their proper line,
The Solar Months as pages held their trains;
Each wearing on his breast the brilliant sign,
Richly emblazoned, over which he reigns.

Buoyant and blithe of heart came youthful Spring,
And scarce a mourner seemed so gay as he,
As if unconscious, ever on the wing,
That season like to years must mortal be.

Summer, whose charms were somewhat hid in black,
Seemed like a lovely widow in her weeds,
Who smiles on all around, still keeping back
The grief with which her broken heart yet bleeds.

Pale, trembling Autumn, held her head depressed,
And strove to hide her sorrows, but, alas!
So thin the veil in which herself she dressed,
All could perceive her grief as on she past.

Winter—old cheerless Winter—thickly clad
In furs of sable, shivered as he went,
And seemed too cold and childish to be sad,
As if he cared but little for the event.

Then came the Body on a splendid car,
Drawn by the Hours, who slowly moved along,
All Saints were gathered round it from afar
To guard it from the pressure of the throng.

Behind, as the chief mourner, who appeared
To weep whole showers of tears, St. Swithin came,
On either hand a Saint, who often cheered
His spirits up, but both unknown to fame.

All Souls brought up the weary lengthened rear,
They as spectators went the sight to see,
And many shed an unobserved tear
To the departed Year's good memory.

THE FUNERAL.

Old Time struck one upon his solemn bell,
Just as the long procession reached the gate;
Vespers and matins, in harmonious swell,
Joined in a requiem, and bewailed his fate.

Soon as the coffin on the bier was placed,
Old Bishop Blaize the funeral service read;
And St. Cecilia, who the scene now graced,
Chanted the anthem for the pious dead.

St. George, with voice distinct, then read his style
All the attendants standing round the while.

Here to the tomb of the Years of yore,
With deep regret now bear,
The noble, venerable Year,
One thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
Son of the most renowned and dear,
By Heaven's decree,
One thousand eight hundred and forty-three;
And the grandson, ever true,
Of eighteen hundred and forty two.

Slow from the grave the mourners turned away,
And bright Aurora ushered in the day.
A record was made, the world to amuse,
And quickly dispatched to the ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

* Sylvester was Pope in the fourth century, and was canonised by the Romish Church. He died on the 31st December, 335 the day set apart for his remembrance.

† "Every fourth a kindled flambeau bore." This is intended to pourtray the Lunar Months, which are from one new Moon to another, and of which there are thirteen in a year; a Lunar Month is a little more than twenty-eight days.

NEW MUSIC.

Cathedral Chants of the XVI., XVII. and XVIII. centuries. Edited by EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, L.L.D., F.S.A. D'Almaine & Co., Soho Square.

One of the most delightful offices of the divine art of music is that of assisting in religious worship, and cold and heartless in their devotion must they be, who, like spiritual Platonists, exclude it from their Conventicles. In the sublimest, as well as most barbarous ages of antiquity, music gave the wings upon which a people's prayers were wafted to Heaven, and it only remained for modern fanaticism (or inverted idolatry) to repudiate her soothing and holy influence.

Music! oh! how faint, how weak—
Language fades before thy spell,

exclaims a modern and inspired poet—but we will not go so far—we shall content ourselves by considering music as the handmaid of poetry, and has been so from time immemorial. Now poetry of the highest order was employed in the praises of the Deity, and we always find music accompanying it. The Chants of the Hebrews, judging from their remains, must have been sublime things—the Greek Hymns, also, as appear from the fragments to Nemesis, &c. Before the establishment of Christianity, it may be said that the Romans had no music, sacred or profane. In the time of the Pontiff Gregory, some snatches of Greek music were applied to the Canticles of the Church; but not till the Reformation, here and in Germany, did sacred music assume its true dignity in its chants and chorales.

The work before us professes to be a careful collection of the best single and double chants, which are to be found in our church service; but, was it through ignorance or illiberality that the editor omitted those of STEVENSON (some of which are the most beautiful ever composed, uniting graceful melody with old quaint harmony), Smith, Matthews, Warren, Weyman, &c., which can hold their heads with the highest? The Cathedral choirs of Dublin, in the writer's memory, were the first in the world, under the direction of that little known, but yet great man (to come out some day), Sir John Stevenson, the *Compar in Curum*, of Moore, from his earliest days (look at the immortal melodies &c), and the author of some of the sweetest airs and richest glees that ever were listened to by ears delighted.

The present volume is full of interest to those who take delight in our choral harmony. There is a pleasant little prefix by the editor, on the nature and proper mode of chanting, and his Biographical Notices of the most celebrated chant composers, are highly interesting and instructive. The volume is most splendidly got up, and deserves a place in even every church throughout the kingdom.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY, vocal and instructive, consisting of popular standard and original Songs, Duets, Glees, Catches, &c: Favourite Overtures, Waltzes, Polkas, Quadrilles, Galopades, &c. Davidson, Water-street, New Bridge-street.

No one in possession of this volume can say that he has not got a musical library; a better assortment could not possibly have been made. The various pieces are most agreably intermixed, forming a very delightful variety, and there is hardly a taste "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" but can find something to suit its humour. This volume is tastefully got up, and will prove to be a useful and ornamental appendage to any music desk.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Jan. 5.—Second Sunday after Christmas.
MONDAY, 6—Epiphany
TUESDAY, 7.—St. Distaff.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Lucian. New Moon.
THURSDAY, 9.
FRIDAY, 10.—
SATURDAY, 11.—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838. Hilary Term begins.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Jan 11.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m
0 0	0 4	0 37	1 4	1 35	2 1	2 25	2 52	3 16	3 39	4 1	4 24

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*G S M*"—*The best view of the interior of her Majesty's Theatre will be found in* No. 111 *of our journal.*
"*J. G.*," *Walmer.*—*The Treasury warrant remitting to East Indian and Colonial letters, perhaps, has not yet come into operation.*
"*W. P. P.*" *The Rev. James Townley was the author of "High Life below Stairs." "The Clandestine Marriage" is by Colman and Garrick.*
"*A. F.*," *Hants.*—*Alderman Cowan was Lord Mayor in* 1837, *when her Majesty dined at Guildhall.*
"*R. K. R. L.*"—*Brande's Dictionary of the Sciences," price* £3 3*s.*
"*N. L. T.*," *Ireland.*—*The recent in Modena is long on the "e."*
"*A Reader*" *"Blanin on Dancing" is, we believe, a good work.*
"*Charles.*"—*Probably, the Baron of Beef was so named from its consisting of* 1*s : Sir loin.*
"*George.*" *Boye's Fine Art Distribution was drawn in October last*
"*J. P.*," *Tunstall*—*Paul Jones has not been introduced in either of Cooper's novels.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *B. S.*—*We know nothing of the work named by our correspondent*
53, *Great Marlborough-street.*" *Two editions of our journal are published on Saturday. All the sayings' banks mentioned are equally safe.*
"*Forwards.*" *The plum pudding will not suit*
"*A R.*," *Southampton.*—"*Peter's Advocate.*"
"*A Correspondent.*"—*We do not remember Mr. or Mrs. Charles Mathews ever to have performed in "Fra Diavolo."*
Marsh(e)."—"*Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,*" *price* 12*s.*
Swallow-rbey" If an original portrait could be obtained
R W. P.," *Falmouth, should write to Mr. Van Voorst, Paternoster-row.*
S. C.," *York-street, Kingsland-road. No.*
The sketch of Egremont Castle is not sufficiently distinct.
A. H. W." *The verses are unsuitable*
'*M. M.*," *Ulverston.*—*The subject is too repulsive for illustration.*
'*Alpha.*" *The cap and gown of the Blue Coat Boys is the dress of the merchant of the time of Edward VI., by whom Christ's Hospital was founded.*
Tubal." *Crowberry and "T. W.," Pudsham.*—*The Datin Sax-Horn is an improved instrument by the Distins.*
B. B."—*No. Lines to the Departing Year" Ineligible*
'*J.*"—*Members of Parliament on Committees are not paid by the Crown.*
"*Cumberland.*"—*Any person may hoist the British ensign on his residence, at his pleasure*
"*J. W. T.*," *Brent Lodge, should offer his opera to the manager of a theatre. Contributions to magazines, &c., are frequently gratuitous. The question as to printing, publishing, &c., is not properly put*
"*W. P.*," *Richmond.*—*The President steam-ship was lost on her* 10*th voyage.*
"*Lieut,*" *late "B. A. L.," will be entitled to the Large Print; we will not lose sight of the claims.*
"*Charles*"—*There is no truth in the rumour.*
"*J V.*," *Newcastle.*—*We are not aware of any receipt for removing moles from the skin*
"*Glenelg*" *is thanked for the suggestions.*
"*Enculapius,*" *Uxbridge.*—*Mr. Labouchere held office under the Whig Government, but was not in the Cabinet.*
"*E. H.*," *Seymour-street, is not recommended to adopt "Wood engraving."*
"*M. N.*"—*Annuities are not barred from claim by the statute of limitations*
"*G. D*" *We scarcely think the suggestion practicable upon the information conveyed.*
"*A R C.*"—*The price of covers for binding a half-yearly volume of our journal is* 2*s*
"*A. M. Z.*"—*Any person making a false entry in the registry is liable to imprisonment.*
'*J G.*"—*Ich Dien is pronounced as spelt. Clothes cannot legally be detained for rent due.*
"*F. W. R.*," *Chechester, should apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"*Munkton*" *should write to the Law Protection Society.*
"*W. R.*," *Southampton, should apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"*O. P. S. T.*"—*A child, under the circumstances described, would be eligible for admission into Christ's Hospital.*
"*An Old Merchant,*" *Whitby. We do not know.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The "Charitable Bequests" too late.*
"*L. K.*"—*We have not room.*

THE LARGE PRINT *The following correspondents will be entitled to the Large Print: W. M., Portledown; W. C., Allonby, Cumberland; R. O. N.; J. B. Y., Llangollen; G. M., Ludlthgow; A Reader; E. F. V., Goswell-road; W. K. M., Perth; R. B., Harleston; J. B., Bere Regis: No. 15, Gloster.*
Ineligible. The Closing Year; The Trumpet Sounds; The Winter's Evening; Christmas Morn; The Past and Coming Year.

THE LARGE PANORAMA OF LONDON.

We have great pleasure in announcing that on Saturday next, January 11, we shall present our Subscribers with the Large Print as a NEW YEAR'S GIFT. We shall on the occasion, publish Two Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one of which will contain an engraved OUTLINE KEY to the principal objects in the View, with 250 References. Also an ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY; embracing the Situation, Extent, and Population; Geology, Climate, and Social Economy; Historical Account of the Metropolis; and its Rise and Progress, from the British and Roman Period to the Present Time. With the History of the Thames, its Picturesque and Commercial Character, its Pageants and Holiday Scenes; besides an immense variety of original information, never before in print, and forming altogether A NEW PICTURE OF LONDON AND THE THAMES, from the best and latest authorities. Written expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. With this Extra Number will also be given the Title-page, Preface, and Indexes to Vol. V. The price of the Two Numbers will be, as formerly, One Shilling; the Large Print Gratis.

*** Our readers will observe that this Number is printed in entirely New Type, which has been cast by Messrs. Figgins expressly for this Journal.

COMPLETION OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.—On the 11th January will be ready, bound in cloth, gilt edges, Price 18*s.*, our Fifth Volume, with the large Print as a Frontispiece. Covers are also ready for our subscribers to bind their volumes, price 3*s.* each, and portfolios, to preserve the forthcoming numbers. Subscribers are recommended to complete their sets, all the numbers being reprinted.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

THE American President's Message has been received this week; *grandis et verbosa epistola venit*, may be said of these documents whenever their arrival is announced; they are long and wordy, but seldom distinct or clear, as if the writers were anxious to secure bulk and avoid intelligibility. Some parts of Mr. Tyler's message are absolutely incomprehensible; there is a meaning we suppose, and we may, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "hazard a wide solution" of it, but it is guess only a thing that should not be necessary in a state paper, especially one emanating from the Government of so acute and practical a people. For the rest, its facts are better than its style. It speaks of a sound state of the finances, of general quiet and order, even in the excitement of the late election, of external peace,—of all, in fact, that can tend to make a nation prosperous. And that these advantages are being shared by those so closely connected with us, we do unfeignedly rejoice. But there are omissions: while dwelling on the flourishing state of the revenue, could not a word of reproof be found for the "repudiators" of Pennsylvania? We hear a good deal of the claims of America on other powers; complaints are made of the neglect or refusal of New Grenada and Chili to discharge some old debts to the Union, and, says Mr. Tyler, "it is to be hoped that a sense of justice will soon induce a settlement of these claims." The very words that are breathed from this side of the Atlantic to the Federation that at this moment has a surplus revenue of seven millions of dollars, and yet refuses to be honest; not her poverty, but her will consenting to a public fraud. So loudly can we insist on just dealing in others, and so completely can we violate it ourselves! It is, however, an old subject, and a sore one; and we quit it for another topic, which seems growing in importance.

The Message enters at great length into the policy of the annexation of Texas to the States. Mr. Tyler is strongly in favour of it; there is a large party in America who advocate it; indeed, it may be doubted, if public opinion could be tested on the question, whether a clear majority of the people would not declare for it. It is a proposal well calculated to find favour in the popular mind; but it is very uncertain whether such advantages would result from it to the States as seem to be anticipated. It is not an increase of territory that America wants; her population will not, for ages to come, be sufficient to occupy and cultivate her immense tracts of land, though their number is yearly swelled by emigration from Europe. What the United States require is people, not prairies. Texas is lost to Mexico, that is certain; eight years of war, conducted with a cruelty and atrocity that have been a disgrace to human nature, have not recovered it, and it is now, by the acknowledgment of other powers, an independent state. If its people prefer a connection with the States to a national independence, and if the Americans are anxious to receive them into the Federation, it would be difficult to point out what can prevent the junction. Mexico considers her northern neighbours quite close enough already, and, as she cannot exercise any influence over the new Republic, would prefer keeping it as an independent power between her and the Federation, which she fears would be encouraged by the accession of Texas to push its acquisitions still farther south. It would be well if the Americans would consider whether any ultimate benefit would accrue to them from this annexation. The slave-holding states would by it acquire an enormous increase of influence; the divisions between them and the northern provinces have already caused serious apprehensions; even at present a convulsion might destroy the integrity of the Republic; and is there no danger, if the power of the slave-holding interest were increased, that they would resent the interference of the abolitionists, refuse to be governed by any but their own legislatures, and set up an independent power of their own? To preserve peace in Central America, it has been suggested that in case the annexation is persisted in, the European Governments should jointly protest against it, and refuse to permit it to take place.

ONE interesting event, though accompanied by no pomp or state, distinguished the first day of the New Year. The Royal Exchange was really opened for the transaction of business, and the busy hum of men again rose over the site devoted by Gresham to the convenience of the merchants of London.

THE dispute about the power of a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Island of Jersey, seems to be approaching a settlement. Mr. Baron Rolfe has issued a writ, which will, no doubt, be enforced. The monstrous anomaly of a petty dependance of England resisting one of the most wholesome provisions of the English law cannot be tolerated, or there can be no protection either for residents or natives against the caprice of the authorities, their ignorance of what is law, or, still worse, their acting on what they believe to be so. But this is by no means all that is involved in the question; the authority of the Crown is disputed, and it must be declared, in a formal manner, whether the sovereignty of her Majesty is really acknowledged in this part or fraction of her possessions or not. The necessity of a clear understanding on this point is apparent, not only from the immediate case in question, but from what has before taken place, of which one of the Jersey papers gives the following specimen:—

One Captain R., an Englishman, lately visited Jersey from Caen, owing nothing to any man in England or in Jersey. An alien—a Frenchman seeing him here, ordered the Deputy Viscount of Jersey to arrest Captain R, which the Deputy Viscount did, with a constable's staff, having a crown at the end of it; and he did this, mark ye, "in the Queen's name," as if the captain were a criminal, and without a warrant—without an affidavit of debt—without any security from the alien Frenchman that he would appear and prosecute his suit. And in the Queen's name this Deputy Viscount lodged his prisoner in the Jersey debtors' prison. In the Queen's name! We apprehend that without warrant the Queen's name might have been invoked with a potard equally lawfully by the defendant.

THE Overland Mail from India, brings no news of importance; casualties and occurrences of Indian interest preponderate over political events. The Governor-General is quietly initiating himself into the administrative duties of his office, and does not cause that uneasy sort of excitement that has followed the movements of what are called more brilliant rulers.

The most remarkable circumstance among the foreign intelligence of the week, is the account of the unexpected difficulties into which the French Ministry appears to have fallen. One of the ablest members of it—M. Villemain, the Minister of Public Instruction—is, to the regret of men of all parties, afflicted with mental alienation, which obliges him to abstain from the labours of office for a short time; temporary repose it is hoped will restore him. This of itself would be embarrassing, but another unfortunate circumstance is the arrival in Paris of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, as it revives the memory of many unfortunate and disagreable questions. And in addition, in the election of a fourth Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government candidate, M. Debelleyme, only had a majority of four votes over M. Billault, who is well known as the "mouthpiece of all the animosity which exists at Paris between the French and English." Still it is a majority, and a recollection of past Administrations of our own will tell on what narrow majorities a Government can sometimes exist. On the whole, too, M. Guizot has succeeded very well in these opening contests of the Session, which nearly determine the strength of parties for the rest of the year. The President and four Vice Presidents of the Chamber, and fourteen out of eighteen of the Presidents and Secretaries of Bureaux, are members of the Conservative party.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

LAST Saturday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, at a quarter-past one o'clock, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, on their return to Windsor Castle.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—This morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time this forenoon, previous to his Royal Highness going to shoot in the Royal preserves, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. Anson, and Sir Edward Bowater. The Royal party returned early in the afternoon to the Castle.

TUESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert at the Castle this morning. His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess St. Aulaire arrived at the Castle to-day, on a visit to her Majesty. The Countess of Gainsborough also arrived at the Castle. The Earl of Warwick has arrived, and has succeeded Viscount Hawarden, as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen; and Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir Robert Otway, as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty

WEDNESDAY The Queen and Prince Albert promenaded in the pleasure-grounds adjacent to the Castle this morning. On the return of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, his Royal Highness went shooting in the Royal preserves, attended by Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. Anson, and Col. Bouverie. The Royal party returned to the Castle early.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—[From our own Correspondent.) Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked across the Home Park this morning, and, after visiting the Apiary and Diary, returned to the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert hunted this morning with his excellent pack of harriers, in the vicinity of Slough, and had two capital runs. Her Majesty and several of the royal suite proceeded to Salt Hill to witness the sport. The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Rivers, and the Duke of Kent will have the honour of joining the royal dinner party this evening

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO STOWE. We believe it is now settled that her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The town of Buckingham is making busy preparations to display its loyalty upon the occasion. An illumination is determined upon. A county meeting is to be called at Aylesbury for the purpose of getting up an address to the Queen, a requisition for that effect having been already signed. The Bucks Hussars, which his Grace the Duke of Buckingham commands, a county regiment, "

Under the provisions made by the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, vacant by the death of the venerable Archdeacon Sheppard, will be divided. The Lord Bishop of the diocese has appointed the Rev. W. Geo. Archdeacon of East Cornwall.

PREFERMENT.—The Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A., formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has been presented to the perpetual curacy of Kentisbeare, in the county of Devon. Value, £250. Patron, the Vicar of St. Pancras.

At a convocation just held in Cambridge University, the following grace passed the Senate:—The appointment of Mr. Sykes, of Pembroke College, an examiner of the candidates for mathematical honours, in the room of Mr. Stokes, who is incapacitated by illness.

The Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College, has just been elected to the office of Christian Advocate; and the Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Lecturer, or Christian Preacher, on the Institution of the Rev. Hulsean.

THE SEATONIAN PRIZE AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The subject announced is "The loosing of the four Euphratean angels." Rev. ix., 14, 15.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The Rev. Robert Parker Bowmen, M.A., has just been elected from a lay to a foundation fellowship of this society.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The first Cabinet Council previous to the meeting of Parliament is appointed for Thursday, the 9th inst. Sir. R. Peel is expected to come to town from Drayton Manor on the 7th.

OPENING OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS.—This splendid edifice was opened for business on New Year's Day, as had been arranged. The attendance of merchants, though the day was not a post day, was very considerable. In consequence of the intended occupation all the avenues were completely opened. The only arrangement which had any novelty about it was that by which the advertisements and announcements of the sailing of ships, which used to be affixed generally to the walls of the old Exchange, are now pasted upon neat boards, hung up in the recesses of the merchants' areas. These boards are all of one size and character, and seem calculated to prevent the disfigurement which the old system involved. The temporary exchange in the court yard of the Excise-office will soon be dismantled of its roof and other fittings, and the materials are to be sold. The proceeds will be devoted to the principal city charities. Some of the merchants complained of draughts of cold air, an evil which it is intended to remedy, by the introduction of inner doors, should the experience of the want justify the request. By way of commemorating the honour conferred on the mercantile community of the city of London by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in laying the first stone of the new Royal Exchange, as a testimony of their loyalty and devoted attachment to her Majesty and her illustrious consort, the merchants, bankers, shipowners, underwriters, and others interested in the commerce of the city of London, have resolved (the Royal permission be obtained) to erect by subscription a full-length statue in marble of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to be placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's, or in such other situation in the Royal Exchange as may be deemed by the Gresham Committee, be hereafter determined upon. A committee of some of the most influential merchants of the City is in course of formation to carry out the object.

THE FINE ARTS' INSTITUTE.—On Saturday evening the first meeting of the second session of the Institute of the Fine Arts took place in the theatre of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi. The chairman, Mr. Hindmarsh, stated upon the benefit likely to arise from the Institute, one object of which was to combine all branches of the fine arts. Mr. Fahey, the secretary, read the address of the council, which stated that the exertions of the Institute had been very successful, and explained the operations which were in progress to render it more so. Mr. Foggo eulogised the conduct of the council of the Institute in the course they had pursued with respect to Art Unions, and concluded by moving a resolution, "That the meeting was anxious to express its decided approbation of the liberal and prompt manner in which the council called the artists of the metropolis to watch over the interests of the arts, by supporting the Art Unions during the momentary suppression of those establishments." The resolution was adopted.

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the London and Croydon Railway Company was held at the Railway-station, London bridge, for the purpose of agreeing to the formation of several new lines into the County of Kent, and the general extension of the line. The meeting was fully attended, and William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., the chairman, in opening the meeting, stated that the course they intended to adopt was forced on them by the interference of Dover Company into their old established country. It was decided on enlarging the Croydon, Greenwich, and Brickclay ers' Arms Railways, so as to admit of one or more additional lines of rails being laid down on the whole, "where practicable: the extension of the line to Dorking, a new line from the Croydon Railway by Orpington and Chatham, to Chilham; with branches to Gravesend, Sheerness, and Faversham Creek; and another single line from the Croydon line, by Maidstone, to Ashford, with a branch to Tonbridge. Application was agreed to be made to Parliament for bills to carry out these plans, and 102,000 shares of £20 each were agreed to be raised to carry out the works. In answer to a question from a proprietor, Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, said the new atmospheric line of rails on the Croydon line to Epsom, would be open in a short time, in all probability in time for the summer to judge before they decided on some of the other lines. Thanks to the chairman and directors were carried, and every resolution was agreed to unanimously.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN ROADS.—The total darkness which has so long prevailed along the great western road, particularly between Kensington and town, since the refusal of the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads to agree to the expense of lighting them, is now felt by many of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster (in which parish that portion of the road is situate) having at length undertaken to light it for the next three forty-one years last year placed the number of gas-posts still existing along the road, and were on the night of Christmas day lighted for the first time. Through Kensington the road is also lighted by the inhabitants in a manner commensurate at a meeting of the parish of the late tests of Hammersmith, recently held, resolutions to light were adopted.

METROPOLITAN MORTALITY.—We regret to observe that the deaths within the "Bills" for the week ending the 28th ult. have been 956. A few weeks ago the number was fluctuating between 900 and 950. The increase of mortality from infectious diseases continues to be observed, as compared with the number some month or so back.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—On Wednesday this important, as the provisions of which have been noticed in this journal, came into operation. The act extends, on the north side of the Thames, from Fulham to Shadwell, and on the south side of the river from Woolwich to Wandsworth, including the other suburban districts. The legislature, by the 6th section, anticipates that building speculations would be carried on beyond the limits of the statute in order to evade the law, and therefore gave power to her Majesty in Council to extend the operation of the same to any parts within a circle of fifteen miles.

THE ROBBERY AT ROGERS AND CO.—It having appeared in a Frankfort journal that a £5 note, one of those stolen, had been stopped at Hamburg, Mr. Hubbard once despatched his partner to that city. The man who had changed it was stated to be a simple navigator, working under Mr. Munday, a builder, of Ahcburch-lane, City, who is at present making a complete sewerage, at a cost of £30,000, through Hamburg, and employing the bank's 500 Englishmen. The person who passed it on him was said to be a Jew, named Goldsandi. The house of the supposed receiver was then said to have been entered by Mr. Munday, and notes to the amount of £1,000 found there. Mr. Justins, on arriving, at once inquired for the navigator, and he was informed that Mr. Munday, for security, had placed him in one of the sewers contracting. Upon these representations Mr. Justins, Mr. Farey, and Mr. Linnell authorised to apply for the assistance of M. Meveins, one of the magistrates, and both the assistant sewer and Mr Munday were visited by Mr. Justins and M. Meveins. He was then told that the whole tale was a fabrication in the journal, and how it originated was not known. Mr. Justins finding that none of the notes had been circulated in Germany, left in company with Mr. Munday on Saturday, the Elbing having frozen; and as they were the talk of the whole town, a rumour was spread that Mr. Justins's companion was the robber of the notes, whom he was conveying to England. It is now, however, clear that none of the notes are in circulation on the continent.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS FIRE IN GUILDFORD STREET.—On Monday morning Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Angel Inn, High street, St. Giles's, on view of the bodies of Robert Birkmyre, John Wright, Charles Jenkins, and William Robinson, all of whom lost their lives at the late calamitous fire in Guildford street, Russell square. Mary Ann Farey and other witnesses were examined, but their testimony added very little to the facts already mentioned by us. Nothing was elicited which positively proved the origin of the fire. A long investigation took place on the subject as to the conduct of the policemen on duty, who were said to have been drunk at the time of the fire, the result of which proved the intimation to be entirely groundless. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," coupled with the said accident in regard to have to mention, that Mr. Mayow, the Solicitor of Excise, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Mr. Mayow lived in a house opposite to that of Mr. Farey, and his nerves were so much shaken by the calamity that it was found necessary to call in the professional aid of Dr. Latham, the physician. Mr. Mayow, however, never rallied, and his lady on going to his room (the footboy having failed to arouse his master found him a corpse. After inquest upon the body of Mr. Mayow the evidence confirmed the above statement, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

A DRUGGIST COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the King's Arms, Rawstorne-street, Clerkenwell, on the body of William Watts, a cab-driver. The evidence went to prove that on the 7th ult. the deceased went into the shop of Mr. Watkins, druggist, Myddelton-street, and asked for two ounces of Epsom salts, but by mistake Mr. Watkins, jun., gave him tartaric acid, from the effects of which he died some days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Charles Watkins, jun., and he was conveyed to gaol. The jury afterwards raised a subscription on behalf of the widow of the deceased.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. HODSON, OF THE BOWER SALOON.—On Monday last an inquest was held at the Bower Saloon, Peckham, on the body of Mrs. Catherine Mary Hodson, landlady of the above house, whose death was awfully sudden. Miss Eleanor Hodson, a daughter of deceased, said that on Christmas day last, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, she went into the deceased's bedroom, and found her mother apparently asleep. A short time previously witness had assisted to get the deceased into bed, in consequence of her being too ill to get up herself. She then, explaining her being very nervous, and shook as if she was cold. Mr. Bernal, a surgeon, had seen her that morning, and had sent her some medicine A little after three o'clock, on witness going again to see how deceased was she found her dead. She went out with her husband the previous evening to Mr Farebrother's printing-office, in Bow-street, to arrange about the playbills for the following week, and on her return home she complained of sickness and feeling unwell. After hearing medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death, arising from a rupture of the brain."

FATAL ACCIDENT IN JERMYN STREET.—On Monday morning a high scaffold, erected against the premises of Mr. Batson, butcher, in Jermyn-street, St. James's, suddenly fell down, and the most lamentable consequences ensued to several labourers. One was taken out quite dead, and two were crushed by the weight of the falling timber. LAMBDEN was conveyed to the hospital in a very precarious state. The workmen had no suspicion that the scaffold was at all in a dangerous state, it being composed of strong upright poles, which are considered secure by having cross pieces firmly wedged to the brickwork and tied with thick cords. They were in the act of running the scaffold up some 10 or 12 feet higher, for the purpose of completing the ornamental parapet at the top of the house, when they were alarmed by the boarding or flooring of the scaffold suddenly receding from the wall, and before they could warn their fellow-workmen the whole fell and occasioned the dreadful havoc. An inquest was held on the following day upon the man who was killed (William Powis) and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE FROM PRUSSIC ACID.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead, on the body of Frederick Clissold, Esq., aged 62, who died at that house on Saturday last, under very painful circumstances. The deceased belonged to one of the oldest and most opulent families in the county of Suffolk. Three brothers of the deceased, and several other relatives were present at the inquest, amongst whom were the Rev. Augustus Clissold, M.A., rector of Stoke Nevinge; the Rev. W. Clissold, rector of Wrenton, Suffolk; and the Rev. Arthur Clissold. The evidence proved that the deceased had for some time laboured under great mental depression, and had told one of his brothers that the day before he had recently discovered a medicine which was better for him than any he had ever before used. That medicine was prussic acid, of which he took large quantities, but it was not believed that he did so for the purpose of destroying life. The deceased ordered dinner at the above tavern on the Friday afternoon, and went to bed, giving directions that he should not be called. The next afternoon he was found dead in his bed. The deceased was a man of very retired habits, and had for some years been engaged in a metaphysical work, which he expected to complete in about fifteen or sixteen years. The verdict was, "That the deceased died from taking an over-dose of prussic acid."

ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—On Tuesday evening, as the Rev. Valentine Brennin, of Hammersmith, was proceeding along the High-street, his foot slipped from under him in consequence of his stepping upon a piece of orange peel, and he fell heavily into the road, and sustained a fracture of the right leg immediately below the knee, at his own desire he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where the injury was promptly set. Mr. Travers, one of the house surgeons, and he is considered in a fair way of recovery.

LAMENTABLE EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr Wakley, M.P., held an inquest, at the Flag and Lamb, Clerkenwell-green, on the body of Frances Gardiner. It appeared that the deceased was greatly addicted to drink, and that she frequently almost deprived herself of the commonest necessaries in order that she might fully indulge her propensity for ardent liquors. Her husband, who is a man employed upon the premises, came home on the night of the 28th of last month, when he found her drunk, and craving for more drink. In order to get her to bed he gave her rum. Upon awaking in the morning he found her a corpse by his side. Verdict, "Natural death." Mr. Wakley said that he lately held an inquest upon a lady incidentally given to drink. Her medical attendants informed her husband that the immediate cause of her death was drink, but that drink was her life. The husband, of the two evils, chose what to him appeared the lesser, as it secured him peace, and gave her what drink she desired. In two months she drank 24 bottles of port wine and brandy, exclusive of ale and porter. She shortly afterwards was seized with mortal sickness, and such was her craving for drink, even in the agonies of death, that her attendants were compelled to feed constantly in her mouth a sponge saturated with brandy.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF AN INSANE LADY.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Higgs held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Renton. It presented a shocking appearance, the throat being cut nearly across, and had every mark that Mrs. Renton had known the deceased for the last nine years, and attended on her. She arrived with her husband in England from Madeira on Christmas-day last, and took apartments at Osborne's sheltering-place, Kennington-green, for from Madeira on account of insanity having manifested itself there. Whilst in Madeira she several times attempted her life by strangulation, and also did so on the passage. About Midnight on Tuesday (Wednesday) witness begged of deceased to go to bed, to which she answered, she must wait a little while. She then went to another apartment, and in less than a quarter of an hour witness believes she committed the fatal act. On looking through the hole of the door witnessed observed by the light Mrs. Renton had with her, that she was on her knees, and heard the blood running into the vessel. She immediately called her husband, but Mrs. Renton had known the deceased for the last nine years, and attended on her. She arrived with her husband in England from Madeira on Christmas-day last, and took apartments at Osborne's sheltering-place, Kennington-green, for her from Madeira on account of insanity having manifested itself there. Whilst in Madeira she several times attempted her life by strangulation, and also did so on the passage. About Midnight on Tuesday (Wednesday) witness begged of deceased to go to bed, to which she answered, she must wait a little while. She then went to another apartment, and in less than a quarter of an hour witness believes she committed the fatal act. On looking through the hole of the door witnessed observed by the light Mrs. Renton had with her, that she was on her knees, and heard the blood running into the vessel. She immediately called her husband, but Mrs. Renton had known the deceased was then found with the blood pouring from her throat. She was under restraint in Madeira; but had not been so since her arrival in England, as she appeared to be very much better. Deceased was covered with blood, was found by her side, and belonged to Dr. Renton; but witness could not say how she became possessed of it. Her insanity did not exhibit itself until October last; and every one under the impression that she could with for. Sir James Clark and other medical gentlemen had seen her since her arrival in England. Verdict—"That the deceased destroyed herself by cutting her throat whilst in a state of insanity."

FIRE AT CROYDON.—On Wednesday morning between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire, which was not extinguished until property to a serious amount had been destroyed, broke out in the premises in the occupancy of Mr. R. S. M'Leod, maltster, at Thornton's Heath, Croydon. When first discovered, the flames had reached the kiln and stove room. From that part of the premises the flames extended to two malt floors stored with grain, one 110 feet long by 30 wide; the other measuring 65 feet long by 32 wide. Before any of the stock contained in the loft could be rescued, the fire reached it, and broke through the roofs of both buildings. A spacious coach-house and a two-stall stable, belonging to the above premises, became ignited, and, in spite of every effort to save them, they were speedily burned down. The two malt floors have their contents and roofs destroyed, and about 300 quarters of barley are damaged by the fire. The fire originated from the overheat of the kiln. Fortunately a portion of Mr. M'Leod's loss will be made good by an insurance in the Guardian Office, but Mr. Maud's premises were wholly uninsured.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A bookseller and newsvender named Flood, residing in Whitecross street, last Saturday attempted to poison his daughter with laudanum, and afterwards committed suicide himself. The circumstances are briefly as follows:—Some time ago the deceased gave some of the neighbours were rather astonished at not finding the shop open at the usual time, and several hours having worn away, and the house still remaining closed, a lodger of the deceased broke open the door, and on entering found Flood was lying on the floor with a piece of lead, and was provided with a gun. Rand was also employed on some ground belonging to a market gardener close by, and White was on his father's ground. In the afternoon the three boys got together, and commenced quarrelling and fighting, when White kicked Blake in the groin. Rand seeing this told Blake to shoot White; Blake without hesitation took up his gun and immediately shot White in the head. The gun was loaded with a strong charge of No 3 shot. The shots entered the head, which contains three-and-twenty shot wounds, the shots still remaining in the skull; the boy also received five shot wounds in his left arm. The father of the wounded boy said he was fearful the wounds would be fatal to his son. The magistrates remanded the two prisoners until the fate of the boy White is known.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

Since the arrival of the Intermediate India Mail, announced elsewhere, we have received letters and papers by the regular Monthly Overland Mail, which brings intelligence from various parts of India to a few days later. The dates are Bombay, December 2; Calcutta, November 22. The chief interest of the news is connected with the affairs of the Southern Mahratta country, which still continues much disturbed. The second of the two principal forts, for some time besieged, has fallen to our hands by surrender, but the country continues full of the enemy's bands, and is kept by them a prisoner. An insurrection has broken out in the Sawunt Warree country, and in the two together an army of nearly 5000 men is employed in quelling disturbance. Everything else is quiet, peaceful, and peaceful one. The state of the population amongst the natives was the first thing to receive his attention, and seems to occupy a most prominent place in his mind. The encouragement of science, and the promotion of domestic improvement—the improvement of agriculture—the opening up of fresh roads, and the construction of bridges, have all received more or less attention. The most peace-loving suffer from no fears: the most war-loving ascertain no hope of conquest or invasion under the present rule. The plague was ravaging to the north of Cabul, and it had made some progress towards the Indus, and had threatened Peshawur.

From Madras we learn the cessation of two Sepoy at Arcot, for having administered unlawful oaths to their comrades of the 6th Light Cavalry; eleven others were transported, and a number of the native officers and Sepoys dismissed from the service.

In a postscript to one of the papers we find that intelligence had reached Bombay of the investment of the Fort of Powunghur by the field force under General Dalzell, and another body of troops, from Kolapore. They had arrived there on the 29th of November, and had waited for the heavy guns. On the 29th the force proceeded to attack a pettah near Powunghur, which is described as a large town, and carried it by storm, losing but a trifle. Lieutenant-Colonel Hickes, of the Bombay Grenadiers, was killed; the other casualties were few.

The news from China is purely commercial. Trade was going on rather favourably at the new ports; but the rabble of Canton were preparing some new uproar.

Opium is found to be largely adulterated in Bombay, that Malwav opium is quoted at 50 dollars to 750 dollars, and is getting rapidly out of repute, so that the swindlers have their reward in a ruined market.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, G.C.B.

Carmarthen, Jan. 1

It is our melancholy duty to announce that General Sir William Nott G.C.B., died this day (January the 1st), at about a quarter before two, A.M For some time past it has been deemed almost impossible that the General could recover, and, in fact, he had been lying in a state of insensibility for the previous two or three days. The nature of his disease—an enlargement of the heart—precluded all possibility of his existing for any lengthened period, although it was hoped that his native air would reinvigorate him, and enable him to live for some years. The severity of the weather, however, joined to the state of weakness to which he had been reduced by the forced journeys he was compelled to take in order to reach Wales, and the expedient consequent upon the triumphal reception he met with at each town on his route, all contributed to weaken a constitution naturally strong, but which had been exposed to the numerous vicissitudes of an Indian climate. He was created General Nott on the 1st year 1796, at Neath, Glamorganshire, and was consequently in the 65th year of his age.

The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence was on Thursday married, at Kensington church, to the Hon. Miss Gordon, daughter of Lord Gordon.

The Poor-law Commissioners have at length consented to the separation of the parish of Kensington from the Hammersmith Union. Kensington and Paddington are each to have separate Boards of Guardians, and Hammersmith and Fulham are to remain united as at present.

THE LATE DEATH BY A GAMEKEEPER.—On Thursday Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquest at the Colosseum Tavern, Portland-road, on the body of Mr. William Bennett, for many years the principal clerk to Messrs. Cox & Greenwood, army agents. The deceased, who was in bad health last year, had for the last fourteen years been totally deaf and blind, but otherwise enjoyed excellent health. He had a great aversion to doctors. On Monday night he complained of being unwell, and retired to rest at 10 o'clock. Next morning, when his daughter went into his apartment, she discovered that her venerable parent had ceased to exist. A neighbouring surgeon was, however, applied to, who pronounced life to have been extinct several hours. Verdict, "Natural death."

THE LATE RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the directors of the Midland Railway, on Thursday, it was agreed to pay to the widows of the late Mr. John Dean and Mr. James Robertshaw £300 each, and also to allow to the mother of Mr. Dean the sum of £8. a week for her life. To the same man which Mr. Dean allowed to his mother, who is now about 70 years of age.

MURDER MURDERS IN IRELAND.—MURDER IN LIMERICK.—Saturday evening last, Daniel Sullivan, of Ballyhoura, near Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick, was brutally murdered, as it is supposed, with a pitchfork. An inquest was held on the body this Monday, when it appeared, on the evidence of the medical gentleman, that more than one person must have been assisting in the murder, the upper part of the head being beaten in with a spade or slane, or some blunt instrument. About the same night the house was attacked with fire-arms, being been driven through-and-through the skull, and the police discovered in the immediate vicinity of the spot, the iron prongs of a fork covered with blood, and which had the appearance of being recently sharpened. The place where this awful deed occurred is called Duntryleague, near the high road between Tipperary and Mitchelstown. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person unknown." The general impression was that some members of his own family were the guilty parties, and that his occupation of land—the fruitful source of crime in Ireland was the immediate cause. The late papers received to-day record another murder in Ireland. It took place in the county of Tipperary. The following are the particulars:—On the night of the 27th of December, about eight o'clock, William Stapleton, of Cloghaun, was sitting before a large fire in the thatch off his house, when he made a stab of a pitchfork through the part, and at the same time ordered his son John to light a candle and proceed to the yard. Stapleton followed him immediately, and discovered his brother-in-law, Michael Phelan, outside, armed with a pistol, the contents of which he lodged in the body of John Stapleton, who fell to the ground and died. Land is the cause. An inquest was held on the following day, and Michael Phelan was fully committed for trial.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers do not communicate any additional information relative to the Ministerial crisis. The vote on the Address will be the test of the power of the Ministry to maintain their position. The King received the new President and the Vice-Presidents very cordially. The *Débats* gives as its opinion almost offhand, that Louis Philippe expressed his regret to M. Debelleyme that his majority was so small, adding, that he (his Majesty) was glad to see him again, and whoever thought to the contrary was in error. M. Villemain, the late Minister of Public Instruction, continues in a sad state. On Tuesday, in a fit of delirium, he threw himself out of the window of his room. The room being near the ground, he was not much injured: but in consequence of the increase of his malady, all the most eminent physicians of Paris immediately met in consultation.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 25th ult., but they are destitute of political importance. Financial affairs chiefly occupy all the public mind. The funds had fallen. The Five per Cent. Scrip of the home debt had fallen, on the 17th ult., from 71 to 65, and up to the 25th no essential change price had been made. The rage for the formation of equitable companies still continued. A new company, with a capital, on paper, of 20,000 contos, upwards of four millions and a half sterling, had sprung up in one day, and every formality of all the stages of its incorporation in twenty-four hours after the submission of the project to the Sovereign.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. confirm the report of the settlement of the Trebisond affair. The Pacha of that city had been reproved by the Divan, and had been directed to apologise for his conduct towards the dragoman of the British Consul. The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 30th ult. states that the Pachas of Trebisond and Erzeroum, 15,000 Asiatics to the Greek who had been ill-treated by his directions, on the condition that he should abandon his intention to appeal to the protection of the Foreign Ministers at Constantinople.

THE LATE INUNDATIONS AT FLORENCE.

We have been favoured, by an artist who has just returned from Florence, with the accompanying sketch of the devastation caused by the late inundation of the Arno, which have laid a great portion of the "fair Florence" in ruins. The sketch is taken from the Ponte de Perro, and one of the objects in the right hand foreground, is a portion of the remains of the suspension bridge near the Porta St. Niccolo, which almost instantaneously gave way to the flood, and was dashed with such violence against the next bridge, the Ponte delle Grazie, that at one time it was nearly given up; fortunately, however, the fragments were carried down the current and deposited in the cascina.

The dreadful calamity commenced on the 3rd of November. the cause is thus stated by a correspondent of the *Times*:—"Incessant copious rains swelled two small rivers (the Chiana and the Sieve), so that they overflowed,

FLORENCE, FROM THE PONTE DE FERRO, AFTER THE LATE INUNDATIONS.—DRAWN BY W. PARROT.

and devastating the country in their vicinities, disgorged their overwhelming masses in the Arno, which could not bear such a superaddition to its own abundance, and, overstepping its banks, caused such misery as never has been witnessed here within human recollection. You must remember the mark on one of the houses in the Piazza St. Croce, commemorating the height of the famous inundation in the year 1740. Now the present one was only one-sixth of a braccio lower, consequently, about equal." The writer, on looking out of a window, at nine o'clock in the morning, was struck with the appearance of a yellow current in the middle of the street flowing towards the walls, which proved to be the Arno itself, which, from the Borgo Ognissante, was rushing and rapidly filling our street.

Towards six o'clock, the flood began to abate, and the street was free from water towards seven or eight o'clock. But for several days after, the streets in the inundated quarters were impassable, on account of the great quantity of mud accumulated ankle-deep, and in many places knee-deep, and which could not be speedily removed. Down the Arno were seen floating fragments of houses, windows, shutters, drowned cattle, &c.

On the tenth day after the disaster, people had not done pumping the water out of their cellars and lower stories, and carrying the mud in pails and buckets into the streets. In several parts of the town, especially near St. Croce, the water rose as high as the first piano, and people escaped drowning almost by a miracle. A fine bridge, just finished, at Ponte a Sieve, and which cost 84,000 dollars, was swept away, and nine smaller bridges in the country shared the same fate. The details of the damage done are really heart-rending.

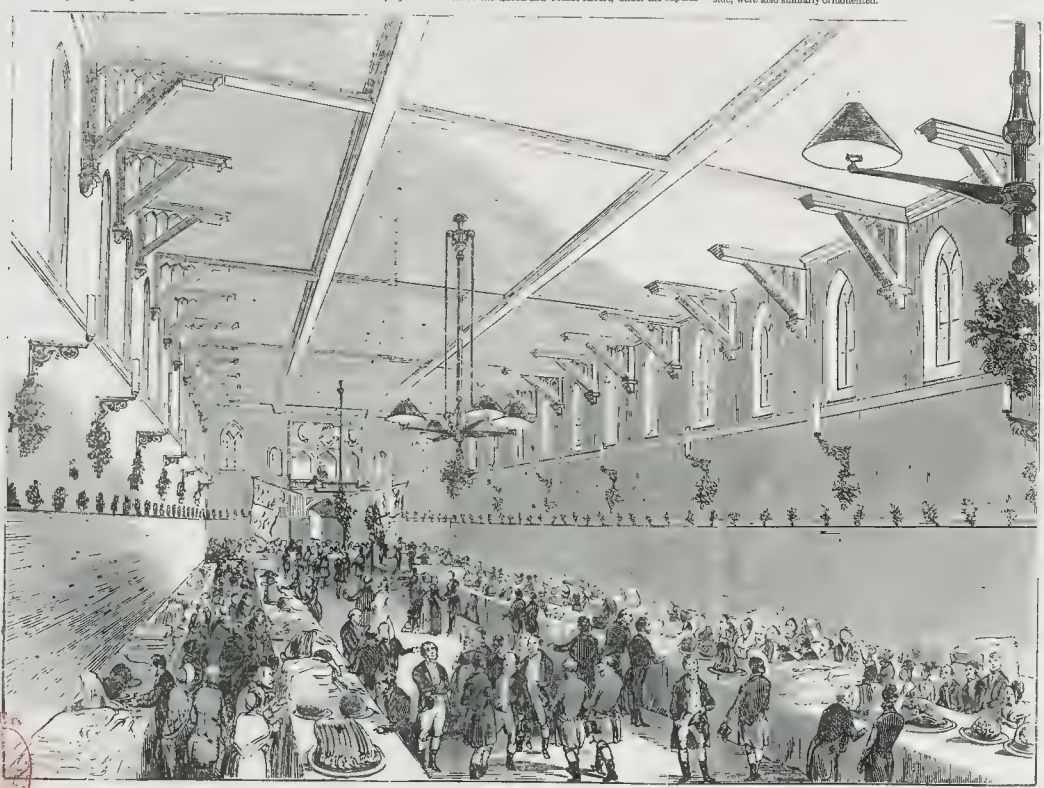
DISTRIBUTION OF ROYAL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS AT WINDSOR.

On Wednesday morning, the distribution of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's New Year's gifts to the poor and needy families residing within the borough of New Windsor, took place, by command of her Majesty, in the New Riding-school at the Royal Mews. The number of families who were the recipients of the Royal bounty amounted to 510. In the centre of the immense building, was a table, upwards of 50 feet in length, upon which were piled the primest joints of beef, weighing nearly a ton, and tastefully decorated with laurel. At either end were two other tables, one containing immense plum puddings and the other quartern loaves, similarly decorated. Along the walls, at the north and south sides of the Riding School, tables were arranged, upon which were placed the blankets for distribution. The whole of the persons who were to receive these well-timed gifts, were admitted at the western entrance by tickets, and remained at the end of the building, until the arrival of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who entered the Queen's gallery, which is situate at the east end, over the vestibule, at half-past nine o'clock.

Amongst the members of the Royal household present were the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Earl of Warwick, Sir Frederick Stovin, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Major General Sir Edward Bowater, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Mr. Glover, &c. The distribution of the Royal gifts commenced immediately upon the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert, under the superintendence of the Mayor (Mr. T. Clarke) and magistrates of the borough, the Rev. Isaac Gosset (Vicar), the Rev. W. Canning (canon in residence), the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, the Rev. Messrs. Gould and Bentley, curates of New Windsor, and Mr. John Clode, jun., Mr. T. Adams, and Mr. Ingalton, churchwardens.

The following is a list of the various articles which were given away this morning: 180 families each received an excellent pair of 10-quarter blankets, supplied by Mr. Sharman and Mr. Caley. The provisions, as under, were divided amongst 140 families, excluding those who had been supplied with baskets: 1680lb. of meat, supplied by Mr. H. Adams and Mr. Hughes; 1480lb. of bread, supplied by Mr. Jull and Mr. Phillips; 944lb. of pudding, supplied by Mr. Jull and Mr. Phillips; 864 gallons of potatoes, supplied by Mr. Layton; 1032 pints of ale, supplied by Messrs. Twinch; and 330 cwt. of coals, supplied by Mr. Astle. The quantity of meat given to each applicant was regulated according to the number in the family; each male adult receiving 3lb., each female adult 2lb., and 1lb. to each child. The distribution of the other gifts was similarly regulated.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness remained until the interesting proceedings, which lasted upwards of an hour, had terminated, and proceeded on foot across the Home Park to the Castle, attended by the Royal suite. Two splendid banners, one containing the Royal arms and the other the arms of the Prince Consort, were displayed from the Queen's closet, which was tastefully ornamented with laurel and other evergreens. The splendid chandeliers in the centre of the building, and the branches for lights on either side, were also similarly ornamented.



DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S ALMS IN THE ROYAL RIDING HOUSE, WINDSOR.

FINE ARTS.

THE YOUNG GARDENERS.

THE YOUNG GARDENERS.*

Here is a dream of glory !—sweetly blest
With such refined simplicity of Art
That its extatic influence bounds—confest—
To Nature's bosom, and absorbs the heart!
The *two* so blend—pure Art—dear Nature—just
As tho' new kindred grew between them both;
Art stealing Nature, singing "Come, you must;"
And Nature coming as if nothing loth!
Such holy beauty never Genius drew,
With pencil half so glorious, yet so true!

What is the theme? When Eden's garden bloomed
From Earth's young bosom,—and by mortals trod
Who felt how Innocence their nature doomed
To walk in purity before their God!
The wearers of His image threw away
Their angel garment for the cloak of sin,
And banished purer light, and endless day,
And caught the flaming sword, and quailed within!
Since *then*;—with withered Paradise—when Earth
Would call *back* Innocence—lo! Genius wild
Would crown it with a new and lovely birth
In the sweet presence of a *little child!*
And such the pictured bud of Art that now
Nestles on Nature's tree, and gleams upon its bough!

Here are *two* little Children—as they sit
In some sweet garden of the blushing south;
Their pretty eyes by very Heaven seem lit,
While lingering beauty flickers round the mouth,
And playful dimples smile upon the cheek,
And Love seems glowing through the very curls,
Not love like that which makes the brain grow wea-
In after life, with wild and maddening whirls;
But love that calls all hearts down—like some spring
That hath a quenching for Affection's thirst—
A soothing, holy, good-beguiling thing
That always calmed the soul and never curst!
The blessed love of childhood:—*Well* they play
Young Gard'ners!—with the crop they find around,
And as their sweet limbs catch the warm sun's ray,
They gather flowers and fling them to the ground,
As the light plays around their forms the while,
And bathes their beauty in a sea of smile!

The boy is infantine—a very child,
With but a lap of flowers all else unclad—
So mimic, pensive, purposeful, and wild;
Yet with his cherub heart so full and glad!
The his most sweet sister—holds him fast,
K him from harm, and smiles upon his face.
(Oh! that such heavenly smile could ever last,
Nor ever fade before the world's disgrace!)
And the trees seem around them both to grow
As frames unto their pictures!—just as though
Nature would clasp them to her arms of green,
And say, "*So pure be all my children seen.*"

* The above verses are not more a tribute to our own dear public—in so far as regards our general ministering to their enjoyment in the way of illustration of whatever is exquisite in art—than to the genius and power of an artist, who has painted the most natural picture we ever saw, and of the engraver, who has engraved it most naturally. It is a foreign production produced at Berlin—and nothing has yet, in our humble opinion, burst from the burin with such an intense light of genius—with so glorious a mantle of soul. Never did painter and engraver share laurels so completely, for if the painting be as it deserves to be—Fame—the engraving is Immortality. We believe the proofs have already attained the extraordinary price of 80 guineas, and that the plate is destroyed.] The name of the painter is Eduard Magnus, that of the engraver Edoard Mandel. Here is another tribute to the genius of this noble composition, from a truly accomplished pen :—

Young Buds of Beauty in your garden bow'rs,
Nurs'd by the sunbeams and the dewy show'rs,
There never yet since first Creation's dawn
Drank up the glist'ning pearls upon the lawn,
Were two more lovely or diviner things—
All that ye want are angels!—seraphs' wings,
To show your high descent was from the sky,
Making our Earth a while *the Paradise!*
Sweet faces with the bloom of youth and health,
Sister and brother-Hebe, as by stealth,
An Artist had admission to pourtray
Immortal charms and them to Earth betray!

THE THEATRES.

Any one who might be inclined to doubt the fact of our being a playgoing people, has only to look at the theatrical advertisements in the newspapers, to alter his opinion. The *Times* contains the announcements of ten theatres every day, and there are as many again who do not advertise, all in full play, and all, without doubt, nightly filled with merry Christmas audiences, who, if they do not come for the entire performance, at all events muster in considerable force at half-price to the pantomime or burlesque. Some judicious alterations have taken place in the harlequinades since the first night of their production, and the [illegible] are remoniously disposed of. Their scenery and tricks also now work nibly—the carpenters, as well as the ropes and pullies, begin to fall into their work, and the pantomimists are getting more supple and ive by practice. Still, we believe, as we stated last week, that utomime has had its day. The authors who compose them are, of necessity, theatrical to the most intense degree, and, in consequence, the entertainment is solely composed of repeated conventionalisms, which, sooner or later, must weary any audience. Individuals connected with theatres are accustomed to look but a very little way beyond the sphere of their professional exertions. They reason also from what has been, than what *is*: they conceive if they do not understand a point, or see the nature or meaning of an effect, that nobody else does. They dread innovation upon the old established method of doing anything: and rely, for success, upon memory rather than creation. It is for this reason that pantommes generally have become dull and wearisome. The scenery is more splendid, the tricks more elaborate, the whole of the mechanical appliances more complicated than in their palmiest days; but the track is so beaten that everything is anticipated, from the butter slide, and red hot poker, to the very method in which the trick is to change. Possibly, increasing years teach us to view things through another medium; but we fancy that the laugh which greets the Clown's "Here we are again—how are you?" or the applause consequent upon his cruel treatment of the Pantaloon, is less hearty than heretofore. The

[illegible] said, have fairly "shut up" the pan-[illegible]ter medium for squibbing the bubbles [illegible]y; and their quaint humour—their anti-theism and [illegible]etter will the audiences than all the jokes of the [illegible]

[illegible] ments will, without doubt, render [illegible]s unnecessary for some little time to come. In [illegible]ever, there have been one or two novelties which [illegible]

COVENT GARDEN.

[illegible]son of the celebrated young Roscius who [illegible] about the commencement of the present [illegible]first appeared before a London audience at this [illegible]evening in the character of "Hamlet." [illegible] [illegible]ses several excellent physical qualifications for the [illegible]ge, and his features are pleasing; his figure is of the [illegible]d well formed. His performance was smooth, [illegible]here was nothing particularly to condemn in [illegible] but we could not perceive any points which called for especial approbation, although the audience were at times loud in their applause throughout the tragedy; and evidently well disposed, as a whole, towards the *debutant*, in spite of some sounds of disapprobation which were occasionally heard. Some of these might have been provoked by the efforts of too enthusiastic friends. After all we believe that the public is the best supporter either an actor or a dramatist can have—at least in England; for John Bull does not like to be shouted into complete submission against his inclination. Such a proceeding generally [illegible] a direct contrary element. And again, the cheers of a first night, roused by [illegible] can well do all good fellowship and best interest of feeling [illegible] the hopes which can only end in disappointment.

[illegible] first soliloquy was excellently delivered by Mr. Betty; better, perhaps, than those which followed. He struck us as being more effective in those portions of the part requiring passion and earnestness, than in the scenes, solely dependent for their interest upon a due [illegible]mination of the whimsies of *Hamlet's wonderful character*. [illegible] Taken as a whole, it was a performance to be [illegible]

[illegible] as most enthusiastically called for and [illegible]

[illegible] on of the piece generally, and its cast, [illegible]

[illegible]. Some very elaborate scenery and dresses did not much [illegible] get and a collection of [illegible] [illegible] to us, did not promise any remarkable excellence [illegible] [illegible]ctors. Truth to tell, we are sure the public are [illegible] of third and fourth-rate performances [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

that father made she said it was very nasty. Father often beat mother before she would go to farm. He did not mean to beat her that night Mother did not get they, but father used to do so. Sometimes I have had victuals, and sometimes not. Father used to have two shillings and four loaves every week from the relieving officer. Heard father tell mother so. Father had not worked lately, as he could not get work. Father had been in the Brentford union workhouse at Isleworth. Had been out with father begging.—Mr. Emmott, surgeon, of Hounslow, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the bodies. Found no poison in the body of the woman; believed she died from suffocation produced by violence. In the stomach of the man there was arsenic, which no doubt was the cause of death. Had conversed with Mr. Wakley. The deceased man was very lazy and violent, and got his living chiefly by begging. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased, William Oliver, had murdered his wife and afterwards killed himself.—Immediately after the verdict of *felo-de-se* was returned by the jury, Mr. Wakley handed the constable his warrant for the interment of the deceased, that referring to the same specifying that he should be buried between the hours of nine and twelve at night, without any funeral ceremony. The woman was buried on Sunday afternoon, and her remains were followed to the grave by a vast concourse of persons. The murderer was not buried until Monday night, about ten o'clock, the place selected for the grave being a corner of the churchyard which has before been the receptacle of the remains of two persons who had committed suicide themselves, and against whom verdicts of *felo-de-se* were returned. During the whole period that has since elapsed, there has not been a single suicide in the parish until the present.

THE POACHING AFFRAY AT CROMWELL.—An inquest has been held on the body of Thomas Staite, who died from the injuries he received from the gang of poachers in the preserves of the Earl of Coventry. After hearing several witnesses, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to the 7th of January. Stephen Bird, named Francis Dingley, Samuel Tarvey, and William Brimfield, have been captured, on suspicion of being concerned in this murderous attack.

BARBAROUS MURDER AT ULVERSTON.—The Carlisle papers state that an frightful and regular murder has been committed in Ulverston, last week, in the most brutal and barbarous manner. He returned home in a state of intoxication, and a quarrel ensued between him and his wife, which at length terminated in her death. The enraged man eventually seized the poker, and struck his wife a formidable blow with it on the head, which completely shattered her skull, and must, it is supposed, have produced instant death. Not satisfied with this, he had recourse to the most unnatural expedient to mutilate the body of his victim with such violence as to force one of her jaws entirely out of its place, he then brutally kicked her on various parts of her body, which he dreadfully lacerated. He then stripped the dead body entirely naked, and threw it down stairs, after which he burnt the whole of her clothing. Having done this, he left the house, and went to his wife's sister, and coolly told her he was afraid he was dead. In the meantime, two children, a boy and a girl awoke, and the neighbours, who had heard the noise, were first alarmed by the screams of the boy, that his father had murdered his mother At the Coroner's inquest, a verdict of wilful murder against the perpetrator of the deed, whose name is Thomas Donahoo, was returned.

EXECUTIONS. On Saturday last, Mary Gallop, the girl condemned for poisoning her father, was executed at Chester. On arriving beneath the fatal beam, the gibbet suddenly met her eye, and all her fortitude seemed at once to forsake her At about half past eleven o'clock in the morning the prisoner was led between her two female attendants to the chapel, where prayers were offered up, after which the sacrament was administered, during the whole of which the unhappy prisoner seemed overwhelmed by the sense of her dreadful situation. She was soon after re conducted to the apartment she had left, where a short time was again devoted to prayer. But the awful moment was then fast approaching; the executioner entered and pinioned her arms as she sate, and, finding her quite incapable of standing, she was placed in a chair and placed under the fatal beam. The cord was quickly adjusted; her spiritual teachers uttered their parting words of consolation; the executioner asked and obtained a pardon; shook her hand with all the kindness he could assume, and left her alone upon the scaffold. The next instant the bolt was drawn, and then the awful plunge the mortal struggle (which, in consequence of the little fall afforded by her sitting posture, was of frightful duration)—the equally appalling silence that succeeded—the convulsion of the countenance and the quivering of the limb announced that suffering was at an end, and all was over. On the same day, the murderer, William Wainwright, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, in front of the county gaol at York, for the murder of Mr. Inchbald, on the high road, near to Knaresborough Several thousand persons had congregated together, including a large proportion of females. No unfortunate man ever mounted the scaffold with a very firm step. He was preternaturally pale, but beyond that betrayed no emotion or fear. It was observed, however, that as the executioner was pulling the rope a slight convulsive motion took place whereby his chest heaved convulsively. After being suspended the usual time the body was cut down, and taken within the gaol, where it will be buried in accordance with his sentence. The declaration of the victim, made to public executions, it may be added, that a young man was detected, almost at the foot of the scaffold, in the act of picking pockets.

HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.—A remarkable instance of suicide arising from disappointed love has taken place at Derby. It appears that a young man of 21, named Frank Dixon Manning, formerly footman in the family of a clergyman residing in a neighbouring county, but latterly in the service of a cheese-factor by calling of Mr. Morley, of Nottingham, was enamoured of one of the daughters of a copper-plate printer, at Derby, named Allen Manning made proposals, to her, which, however, were rejected on account of the young man's being employed to wait over to Nottingham to attend a "saloon" there, in the capacity, as she states, of vocalist, and received certain wages for her services, whatever these might be. During her visits there she frequently supplied the deceased with money, and pressed for their union. He complained of his restricted means, and she gave him on one occasion two sovereigns to get the boots polished, and to furnish other necessary articles for the wedding. The banns ran out about two months ago, and the deceased then wished her to wait a little until his friends he came more reconciled to the match. The match was broken off at her request, but by desire of the deceased she subsequently wrote to him as a friend several times, and on one occasion saw him at Nottingham. On Christmas-day he arrived in Derby, at a public-house kept by a person named Allen, at which place Caroline was then in the evening by his particular desire. He wished to know whether she still desired that the acquaintance should cease. Her reply was that she did, and she urged the propriety of this course. He said, "I fully must be so, I foresee," and they parted in good feeling. Next day he spent several hours at the house of Caroline's father, and conducted himself much as usual In the evening he left the house, and took part in the singing or pretending to sing, and Caroline went there to see him, and after remaining a short time bade him good night and then proceeded to another saloon, where she remained until four o'clock in the morning, and was chosen queen by a young man, who is supposed to be somewhat enamoured of her charms. On Friday morning were the deceased again returned to Allen's house. At that time Caroline was not there. Allen, and some others, were in bed. The deceased called to Caroline at the foot of the stairs, and she got up, dressed herself, and went down. Meanwhile the deceased had sent her sister Emma for a pint of ale, and Caroline descending the stairs he inquired kindly after her health, and then presented a glass of ale to her, saying, "Caroline, drink with me; it is our parting glass." She complied, and had no sooner got some of the contents of the glass into her mouth than she found it had left her that the reason he had "done it" was, because he could not bear to see the object of his affection in the arms of another, adding, that his former was the daughter of the clergyman with whom he lived as a servant, and with whom he hoped a divorce having since been obtained) was about to be united to her cousin but that he "should not have minded, had she (Allen) been willing to marry him; and that, under these circumstances, he thought he would not bear with it." The girl recovered, but Manning finished the contents of the glass and soon afterwards expired, while in a state of great excitement. There was no doubt but he had put prussic acid in the glass. The jury returned a verdict of "Felo de se."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday morning a very melancholy accident occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway during a thick fog. Some few days ago a young lady, daughter of Mr. John Forsythe, died, and her funeral was fixed for that morning. Mr. Forsythe was one of the principal servants on the line of railway, and his son was also engaged by the company, and has care of the locomotive department. Mr. Thomas Forsythe, the brother of the young lady, being aware of the funeral of his sister, proceeded on one of the engines in order to attend the funeral of his sister, and to the engine's driver him a short distance on the line towards his father's house. On the way he observed to the fireman, "I fancy I feel the engine pass over a soft substance;" and they agreed to look out for what was the matter. They did so, and the first object that met the eye of Mr. Forsythe was the mutilated body of his father, over whom the engine had passed, and killed him on the spot. It appears that the old gentleman was on his way to attend the funeral, when he was overtaken by the engine and killed. The fog was so dense that it was quite impossible to distinguish any object at ten yards' distance. The jury, at the inquest, returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT SALT HILL.—A long inquiry took place on Thursday evening at the Three Tuns, Salt Hill, before John Clanchy, Esq., respecting the death of a married woman, named Sarah Hunt, who was supposed to have been murdered on Wednesday night, at the house where she resided at Bath-place, a row of houses near Botham's Hotel. According to the evidence, stifled screams had been heard to proceed from the residence of the deceased, who was found lying on her back. She appeared as if she had been struggling. She was foaming at the mouth, and she died soon afterwards An elderly man, named Tawell, supposed to be a quaker, who was last seen with the deceased, and who had left Slough suddenly for London, was apprehended, and was examined before the Coroner. The result was the adjournment of the inquiry to Saturday (this day).

CARRIGAN! The friends of P. O. Taylor, Esq., of the North and South Wales Bank, in this town, consisting of some of the most respectable merchants in this town, invited him to dinner at the Black Lion Hotel, when the honour, R. D. Jenkins, Esq., presided, and William Phillips, Esq., acted as vice-president. The dinner was served up in sumptuous style, by Messrs Weston and Parker. The evening was spent in the greatest conviviality, and Mr. Taylor was highly eulogised for his attentive services in the Bank.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The interest attached to the meetings of this body becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less." On Monday the association met as usual, with Mr. Neil Daunt in the chair. There was another long speech from Mr. W. S. O'Brien, in which he exhorted the Repealers to attend to the registries The rent was under £200

DEATH OF THE MEMBER FOR DOWNPATRICK.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of this borough by the decease of Mr. David Kerr, which event took place on Monday, at his seat in the county of Antrim. Mr. Kerr, who had been long in declining health, sat for many years in Parliament, seldom, however, taking any active part in its business, but was in nevertheless recording his vote. He was a supporter of the present Ministry

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.—Another new Irish railway is projected, namely, one for connecting Armagh with Portadown. The first sod was cut and raised on Tuesday by the Duke of Leinster, on the line of the Cashel Railway, near Adamstown Castle, in the presence of a large company, and all the work going on there will have been engaged for the week. The ceremony was a very cheering one. His Grace stripped off his coat, and in his shirt sleeves handled the spade. Having dug up six sods, he threw them into a wheelbarrow, and then proceeded in a style worthy of an illustration to the surrounding Patlanders, who cheered him most vociferously. Tents were pitched for a handsome luncheon, ordered by the directory, of which a generous company partook. All the work people were also regaled with a substantial and plentiful repast. The occasion was an interesting one, as the first important beginning of the railway system in Ireland.

MURDER IN ROSCOMMON. The *Roscommon Journal* says: "A most brutal and inhuman murder was perpetrated a few days since midway between this town and Strokestown. The victim was a well conducted industrious man of the name of Patrick Shiel, whose only offence was having advanced twopence per barrel in the price of corn in that locality, in which he trafficked, and disposed of in Longford."

MURDER IN KERRY. The *Tralee Chronicle* contains the following:—"On the night of Saturday last, one of those barbarous crimes which are the fruit of intemperance, took place near O'Dorney. It appeared from the facts, as detailed in the evidence upon the inquest, that a quarrel took place between two brothers, named Cornelius Murphy and John Murphy, while labouring under the effects of intoxication. John Murphy was urging his brother to go home, and on his refusing he struck him a blow on the head, on which Cornelius stabbed him with a pen-knife in different parts of the body. John Murphy shortly after expired. The jury found a verdict of 'Died of wounds inflicted by Cornelius Murphy,' who has not as yet been apprehended."

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER A frightful attempt at murder has been made near Borrisokane, County Tipperary, at a place called Torryglass. The occurrence is thus described in a letter from Borrisokane A Mrs. Going (a widow) was some time ago ejected from a small farm, which she held at or near Carrighavig. A respectable farmer named Cleary got into possession of it. He was served with threatening notices, but did not mind them While going to his own house, and quite hard by it, a gun, charged with a vast quantity of heavy shot, was fired at him at the moment the deadly weapon was discharged Cleary threw up his hands in his breeches, and in his left hand—the one next the assassin he held a bunch of keys, with some pence and some halfpence, which he had just got from a neighbour. The shot struck his left hand, carried off three of the fingers, on which the ring of the keys, battered the money, and tore away his pockets and linen. The abdomen is untouched, but his left thigh is much lacerated. Hopes are entertained of his recovery; and never was there so narrow, so providential an escape.

SCOTLAND.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN RAILWAY BETWEEN AIRDRIE AND GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH, &c. The opening of this undertaking, which will form a direct line of communication between Airdrie and Glasgow, by Coatbridge and Kirkintilloch, took place last week, under the superintendence of the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Ballochney Railway, and other influential gentlemen. Exactly at half past 10 o'clock, the train left Airdrie, and it reached the terminus in Queen-street, Glasgow, at a quarter past one, this experimental trip being performed in three-quarters of an hour

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE AT DUMFRIES.—On Wednesday week the extensive premises occupied by Messrs. Bell and Sons, timber merchants, at Dumfries, with their dwelling-houses, were entirely consumed by fire. The houses were insured in the Union Insurance Office for £2500, and the houses, stocks, &c. in the Alliance Office for £2000. There are strong reasons for believing that the fire was not accidental, but wilfully produced. It broke out in several different places at or about the same time; and a wood shed on the east side of the premises across which many persons passed during the night, and dragged through a gimlet-hole. He was a lawyer Thanks I, the Lord a massy on your clients, you hungry, half-starved looking critter you, you'll eat 'em up alive. You are just the person to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, tank, skank, and flank, all at a gulp.

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In 1784 the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple brought an action against a highterman of the name of Rose for driving his craft against this wall, and damaging the same. When the case came on for trial it was found (we copy from a newspaper paragraph of the time, "that they had used in London for an injury done them in Middlesex and a non suit ensued, attended by a hearty laugh at the lamunaries of the law."

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"This must be a very inconvenient town to live in," said a Cockney to an inhabitant of Ryde; "for I understand you have to get all your milk from Gowes?" "Not so bad as London," replied the Isle of Wight wag, "for they tell me you get all your milk from Wells!"

DRINKING YOURSELF.

John Reeve, the comedian, died at the early age of 40. Social habits led to habits of intemperance, and poor John was the *Rattle Imp* of every theatre he ever played in. "The last time I saw him," says Mr. Mum, in his "Journal of the Stage," "he was posting at a rapid rate to a city dinner, and on his drawing up to chat, I said, 'Well, Reeve, how do you mean to drink yourself to-day?' His answer was, 'I feel Mayor *finds* me to-day.'"—*Lovester's Mag. for Jan.*

TOAST FOR BACHELORS OR BENEDICTS.

There's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a "better half" to man.

A MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.

A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for her future husband.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE SONG OF THE STOKER.

Rake, rake, rake,
Ashes, cinders, and coal,
The fire we make
Must never slake,
Like the fire that roasts a soul.

Hurrah! my boys, 'tis a glorious noise,
To list to the stormy main;
But, nor wave-lashed shore,
Nor lion's roar,
E'er equalled a luggage train.

'Neath the pantiug sun our course we run,
No water to slake our thirst;
Nor ever a poo,
Our tongue to cool,
Except the boiler burst.

The courser fast, the trumpet's blast,
Sigh after us in vain;
And even the wind
We pass behind,
With the speed of a special train.

Swift we pass o'er the wild morass,
Though the night be starless and black,
Onward we go,
Where the suipe flies low,
Nor man dares follow our track.

A mile a minute, on we go—
H rrah for my conrser fast;
His coal black mane,
And his fiery train,
And his breath a furnace blast.

On and on, til the day is gone,
We rush with a goblin scream;
And the cities, at night,
They start with affright
At the cry of escaping steam.

Bang, bang, bang!
Shake, shiver, and throb;
The sound of our feet
Is the piston's beat,
And the opening valve our s.

Our union jack is the smoke-train at back,
That thick from the funnel rolls;
And our bounding bark
Is a glowing ark,
And our cargo—human souls.

Rake, rake, rake,
Ashes, cinders, and coal;
The fire we make
Must never slake,
Like the fire that roasts a soul.

AN AMERICAN FAT JADY.

It is said, in a New York paper, that there is a lady in Pulteneytown so awfully fat, that the carters grease their cart wheels with her shadow!

THE SIAMESE TWINS REALLY MARRIED

An American paper asserts that the reported marriage of the Siamese twins to two sisters, which was supposed to be a hoax, is a literal fact, and that Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Eng have presented their lords with heirs to the name and property of Chang and Eng. It is further asserted that, being now married men with families growing up, the twins intend to resume their exhibition by way of increasing their store and providing for their interesting progeny.

VARIABLE CLIMATE IN NORTH AMERICA.

Every one who has been in America, though he may have been neither a physician nor a philosopher, must have been struck with surprise at the extraordinary and sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and likewise at two very remarkable circumstances touching the climate of the United States. We refer to its being colder in winter and hotter in summer, by several degrees, than at the same parallels of latitude in Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa upon the coast of the Mediterranean. This is more remarkable in the extent of country lying the chain of the Atlantic Ocean. That, taking salagn in the State of Massachusetts, and Rome, being places of nearly the same altitude, an extraordinary difference is observable. *Colonial Magazine.*

POMPEY'S PILLAR.

Abd Allahf, the old physician of Bagdad, relates of some ancient Arabian writers, that they asserted that the column, called Pompey's pillar, stood upon a pivot in the earth, and that when the wind blew, stones placed beneath it, were by the force of its motion, ground to powder. Mr Borrer, in his "Journey from Naples to Jerusalem," asserts that the whole of this column, which is eight feet in diameter at the base, is sustained upon a prop of stone only four feet square.

A DOUBTFUL POINT

Lord Denman, at the last Huntingdon Assizes, addressed one of the gunners, who was there as a witness against a man for stealing a bow-net "Apply your mind to the question, my man;" and then added his lordship, having evidently a doubt upon the subject "if you have one."

AN AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF A TEETOTALLER

I once travelled through all the state of Maine—I left it out of them ere chaps. He was as thin as a whippin post. His skin looked like a blown bladder after some of the air has leaked out, kinder wrinkled and rumpled like, and the eye as dim as a lamp that's been on a short allowance of fat. He put me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongs, all legs, shaft and head, and no belly; real gander gutted looking critter, as hollow as a bomboo walking-cane, and twice as callo. He looked actually as if he had been picked off a rack at sea, and dragged through a gimlet-hole. He was a lawyer Thanks I, the Lord a massy on your clients, you hungry, half-starved looking critter you, you'll eat 'em up alive. You are just the person to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, tank, skank, and flank, all at a gulp.

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"This must be a very inconvenient town to live in," said a Cockney to an inhabitant of Ryde; "for I understand you have to get all your milk from Gowes?" "Not so bad as London," replied the Isle of Wight wag, "for they tell me you get all your milk from Wells!"

DRINKING YOURSELF.

John Reeve, the comedian, died at the early age of 40. Social habits led to habits of intemperance, and poor John was the *Rattle Imp* of every theatre he ever played in. "The last time I saw him," says Mr. Mum, in his "Journal of the Stage," "he was posting at a rapid rate to a city dinner, and on his drawing up to chat, I said, 'Well, Reeve, how do you mean to drink yourself to-day?' His answer was, 'I feel Mayor *finds* me to-day.'"—*Lovester's Mag. for Jan.*

TOAST FOR BACHELORS OR BENEDICTS.

There's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a "better half" to man.

A MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.

A coquette is a rose from which every lover plucks a leaf—the thorns are reserved for her future husband.

During a recent hour hunt in the forest of Coucy, (France) the young Duke de Guise had a very narrow escape. The Duke having dismounted from his horse, the boar suddenly charged him and threw him across as to throw him on the ground, grazing his right leg, and then, seeing him down, the infuriated brute turned to make a second attack, which would, undoubtedly, have been attended with most alarming consequences had not the Duke, with remarkable agility, sprung to his feet, and killed the animal with his sporting knife as he approached. Of seven boars killed by the party this was by far the most powerful; he had, during the chase, killed three dogs and wounded six others.

Mr. John Kerr, her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople, died on the 7th of December.

A fire broke out at Ibrahim Pacha's sugar manufactory at Cairo on the 13th ult., and property to a considerable amount was destroyed.

Letters from Florence mention an extraordinary incident. The Countess [illegible], of St. Petersburgh, was driving in her carriage when she was kindled, had just entered her carriage in order to go to the promenade, the horses were about to start, when perceiving that she had forgotten something at home, she descended, and immediately entered her residence, but she had scarcely passed the door when a tremendous explosion blew the carriage to pieces and killed the coachman. An infernal machine had been introduced into the body of the carriage. This horrible attempt is imputed to a young man who had sworn to be conspicuously revenged on the celebrated Countess.

STATISTICS OF THE UMBRELLA.—A provincialist having arrived at Paris one very wet evening, asked a Parisian if it always rained on Sundays evenings, to which the latter replied that the present was an exception to the general rule, as the rain generally began in the morning. The umbrella, says a facetious French writer, plays an important part in the existence of a Frenchman. An eminent statistical calculator, he says, has proved that every Parisian passes at least two years of his existence in opening and shutting that useful article

GRAVESEND RAILWAY.—This railway has ceased its strife with the Croydon Branch, and quietly passed into the hands of the Dover Railway, the directors of which have purchased it on lease for 999 years, at a rental of £9,000, to be increased £2000 per annum until it arrives at £40,000 per annum. The Dover Company took possession on the 1st inst. This railway originally cost above one million sterling, or £1300,000 per mile. Its shares have realised £57 10s.; 1 have sold as low as £5 per share, but the last sale per purchased for £9 15s.' which in ten years will make the present share worth £14 13s. 9d., paying the whole time four per cent. in perpetuity

FARNHAM FAIR.—On Thursday, the Newcastle and Gateshead Handicap, upon Tyne, was thronged to witness a series of foot-races. The first was contested by Rt Angus, of Newcastle, and Joseph Blake, of Monkseaton, a distance 120 yards, for £3 a-side. The Newcastle man was the winner, in about two yards The next race was between R. A. Martin and John Bucton, of Wrekham, distance 130 yards, for a like amount After a hard struggle, Mart was the victor, and accomplished the 130 yards, for £3 a-side, was run by Frank Robson and Peter Melross, which ended in a dead heat. Other races were also run between younger aspirants for pedestrian laurels.

INVENTIONS IN THE APPROACH MARINE A.—A clever engineer residing in the vicinity of Calais has recently made an improvement upon the atmospheric railway of Messrs. Clegg and Samuda. The mode contrived by them for attaching the carriages to the piston, was to make a groove along the tube, covered with a leathern flap, which being weighted and covered with wax, allows a cable or bar, connecting the piston with the carriages, to traverse—the wax melting in case of slipping of the cable, and closing after it, so as almost, but not entirely, to prevent the admission of air. The improvement of M. Hallette is in providing a means of opening and closing the longitudinal groove, so as to prevent the loss of power by leakage. M. Hallette has made artificial lips, by disposing along the parallel edges of the longitudinal groove two little cylinders, cut laterally, so that the concave of one cylinder is opposite to the convex of the other, and, filling each cylinder with a kind of hollow gut or tube, of leather or other material impervious to air, which tubes, being filled with compressed air, and kept in close contact with each other, form a kind of artificial lips, that open like the lips of man, and allow a bar or cable to pass along them without admitting any air into the large tube. If the invention should realise the expectations formed of it, all the advantages of the present atmospheric railway will be realised in a higher degree.

A Scotch paper tells the following anecdote to exemplify the voracity of a cod fish. One must have almost as good a swallow as the fish, to believe it. There was taken into Mr. Bain's curing yard, Fraserburgh, on Tuesday se'nnight, a cod, which, on being opened, was found to contain a herd of the duck species, measuring sixteen inches from bill to tail, and twenty-eight inches across the wings. It had every appearance of being swallowed alive, being quite entire

John Plummer, Esq., of New Parks, the owner of Alice Hawthorn, has generously proposed to give the whole of the money which this celebrated mare may realise in 1845, to the inhabitants of Easingwold, provided they will construct a branch railway from that town to the Great North of England Railway.

THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE, AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

THE GREAT PALM-HOUSE AND MONSTER CACTUS, AT THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

The Palmæ, which number nearly fifty genera, and upwards of two hundred species, are truly the "princes of the vegetable world"—for they surpass all other plants in the magnificence of their foliation and in their general height and bearing—but, notwithstanding such great and manifest attractions, they are scarcely known to the public. The cocoa-nut and date-palms define the limits of popular acquaintance with the family; the splendid *Pandanus*, the graceful *Chamærops*, the aspiring *Attalia*, the charming *Euterpe*, and a long train of fanciful and beautiful varieties, remain to be revealed. To put the public in possession of this noble family, has been for the last twenty years the ambition of many governments, and of many princes. The great Maximilian of Bavaria, aided by his scientific travellers, Spix and Martius, led the way, the French in the Conservatories of the Jardin des Plants, the Spanish in the Gardens of the Escurial; and in our country, Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney, and his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, followed with much—but necessarily limited—success. The great attempt to rear the entire family in one vast establishment has been reserved for the English Government. To accomplish this most interesting project, a great conservatory, or Palm house, is now in course of erection in the Royal Gardens of Kew, of sufficient height and extent to accommodate the most lofty or the most delicate of the tribe. Our engraving presents its external aspects, and displays at the same time the character of the very beautiful locality in which it is placed. The design is by Mr. Decimus Burton, under the botanical direction of Sir William Jackson Hooker, the enlightened and public spirited Curator of the Royal Gardens. The length of the entire front elevation is 362 feet; of the side elevation of the centre, 144 feet, width of the central pavilion, 100 feet; width of the wings, 56 feet; height of the centre, 62 feet; height of the wing, 33 feet—the latter proportions being practically increased by the depth of the pits. The ventilation and temperature of the interior will be conducted on the most scientific and easily managed principles, so as to ensure not merely a proper amount of heat, but one under instant control. When finished, and the plants arranged in natural order, we can imagine no more striking exhibition of the great Creator's works than the offspring of Terra and Phœbus, as they have been termed, will present, or one more directly calculated to raise the public taste

THE MONSTER CACTUS, (*ECHINOCACTUS STAINESII*

In connection with this subject, we subjoin, as a suitable pendant, an account of an extraordinary Cactus, which has just been received at the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew. It is called the *Echinocactus Stainesii*, and by the liberal permission of the Government it may be seen by the public.

Cactus Stainesii, Mr. Staines' Cactus, is one of those kinds of Cactus to which the name of *Echinocactus* is very generally given, on account of the peculiar form of the whole plant, and the copious spines, resembling the *Echinus*, or *Sea Urchin*, of our shores. These Echinocactuses flourish in the high lands of Mexico, and perhaps the district that most abounds in them is that of San Luis Potosi; and thence it is that, along with many other Cactuses of great rarity, the present individual was sent by Frederick Staines, Esq., a gentleman much attached to botany, and who has been long resident in that country, and, being quite a new and undescribed species, it has been named by the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, in compliment to him, *Cactus*, or *Echinocactus Stainesii*. The weight of this single specimen, when its roots were wholly free from soil, was 225 lb. Its height above the surface of the ground is 3 feet 4 inches (3 feet, including the tub), its diameter 1 foot 10 inches, and its circumference 5 feet 7 inches. The packing such a large and prickly mass for a land journey of some hundred miles through a mountainous country, before it could reach a port where it could be received by the Royal Mail steamer, was no easy task; but it was most successfully accomplished by freeing the roots entirely from the earth, and enveloping the Cactus in several folds of thick matting, made of the soft fibres of a palm common in that country, and then placing the whole in a box constructed to the exact size. In this manner it arrived at Kew in the most perfect and healthy condition possible, so that hardly a spine was injured, and it was scarcely planted in the tub in which it is now seen than it threw out, from among the spines at the apex of the plant, above 100 flowers, about the size of those of the common *Opuntia Cactus*, but of a colour much more inclining to orange. The brighter colour of the top of the plant, and of the top of a fine young offset from its side, indicates that it is in a growing state, but so slow is the development of the larger Echinocactuses in general, that for years it is hardly perceptible to the eye; and there is good reason for believing the present individual to be some centuries old. Next to its size and shape, one of its most striking peculiarities is the presence of long coarse fibres or hairs at the roots of the spines, not visible in our reduced figure. Although short in stature, compared to some of the Cactus tribe (especially the slender *Cereus* kind, which often attain a height of 30 or 40 feet); yet its great weight, and bulk have entitled the individual now under consideration to the appellation of the "Monster Cactus."

PUBLIC BAPTISM AT EXETER. Six persons (five of them females) were baptised in the river, at Exeter, on Sunday last. Mr. Chapman, by whom the ceremony was performed, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, had previously preached in the open air for above an hour, and was nearly an hour and a half in the water administering the sacred rite

THE CAMBRIDGE RAILROAD.—The railroad from Hockerill, Essex, to Cambridge, is fast progressing. The works are carried on with such diligence as to afford reason for believing, that, with the exception of a tunnel through Lord Braybrook's estate, the whole line may be opened for traffic in the coming spring. His lordship is building a spacious inn and hotel at the Wendon Ambo station, a distance of rather more than a mile from Saffron Walden.

THE NEW POLICE COURTS.—On Monday morning the new police courts at Stones-end, Blackman street, Borough, and Kennington-lane, Lambeth, were opened for public business

CURIOUS ABANDONMENT OF A CHILD.—One evening last week, a newly-born infant was left at the door of St. Martin's workhouse. The infant, a female, apparently about twenty four hours old, was enclosed in a rush basket, with one end left open. It was dressed in a calico bed-gown, muslin cap, with flannel underneath. A piece of white calico was wrapped round the body, as also several folds of new flannel; but none of those articles had any mark upon them. In the basket was found a card, on which was written, in a very neat feminine hand, the following:—"To the Parochial Authorities. The fear of exposure and shame compels the mother to abandon for a time her infant, and commit it to the care of strangers, whose hearts she prays God to endue with pity and benevolence. In full confidence of being enabled to redeem her child hereafter, she earnestly requests that this card may be carefully preserved, that the product of an indented duplicate hereafter may serve for its identification. Please to have the infant christened as on back of the card." On the other side of the card was written, in a bold hand, "Maria H. M., born December 26, 1844." The child is placed with a wet nurse, and is now doing well.

LITERATURE.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, NO. XXI.

This is an excellent New Year's Number, richly illustrated by Kenny Meadows, Phiz, and other artists. The papers are well chosen, i.e. they are seasonable, the staple subjects being Christmas and the New Year. Craven's Tale, "Fatherland," is continued with a spirited chapter—"The Land and the Loom," opening with the knot of village politicians, admirably portrayed by Phiz, in our engraving

"THE CROWN" AT KING'S OVERSLEY.

It was committee-night, and the great room of "The Crown" was occupied by a more numerous and miscellaneous society than ordinary on such an occasion. A stranger whom chance had introduced would have found little difficulty in conjecturing that the matter which brought the company together was neither of a social nor a peaceful character. Individually, the members had as little to recommend them as it is possible to conceive; collectively, they formed as truculent looking a band as ever aspired to Botany Bay. The president was in good keeping with the general grouping; while his whole man, or *tout ensemble*, according to the polite phrase, conveyed to the eye a concentration of such exceeding scoundrelism, so great a breadth of rascality, that you felt assured he was entitled to the strong relief he enjoyed as chairman. This was the village attorney, who had recently relinquished an Old Bailey practice of several years' standing—or rather ups and downs—in consequence of some impertinent interference on the part of one of the judges, touching a fee with which he had forgotten to retain counsel to defend a gentleman labouring under an imputation of picking pockets. Around the table, at the head of which sat the lawyer, was attracted, as aforesaid, a far from propossessing circle. On the right hand of the chair sat Hoskins the higgler, a philosopher who held it was the duty of philanthropy, should it see friend or foe on the ground, to help them up, by the watch-chain. This free moralist was supported by a party, with heads and shoulders apparently constructed for the destruction of the cudgels that should come in contact with them. These were trampers, gipsies, vagrant tinkers, and mixed vagabonds of all denominations. The locality itself was principally represented by a knot of loose-looking young fellows in velveteen jackets and leathern gaiters, who made the drinking vessels dance on the table at any allusion to the slavery of the game laws, and the inherent right of every man to the wild birds and animals of chase. There were, however, a few yeomen that seemed to belong to a substantial class, but who took no part in the proceedings beyond smoking their pipes, and taking their pull in turn at the tankard; and, at the further end of the table, lounged an old soldier with a wooden leg and a Waterloo medal; beside whom was a youth who evidently sought to avoid observation. Such was the company which, at midnight, held hot debate upon the political economy of the day at the sign of "The Crown," in King's Oversley.

The next engraving, an extremely felicitious creation by Phiz, illustrates the following paper, entitled

OUR DREAM.

We have dreamt a dream—a jolly dream—a Christmas dream! Never was there such a dream. Bottom's dream, that had no bottom, was nothing to it. Not that it had anything to do with a Midsummer Night's Dream. It was a Midwinter Afternoon's Dream, and it was, like the cold weather, seasonable—very seasonable.

To explain and describe this dream would be bootless The pencil is more apt for such a task than the pen. And the pencil has achieved the feat. The cunning hand of the artist hath seized the phantasmagoria of the vision. With a spell which genius draws from black-lead, he hath arrested the flying, flitting, glancing creatures which surrounded our venerable head as with a halo. Our dream is there in black and white—all the little men and women are in limbo—all the world may see them dancing on the paper as erst they danced in thin air—we can answer for the very portraits. The dream is there, then—Marry study it. We shall not describe it—but we shall tell how it came about—how it stole upon our raptured senses—how it fluttered over our marble chimney-piece.

And thus it was:—

The time was dinner-time—after dinner, in fact. The place was our parlour—the very snuggest of snug parlours. Everything about was snug. The curtains were snugly drawn—the table was wheeled snugly to the fire—the burning black diamonds crackled and blazed with a marvellously snug voice—the whole parlour was rich with the essence of snuggery.

We said that we had dined. A comfortable winter's dinner had gone the way of all dinners—a comfortable winter's appetite having officiated as unseen high priest at its sacrifice. The odours of good things were yet rich in the balmy air. The smoke of the Irish stew yet curled aloft—a spicy vapour. Talk of smoke wreathing over a hollow beech tree, with a woodpecker tapping it; or rearing its rolling columns streaming from the censer upward to groined Gothic roofs, and turning ghost-like round clustered pillars; or rising up in a black column of dissolved essence of genies melted into air by the spells of Solomon, as it did from the copper vessel in the "Arabian Nights," when the poor fisherman looked on with greater astonishment than if he had caught a whale; talk of all these—talk of any picturesque sort or degree of smoke you like, from the smoke of a magician's charm to the smoke of a Pickwick cuba, there is no smoke like the smoke of a good dinner

So did we deem as we inhaled it, bursting in a gush of fragrance from the uncovered dish. And still its breath lingered around, rich and luscious, feeding the almost satiated nostril with a balmy content.

But it had a friendly enemy to combat with. Wine—rich, red, and rosy. The cork had leapt out of the bottle within "melodious twang," as the old ghost seer described the sound with which an "apparition of a Cirencester" first greeted a captivating, titillating, odorous richness proceeded from its glass prison, at first hardly perceived, then spreading palpably abroad the treasure of its influence.

The room was sombre—nearly dark. No candles or unhallowed gas glared unfinchingly upon us. A holy shade was everywhere. So ought a winter after dinner time to pass. The fire gives light enough, and a hearty, cheerful, ruddy light, redolent of broad Rembrandt-like gleams, and deep dim shadows.

'Tis a light and a time favourable for musing—quiet, pleasant musing—not brain racking. Thinking, for example, what sauce goes best with goose; or what would be a pretty dress for Jane's complexion; or dimly passing in mental review the jokes in the last farce; and imagining—you are sure to do that—that you could make better ones, if you had been the author. 'Tis a time for making yourself intensely comfortable—for hugging yourself mentally—for muttering lowly, "Oh, that the twilight calm would last!" After dinner, before the candles come, is the time for all this. Ask Leigh Hunt, or read his "Sonnet to the House-Cricket;" that is a most eloquent answer.

Well, we were acting then—that is, upon the occasion of the dream—as we are preaching now. We were leaning back oh! how luxuriously!—in that old, easy, yielding, springing arm-chair. Our feet were upon the fender—the tiny blazes danced in jets from between the grate bars, as if to look at their supple forms reflected in our polished slippers; our eyes were half shut, the glass darkened with its brown treasure in our hand; a few buttons of our waistcoat—no use in saying how many—luxuriously set free; and so we sat in delicious reverie—our half-sleeping gaze mechanically fixed upon the burning embers.

We hate people who don't enjoy themselves after dinner. We hate people who don't enjoy themselves at dinner: affected prigs who pretend they don't care whether the fare be split peas or venison pasty; the drink sour swipes or Lafitte of the vintage of twenty-five. These men and women are spoiled in the making. As rational beings they are failures—pitiable, contemptible failures—the neck of a woman of the sort is like a scrag of mutton, the hairs of a man like the bristles of a dry blacking brush. The contour of their forms is angular and scratchy. They are always bilious, and perpetually putting on bad faces as if they had their noses at a bottle of black draught. To sum up all—they never get fat, and they invented trousers tight in the waistband

But we are of a different mould; we felt it; we never felt it so deeply, so passionately, as on the evening of the dream. There we sat; we gazed pensively on the fire; the little fanning jets burst out, and the smoke curled. It was soothing, a moral opiate. We thought of Christmas coming, of pantomimes, of carols, of compliments of the season, of boxing night, of rows in the gallery, of flagons of beer, of beer bulls, of Lord Brougham. We don't know how we came to lug him in, but we don't pretend to coherency after dinner. Well, we thought of this, and still gazed wistfully on the fire. Two little jets of flame were playing in front of the bars, and a nasty looking piece of Wallsend, of slaty appearance, was near them. The jets played, the slate crackled, and we mused. Gradually the jets became jets no longer, but were palpably and evidently Adèle Dumilâtre's legs—without a body—dancing the *pas d'ombre*, and the ugly piece of slate took to itself the exact form and shape of Lord Brougham's nose without a face. The legs danced, and the nose twitched: never was anything so remarkable. We were highly pleased with the exhibition. The nose appeared to approve of the legs, and sniffed its satisfaction. We agreed with the nose, and were faintly murmuring "bravo!" when suddenly the members of the dancing girl on the one hand, and the feature of the speaking man on the other, were pushed aside, and a face—an actual red laughing face, with a merry squint and a sparkling eye, and a conical cap on the top of all—was protruded from the grate, and the eyes winked audaciously at us from between the bars—first the one, and then the other

We were astounded; but we were doomed to be still more so. The face suddenly disappeared amid the glowing coals; then shot out again—but this time jumping clear away from the grate—followed by the body too, and the next moment there was a small hobgoblin standing on our fire-irons, his conical red cap cocked jauntily, his arms coolly crossed, his legs dangling, and his audacious eye winking

Never was such a hobgoblin, we thought we were in the Adelphi, looking at Wieland through the big end of a telescope, but he looked even funnier than Wieland. We know a number of goblins by sight, but this was a new one—quite a stranger.

We gazed on him; he did on us.

"Merry Christmas!" said the goblin

"The same to you," said we. "How did you leave them all below?"

"Tolerably jolly," replied the diminutive demon, "I'm jolly myself. Do you want a Christmas-box?"

OUR CHRISTMAS DREAM.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

"Don't we wish we may get it?" murmured we with a sigh.

"Yes, you shall," screamed the imp; "here goes; I'll let you see my show-box—free gratis, and for nothing. It's in the fire, there," he continued, giving a jerk to his head; and almost with the same motion, to our utter horror, jerking himself between the bars back into the blaze.

"Just a-going to begin," he screamed, from a red-hot cavity among the coals.

And the deuce take it if he didn't begin to whirl all the burning fuel out of the grate.

"Hillo, hillo!" shouted we, in a furious state of alarm; "you'll burn the house down, and it's not insured."

But not a button did he care, even although he burnt the street down.

In a moment the grate was empty, but the coals did not fall on the floor. Ah, he was too knowing for that. Did you ever see a street conjuror keeping up a flying circle of balls? Of course you have. Well, our goblin friend did the same with the blazing coals. Our eyes were dazzled with the sparkling whirl. It circled round us, a halo of flashing fire-balls—the old room, the pictures, the books, jolly folios, were illuminated with the strange flickering dancing glare. We gazed, spell-bound. All at once the goblin screamed out

"Presto, change."

The grate fadied from our sight; its diabolical tenant disappeared; the fy-

"THE CROWN" AT KING'S OVERSLEY.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

ing coals flew, but no accidents to coals. They became little men and women, symbols and shapes, types of Christmas. They were all dancing [illegible] coming—going—appearing—vanishing, at once. Snapdragons, and mistletoe, hoaxes, invitations to Christmas dinners, and goshy crowds of Christmas-bills, country dances, and prize beef, champagne bottles, and fat cooks, jolly old codgers, and buxom young girls, tempting tit-bits, and—but hold—we said we would not describe our dream. It is done for us. Behold it! you see it, it flickered round us, as you see as we placidly smiled, the suit of the contented. Jumped and danced the airy little men and women beneath the phantom chandelier that was made up of the light of the gas unpissed, when a voice, a female housekeeping sort of voice, rang through our seeing ear.

"Please, don't you want tea?"

Among the more noticeable papers are a lively batch of "Travel and Talk," by Luke Roden, "Past, Present, and Future," by a Wizard of the West; "A Legend for Christmas Times," by Angus B. Reach, "The Story of Jasper Brooke," by Charles Whitehead; and "The Adventures of a Scamp." Altogether, this is the most attractive miscellany of the month, and must greatly tend to advance the "Illuminated Magazine" in public favour.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th ult., announce that on the 9th one of the Sultanas was confined of a Princess, to whom the name of Munire Brilliant was given. The Hatuli Vezir, Arif Pasha, proceeded to the Sublime Porte to announce to the Grand Vizier the happy event. The birth of the Princess Munire was celebrated with public rejoicings.

M. Sauvard de Marigny, a young man of highly respectable family, has been tried before the Court of Assize at Paris, for having stabbed a carpenter in the Rue Lafitte, on the afternoon of the 7th of November last, by which the unfortunate man lost his life. The prisoner was acquitted of the homicide, but was sentenced by the Court to pay a sum of 1000 francs, and an annuity of 600 francs for the joint lives of the father and mother of the victim.

The work of laying down the electric telegraph on the South-western Railway, from London to Gosport, is nearly completed. The posts for sustaining the wires, which are 50 yards from one distance, are put down nearly the whole distance, and the fixing of the wires is being rapidly proceeded with. The cost of the work, about £24,000, is, we understand, borne in equal proportions by the Board of Admiralty, the

The *Universal German Gazette* states from Berlin, that the daughter of Tschech, the man who attempted to assassinate the King, has been sent away from that city by the authorities, after having been for some days in custody. It appears that by the laws of Prussia, she could have been kept in prison for life as the child of a person guilty of high treason

A Mulhausen journal says that the demand for calico goods in that town is so great, that the manufacturers are all actively employed, and that within a short period 3000 new handlooms have been set up in the neighbourhood.

Another writ of Habeas, endorsed by Mr. Baron Rolfe, has been served upon Mr. Kendich, the gaoler of Jersey, in the case of Mr. Carus Wilson. The writ is returnable on the 15th of this month

The King of Prussia, on the representations of Meyerbeer, has ordered that Weber's opera of "Euryanthe" shall be performed in the new Opera House at Berlin. The receipts arising from the performance are to be presented to the committee recently formed at Dresden, for erecting a monument to Weber

Prince Alexander Golutzin, formerly Minister of Public Instruction in Russia, which office he resigned in 1843, from ill health, died on the 4th ult. at one of his estates in the Crimea.

Dr. Wolff was on his way from Teheran to Erzeroum, according to the latest accounts

A letter from Marseilles dated Dec. 23, states that Lord Brougham has composedly inaugurated his recent acquisition of forest land in the south of France by a grand hunt. La Croix de Gardy, the name by which the forest is known, was for three days the scene of many a noble exploit. Two wild boars, three wolves, several badgers, are the trophies of the war. The palm of the hunt was by right awarded to Mr Loader, Member for Westminster. This age and vigorous sportsman spent four hours to these earths and killed them. A brilliant bah terminated the festivities, which will long form an epoch in the annals of the chateau of Lord Brougham and the forest of La Croix de Gardy

It is said that Mr Solomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, whose death has been already announced, has left property to the amount of upwards of a million sterling. He was a Jew by religious origin, and upon his earliest visit to Hamburg from the place of his birth can observe village in the Kingdom of Hanover, he had to struggle with difficulties which extended even to his means of obtaining the first necessaries of life.

The King of Hanover, says a German journal, has ordered that a monument, similar to that of Queen Louise of Prussia, and which will cost 40,000 dollars, shall be erected, in honour of his late Queen, in front of the Palace of Herrenhausen, near his capital

Mr. Galloway the engineer, has just left Paris for Egypt, to commence the Suez Railroad, which was projected by his brother, the late Rev. Isaac Galloway. This work must be looked upon as the first link in a long chain of railway communication from the Mediterranean, so likely to be useful to England and her Indian possessions and her recently-acquired colony in Cluna.

It is in contemplation by Government to send out another expedition to the Arctic regions, with the view of discovering the north-west passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Several officers of the Navy having been solicited to give their opinion as to the desirableness of such an expedition, have stated that, independent of the great object to be attained, the benefits that would accrue to the science of hydrography and terrestrial magnetism render such an expedition peculiarly desirable.

Letters from Bessarabia have brought intelligence that the Russian fleet on the coast of Circassia has met with considerable loss while on board of which, besides a quantity of ammunition, there were several hundreds of English arms for the mountaineers. The Russian army had gone into its cantonments. There was already much snow in the mountains, which, however, did not hinder the mountaineers from paying an occasional visit to the Russians

The trial of a woman for poisoning her husband took place at Solingen, in Wurtemburg, the other day, and has excited the great interest throughout Germany. Christina Radhardt is a woman of 40, [illegible] born, her father having been a physician, her mother noble. Her husband, Radhardt, was a goldsmith, who spent his means in looking for the philosopher's stone, or the perpetual motion. She gave him poison three times. Her condemnation is expected

A letter from Cattaro of the 21st December says "The Roman Catholic clergy of the Grand Duchy of Baden have just addressed a collective petition to the Government, requesting it to forbid the plying of steam boats on the lake of Constance, and all excursions on the railway in the Roman Catholic parts of the Grand Duchy, on Sundays and holydays, that the devotions of the faithful may not be disturbed. In consequence of this step, the shares in the railways and steamers have experienced a heavy depreciation.

The late Miss Clara Webster sustained a very narrow escape from the falling of the platform in Prince's street, Edinburgh, during the Queen's visit to the Scottish capital. On that occasion there was a thousand from the highest point of the scaffolding; but though several persons died from the injuries they received, Miss Webster escaped almost unhurt.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Most of the vessels so long detained by the thick weather and [illegible] have arrived, and the supply of foreign wheat was very moderate to-day. [illegible] wheat was offered [illegible] sale, but, however, the demand was extremely [illegible] extreme state, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty obtained. The business was going on [illegible] the week previous. The supply of barley was small, the demand for that article was very dull, and prices [illegible] are not supported. The demand for superfine malt was extremely heavy, but the inferior qualities were a mere drug. The increase in the supply of oats produced a very heavy inquiry for that grain, in which scarcely any business was done. Other grain as on Monday.

[illegible] 15th: wheat, 3480, barley, 9320, oats, 4510 quarters. Irish, wheat, —; barley, [illegible] quarters. Foreign: wheat, 720; barley, 1230; oats, —; quarters. Flour, [illegible] sacks.

Beans, 40s. Kent, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 45s; Norfolk ant Suffolk, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; pigeon, 38s to 40s; grinding, 32s to 36s; tick, 30s to 34s; maltings, 38s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk tegs, 34s to 42s; brown ditto, [illegible] ington and Ware, 42s to 44s; Chevalley, 50s; Yorkshire ditto, 44s; harrowed or old, 32s to 36s; potatoe ditto, 34s to 38s; Imperial and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto, white, 24s to 25s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, do., 37s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter

Pollards, 2ls; and Yorkshire, 23s to 25s per 240 lbs. Foreign, 19s to 21s per 240 lbs.

Oats, 18s to 19s; Scotch and Irish, 19s to 20s; Dutch, 17s to 18s; Yorkshire, 19s to 20s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 19s to 20s; Poland, 17s to 18s; Jersey, 18s to 19s; Guernsey, 18s to 19s; Cork, 18s to 19s; Waterford, 18s to 19s; Limerick, 18s to 19s; Sligo, 18s to 19s; Londonderry, 18s to 19s; Belfast, 18s to 19s; Dublin, 18s to 19s; Galway, 18s to 19s; Tralee, 18s to 19s; Youghal, 18s to 19s; Kinsale, 18s to 19s; Drogheda, 18s to 19s; Newry, 18s to 19s; Wexford

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SCENE FROM "THE CHIMES," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

SCENE FROM THE DRAMA OF "THE CHIMES," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Our illustration is from the Second Quarter of this impressive drama—the scene that in which Trotty Veck having brought home Will Fern and Lilian, the orphan, joins his daughter Meg, in setting before them the hospitality of their humble home. We cannot do better than quote the original story, of which, indeed, the drama is a reflex:—

Trotty, in a breathless state, set the child down before his daughter in the middle of the floor. The little visitor looked once at Meg, and doubting nothing in that face, but trusting everything she saw there, ran into her arms

"Here we are and here we go!" cried Trotty, running round the room and choking audibly. "Here! Uncle Will! Here's a fire you know! Why don't you come to the fire? Oh here we are and here we go! Meg, my precious darling, where's the kettle? Here it is and here it goes, and it'll bile in no time!"

Trotty really had picked up the kettle somewhere or other in the course of his wild career, and now put it on the fire. while Meg, seating the child in a warm corner, knelt down on the ground before her, and pulled off her shoes, and dried her wet feet on a cloth. Aye, and she laughed at Trotty too—so pleasantly, so cheerfully, that Trotty could have blessed her where she kneeled: for he had seen that, when they entered, she was sitting by the fire in tears.

MR. KEELEY, AS TOBY VECK, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Why father?" said Meg. "You're crazy to night, I think. I don't know what the Bells would say to that. Poor little feet. How cold they are!"

"Oh they're warmer now!" exclaimed the child. "They're quite warm now."

"No, no, no," said Meg. "We haven't rubbed 'em half enough. We're so busy. So busy! And when they're done, we'll brush out the damp hair, and when that's done, we'll bring some colour to the poor pale face with fresh water; and when that's done we'll be so gay, and brisk, and happy!"

The child, in a burst of sobbing, clasped her round the neck, caressed her fair cheek with its hand; and said, "Oh Meg! oh dear Meg!"

Toby's blessing could have done no more. Who could do more!

"Why father?" cried Meg, after a pause

"Here I am, and here I go, my dear," said Trotty.

"Good Gracious me!" cried Meg. "He's crazy! He's put the dear child's bonnet on the kettle, and hung the lid behind the door!"

"I didn't go to do it, my love," said Trotty, hastily repairing this mistake.

"Meg, my dear?"

Meg looked towards him and saw that he had elaborately stationed himself behind the chair of their male visitor, where with many mysterious gestures he was holding up the sixpence he had earned.

"I see, my dear," said Trotty, "as I was coming in, half an ounce of tea lying somewhere on the stairs; and I'm pretty sure there was a bit of bacon too. As I don't remember where it was, exactly; I'll go myself and try to find 'em."

With this "inscrutable artifice," Trotty withdraws to purchase the viands; the meal is prepared, and here is the joy of the little party—

Trotty's occupation was, to see Will Fern and Lilian eat and drink; and so was Meg's. And never did spectators at a city dinner or court banquet find such high delight in seeing others feast: although it were a monarch or a pope as those two did, in looking on that night. Meg smiled at Trotty, Trotty laughed at Meg. Meg shook her head and made belief to clap her hands, applauding Trotty; Trotty conveyed, in dumb show, unintelligible narratives of how and when and where he had found their visitors, to Meg; and they were happy. Very happy.

This is one of the most effective scenes in the homely drama: it has so many touches of domestic pathos—so much of everyday life—and is cleverly but naturally acted throughout. W. O. Smith, as *Trotty*, is an artistical portrait; Mr. Hudson, as *Will Fern*, is judiciously emphatic; and Miss Fortescue, as *Meg*, plays with a tenderness that gains upon the feelings of the audience.

We have engraved Mr. Keeley, as *Toby Veck*, in the version of "The Chimes," at the Lyceum Theatre: his personation of the simple ticket-porter is a well-sustained performance, more especially in the "here we come, here we go" business.

An American paper states that President Tyler and his lady are expected to visit England in May next.

The new dry dock at Alexandria, which has for some time been under construction, was opened on the 28th of November, with all the pomp usually attendant upon novel circumstances in the East, in the presence of Mohammed Ali.

A pension of £846 per annum reverts to the country by the death of the late Earl of Limerick, which he had enjoyed since the abolition of the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ireland.

MRS. AND MR. KEELEY AS "VALENTINE AND ORSON."

Our pair of portraits is sketched from the new and successful burlesque at the Lyceum Theatre; the scene being that in which *Valentine* and *Orson* engage in "terrific combat." In the sketch is depicted the terror of the wild man at seeing his features reflected in the bright shield of the warrior prince. The incident, always a favourite one in the original melo-drama, *tells* in the burlesque: the action is very effective, and the libretto sparkles with pun and quaint allusion.

"VALENTINE AND ORSON," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Our first and best acknowledgments are due to "A Lady," for her kind communication. It would render our task most pleasing, had we a few fair correspondents.*

"*A. B.*" *The game alluded to was finished as follows:—*

Black.	*White*
K to Q sq	*Q to K B 7th ch*
**K to Q 2nd*	*Q to K B 8th ch*
K to Q sq	*Q to K 6th ch*
	Kt mates at K B 7th

* *Black might have prolonged the game a few moves had he moved to his sq. The expression, "Mate in four moves," was apt to mislead. it should have been, "Mated in four moves."*

"*S. R. C.*" "*Rustica.*" "*C. Burrows*" *If the King moved to Q R 7th, instead of capturing Bishop, White could effect the mate in four moves—thus —*

White.	*Black.*
Bp to Q R sq	*K to Q R 7th*
Rook to Q Kt 4th	*King moves*
Kt to Q B 3rd	*Pawn must move*
Rook checkmates	

The solution given in our paper is, in our opinion, quite as good as Mr. Burrows's. His humorous letter is the only communication we remember having received from him.

"*Gambit.*" *The habit of always castling early in the game is injudicious, but not cowardly. The act of castling is very often a lost move.*

"*J. S.*" *Problem received.*

"*R. S. B.*" *White's best move is K Kt P 1 square, and on Black Queen moving to R 4th, either bring out K Kt to B 3rd, or play B to K 2nd. if Black Queen moves to K 2nd, or Q's square, White may play Q Kt to B 3.*

"*Aliquis.*" *Mr. Staunton is daily improving in health. The precise period when the next match will commence is not yet settled.*

A few games played by M. St. Amant and Mr. S. have already been printed in our paper. One reason that St. Amant lost so many games in the commencement of the match was, that he relied too much on his intimate knowledge of the French game K P 1. He soon found, however, that Mr. Staunton was as well conversant with the attack and defence of that close game.

"*T. Whittard*" *A Pawn can only be captured en passant by a Pawn. Hoyle's rule, as quoted, is cleverly worded.*

"*D. C.*"—*Game and problem received.*

We are glad to perceive that our last problem, No. 54, has occasioned some little trouble to our numerous correspondents. Out of nine solutions received, noene than five are incorrect.

Mr. Kleap's problem is highly ingenious, and shall receive insertion as soon as we can find room for it.

FROM THE "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE." We have been favoured with the following interesting game, lately played blindfolded by a member of the Cambridge Chess Club. Black plays blindfolded, and gives Q's Rook.

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
1 K P 2	Same	11 K B 5 B's P	Q to K Kt 5
2 K B P 2	P takes P	12 K R P 1 sq	Q to Kt's 6
3 K B to Q's B's 4	Q to R 5 ch	13 Q B to Q 2	K Kt P 1 sq
4 K to B sq	K Kt P 2	14 Q B to K	P t Kt
5 Q Kt to B 3	Q B P 1 sq	15 B t Q	P t P ch
6 Q P 2	K B to Kt 2	16 K t P	P t B
7 K P 1 sq	K Kt to K 2	17 Q to K B 3	Kt to K B 4
8 K Kt to B 3	Q to R 4	18 Q t Kt	K to Q 2
9 Q Kt to K 4	K R P 1 sq	19 Q to Kt's 6	K to B's
10 Q Kt to Q 6 ch	K to B	20 Kt to B's 5	Resigns.

SOLUTION TO OUR LAST.

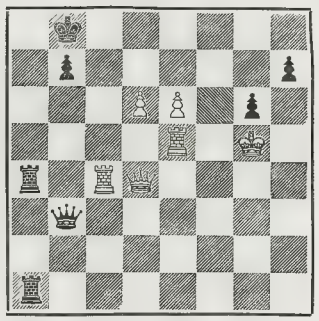
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to K B 5th ch	K to Q B 4th (best)
2. K to Q R 3rd	Black moves anywhere
3. K Kt P 1 and mates	

PROBLEM, No. 55.

By C. WOOD, Esq., Brighton.

White to move and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The Solution in our next.

THE PRECINCTS OF WINDSOR CASTLE.—A question has arisen with respect to the claim set up by persons residing within the precincts of a Royal residence of a privilege from arrest. A few days ago a gentleman residing within the precincts of Windsor Castle, was taken in execution, by an officer of the Sheriff of Bucks, at the suit of Mr. Lawrence, for a debt of between £2000 and £3000, and taken to the county gaol, at Reading. The defendant caused a summons to be issued out, calling on the plaintiff and the sheriff to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged out of custody, upon the ground of the caption being illegal and a breach of privilege, having taken place within the verge of the Queen's palace. After hearing argument, Mr. Baron Rolfe dismissed the summons with costs, thereby establishing the legality of the arrest. In this case, however, the Lord Steward gave permission to have the writ executed, and, it is asserted, that without such permission, an arrest within the Royal precincts would still be illegal

ACCIDENT ON THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The course of this line has been suddenly interrupted by the falling in of the tunnel between the Riding-mill and Corbridge stations. It appears the company were engaged in widening the tunnel in order to form a double line of railway, it having been originally made single in this part, and the shores put in having been insufficient to support the superincumbent mass, it fell in suddenly on Saturday last, only a few minutes after the passage of a train. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the injury to the works is so great as completely to interrupt the traffic on the line.

TRAGICAL EVENTS AT YORK.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in York by the awful deaths of two persons of the name of Coultate, a mother and her son. The son was a young man, in the situation of a groom, and it was suspected that he had been poisoned by some one having mixed a large quantity of laudanum with his ale, in a low public-house. From the evidence of the medical men, however, it appeared that the deceased had died from the effects of a severe injury on the head, which might have been of two or three days' standing, and no trace of laudanum was discoved in his stomach. The same night that the deceased was taken home, the mother, who was seventy years of age, was so much shocked by the death of her son, from poison, as she supposed, that in about an hour she herself expired. The jury returned a verdict that she had "Died from excessive grief, and the shock occasioned by the melancholy death of her son, John Coultate."

MORE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—The Gurney pit, Black Boy, near Bishop Auckland, exploded in the waste, two P.M., on Monday week, and eleven one local paper says twelve, and another twenty) men and boys were severely burnt—some of them dangerously. One man, named Thomas James, died within forty four hours, and a lad was hardly expected to recover. All the others were considered out of danger. Upwards of a hundred individuals were at work at the time of the explosion, which was caused by a fall of the roof in the pillar workings. Mr. Forster, of Haswell, is the viewer. An inquest has been held at Coundon, by William Trotter, Esq., and adjourned

London: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 141.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1845. [One Shilling.
WITH DOUBLE SUPPLEMENT AND PRINT.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

TO PART of the policy of the present Government has been more successful than its finance. Sir R. Peel succeeded to office with an immense deficiency in the Revenue, as compared with expenditure, and at the present moment his Chancellor of the Exchequer is rejoicing in a large surplus, and the question is being raised of what taxes the Ministry can afford to take off, not of what imposts their necessities will compel them to put on. This result the friends of the party in power attribute to the ability and skill of the Premier; his opponents assert that good luck has had as much to do with it as good management. Neither assertion is wholly correct, for the truth seems to be that both ability and good fortune have co-operated. The Minister called on the nation for extra exertion, at a time when it had become absolutely necessary, and the effort the nation has made has been seconded by two good harvests, and a revival of trade and commerce, which had for some time been depressed. The last years of the official existence of the Whigs were years of embarrassment, from which no Government could have saved the country. America was convulsed, England was suffering, our people were unemployed, masses of them indeed in a state bordering on insurrection. This state of things continued during the first year and a half of the present Government, and without the two better harvests, the revival of the Foreign Trade and the consequent employment of the people, even the Property Tax would not have saved us from public distress. It must always be borne in mind that the improved condition of the people is the greatest, best, and surest cause of an increased Revenue; a Property Tax has only got to be levied with a sufficiently strong application of the "screw," and a surplus Revenue may always be obtained, even if we had a war on our hands, as we have had ere now. A mere surplus of Revenue, then, is not an infallible index of national prosperity. It depends entirely on the sources from which that Revenue comes, whether it can be taken as a test of this kind or not.

It is for this reason we so heartily congratulate the country on the last Revenue returns. There is increase in every department: not merely in those of direct taxation, in which a Minister may always have an increase, if he has boldness enough to impose it, to a large amount, and exact it with sufficient severity, or (which is of course understood) can procure the authority of Parliament to do so. The Executive has powerful machinery in its hands, and can always make the people pay, but cannot compel them to consume. This is regulated on quite another principle. The Assessed Taxes might be raised in amount, and the Property Tax might be made fourteenpence in the pound instead of sevenpence; and those who had the property could not escape the contribution. But no power can make a people consume more tea, or more sugar, or import more tax-paying articles from abroad than they are able to buy; an increase in these departments of the Revenue is an unfailing proof of an improved condition in the masses of the people, and that increase the present returns exhibit; as we before said, we congratulate the public on the fact. We trust we have entered on a cycle of prosperous years, and, blessed with a continuance of peace, it is scarcely doubtful that the Revenue will again be supplied in the manner which, in a time of peace, it ought to be—by the ability of the people to use not only the necessaries that merely support life, but the luxuries that add comfort to it.

That this ability is returning has been evident, from the Revenue returns of the three quarters preceding the one just ended, and the present return affords a still stronger proof of it. The increase in the Customs for the year is £1,300,000; in the Excise, £350,000, over the year preceding: the people have spent thus much more money that has found its way to the Exchequer, it being, of course, necessary that they should first have it to spend. The power of gaining this fund, from the expenditure of which so much public and social good is derived, should be the object of every statesman to secure to the people.

As the Revenue of the State now exceeds the demands on it, the Government will be pressed for a remission of Taxation. Every class represented in Parliament, has its "favourite aversion" in the shape of a Tax which it will be greatly for the public interest and their own to have removed. The Agriculturists will try hard to get rid of the Malt Tax, against which they have been labouring for years; meetings have already been held to resolve on pressing the question in the ensuing session. But the amount raised by it is so large, that, even with the Income Tax, it could not be spared, and without it, must be retained from the sheer impossibility of laying on a Tax equally productive anywhere else. Some of the Assessed Taxes, the Window Tax for instance, might be taken off with advantage, for they are unpopular, troublesome to pay and to receive, and not very productive after all. Our Import Duties might be revised with safety, as a reduction in them is by no means synonimous with loss to the Revenue, increased consumption at the lower rate soon making up any temporary deficiency, and bringing the produce of the tax up to the old amount, or even beyond it. The enormously high duties on tobacco, for instance, are defeating themselves; they encourage smuggling, injure the fair trader, deteriorate the article, and are introducing extensive frauds into the trade in it. The duty on tea used to be levied on the *ad valorem* principle; for some reason this plan was given up, and the tax is now uniform. The consequence is, the poor consumer is taxed much more highly than the rich one; the best qualities of tea pay far less in proportion to their price than the inferior kinds. Taxes on the raw material imported to be used by us in manufactures, have been pronounced bad in principle by Sir Robert Peel and it is more than probable he will take advantage of the favour-

GREAT "DEMOCRATIC" MASS MEETING IN THE PARK, AT NEW YORK.—See next page.

able state of things to take them off altogether, especially as the amount raised by them is not so large as to admit no possibility of being made up in another direction.

Against all these taxes there will be some kind of agitation in Parliament and out of it, and as Ministries seldom err on the side of too great a readiness to make reductions, those who expect many of them run the risk of being disappointed. But one tax there is, the continuance of which will create universal dissatisfaction. The Income-tax was imposed from necessity, which, happily, no longer existing, the tax itself may surely be suffered to cease at the period the Act fixes for its expiration. This is the first question to be settled by the Budget of the year; if it should be thought necessary to keep the machinery of the Act together in readiness for future emergencies, at least the tax may be reduced in amount, and some distinction drawn between real property—which is safe, certain, and transferable from generation to generation—and the income made by professional exertions, which is as variable as individual talent, and as uncertain as death and disease, either of which can destroy what is wealth to-day, by paralysing to-morrow both the skilful hand and the busy brain that directed it. There is nothing fairer or more just than a tax on Property; but to lay the same amount on the income created by skill only, is to create a manifest inequality, which we know has acted oppressively, and will continue to do so as long as the tax remains as at present fixed. The time has arrived for a re-adjustment of it, and we trust it will be effected with all the prudence of a wise statesman, and with some of the generosity of a just one.

GREAT "DEMOCRATIC" MASS MEETING AT NEW YORK.

This is an imposing demonstration of one of the old parties in New York—"the Democrats" whose conduct, according to the *New York Herald*, has given rise to "a new organisation of the people, having for its basis a mixture of good sense, religion, practical utility, and some small portions of intolerance and folly." "The democratic party," states this journal, "originated singularly enough within the bosom of the democratic party, and grew out of the tampering of the democratic leaders with a certain portion of naturalised citizens who happened to be banded together in consequence of their being born in Ireland. The 'native' portion of the democratic party only, year after year, little beggarmen rising up, hunting after the Irish vote, sometimes for one purpose and sometimes for another, and began to doubt the policy of such conduct. And then, very naturally, when on a certain occasion Bishop Hughes and the Irish attempted to exercise a direct control in the political affairs of the country, these native democrats broke away and formed the nucleus of the 'native' party. This movement then took its rise in the abuses perpetrated by 'native' leaders of the democratic ranks, but it has grown and thriven by an appeal to the general feeling of certain classes belonging to all parties, and may be now justly regarded as embracing within its limits the great masses of the two old parties in this city. Among the democrats, so far as regards the local ticket here, there is a strong spirit of disaffection already, particularly in relation to the exclusion of the Ribs from certain schools

Our illustration shows one of the Mass Meetings of this party—the Democrats—in the Park, with fireworks, and in the distance Tammany Hall illuminated. The night was dark, and the rain is pouring down, notwithstanding which showers of rockets, serpents, and Roman candles were fired from the hustings, where the speaker is surrounded by boys holding torches; another orator, on the pavement, is similarly attended. At the moment chosen by our artist, a great procession, with music, banners, &c., was passing before the hustings.

At page 20 will be found illustrations of the great gatherings of the two other parties in New York—the "natives," and the "Whigs:" all from laborious and very minute sketches by our artist in New York.

Our Correspondent assures us that it is scarcely possible for pen or pencil to convey an idea of the wild oriental beauty of these Park Meetings. Two Drummond lights and a silvery radiance over all the congregated thousands; Roman candles ascend perpendicularly from the City Hall, and rockets from the three different hustings: while, glittering through the dark trunks of the trees, and winding in many wayward paths, is seen the splendid, a fairy-like procession of countless banners and lanterns gave an indescribable air of enchantment to the whole

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

Of all melancholy events, perhaps none can surpass in poignancy that of seeing a man in the zenith of his power and glory, and charged with the interests of thousands, struck with mental aberration.

It is but two years since that the excellent Baron Maltzhan (the father of Lady Beauvale), the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia experienced such a dread visitation.

The case of M. Villemain, which has just occurred, is still more lamentable. Those who have become acquainted with French literature, not through its modern novels and other impure sources, but through the classical channels, are aware that M. Villemain is the Quintilian of France. Never was his pen dipped in gall or in impurity; the greatest critic of France, his powers of oratory have likewise had no drawback, but the imitation of a taste difficult to satisfy—of one who would give no utterance to aught that could wound either the ear, the judgment, or the feelings of his auditors. His double talents, as writer and orator—the estimation in which M. Villemain was held as a man—led to his being gradually withdrawn from his first career of literature—soon he was beheld a Minister of State, although possessing no influence, and utterly no talents, but his abilities. Disappointed, like so many other men are, in his first affection, M. Villemain married the accomplished daughter of a general, a lady also without fortune. After giving birth to three daughters, this lady gradually betrayed symptoms more and more marked of mental hallucination. The husband, loth to believe the terrible truth, humoured her caprices, and strove to appease her outbursts, and long after the complaint had taken the most formidable aspect, he refused to have recourse to the seclusion and coercion which at last became imperatively necessary. The arduous duties of his office was the refuge in which the unfortunate husband found, for a time, partial oblivion for his bereavement; but this solace was doomed to cease. The project of Law for instruction, in France, debated the last parliamentary season, which agitated all elevated classes, and was destined to be reproduced this season, rested entirely upon M. Villemain's responsibility All parties in the meantime, and particularly the Jesuits, assailed him and worked upon his sensitive feelings and his conscience, and with such baneful effect, that a few days since he suddenly became the prey of mental alienation, another example how nearly allied to madness is genius His malady has reached the utmost height now It is hoped that the paroxysm will soon more placable, and ultimately recover. In the meantime, without the least fortune, burthened with a wife, herself insane, his only solace are three daughters, on whom the misfortune of their mother must weigh most heavily. The Duchess de Cazes is going to take charge of the children, and the State will do its duty, it is to be hoped, towards a man so illustrious a member of the commonwealth. But still the case is one of the most painful interest to all who love genius and literature. To show the source of M de Villemain's aberration, I must state that when he slept out of window a few days since, he cried out that the Jesuits were pursuing him: he refused to take food for three days running, imagining that the followers of Ignatius Loyola were tampering with his food, as destining him to the same premature fate as the amiable Pope Ganganelli, and the philosopher Emperor Joseph II. But he has lucid intervals: he told his attendants they had been right to prevent his access to his shaving apparatus and razor, and soon after he exclaimed, with much feeling, "Ah! my three poor children, with a mad father, and a mad mother!"

Let us now turn to a more pleasing topic. Balls are beginning to be more frequent here, and society is taking a brighter aspect. The Countess d'Appony has fixed on Monday as her day of receptions, and she gives every week a ball or a rout. The Ambassador is surrounded by Madame Pazzo, the Sunday evenings by the Sardinian Embassy, where the ambassadress, Madame de Brignolles, enchants every one by her graceful hospitality. The Bavarian Embassy will soon give *entrée chamber* every Wednesday. Nothing would be better adapted to promote the sociability and ease which form the charm of Parisian society, than this habit of receptions on a particular day, which extends also to morning visits, and thus economises time. Instead of a round of calls—in which, as I have often heard your fair countrywomen say, you always miss the persons you most wish to see, and find yourselves *tête à tête* with those who are almost strangers—you are not only sure of finding your friends at home, but also meet all your acquaintance at the house you visit. Besides the *soirées* I have already mentioned, Mrs. Tudor has commenced her balls for the season with great brilliancy.

Much anxious expectation is excited amongst our belles, by a projected fancy ball at the house of the Baroness Delmar, in which they are to appear in the costumes of the court of Queen Anne. The Ministers will also, it is expected, perform their part in the festivities of the season. Amongst the diplomatic *réunions*, one of the most brilliant will, probably, be the *fête* of the President Sauzet, which he was prevented giving last year by the death of his father. The splendid rooms of the Duke de Remours are being fitted up with great magnificence, in preparation for the court balls, which will this year be given by the future Regent, instead of the King, to whom these soirées are become too fatiguing. The receptions, however, at court have been very brilliant. Amongst the foreign costumes, the one which excited the most attention was a Highland uniform, worn with scrupulous accuracy by a Scotch lion, Mr. M G——. The toilettes of the ladies were surpassingly splendid. Madame Lauriès wore a satin dress covered with lace, of such peculiar magnificence as to attract the attention of one of the Princesses, who complimented her upon it. At a short distance from her stood Madame Lefebvre, who had returned to the fashion of our grandmothers, her hair being covered by a light powder. The beautiful Duchess d'Istrie and her sister, the Countess de la Ferronays, dressed one a pink, the other in light green, velvet, attracted alleyes, both by their personal charms and the fantastic contrast of their costumes. None of the ladies present, however, equalled in the splendour of her diamonds your fair countrywoman, the Marchioness of Aylesbury: she was literally covered with them. Her dress was in blue velvet, trimmed with guipure. Much interest was created by the youthful Duchess d'Aumale, on whose arm the Queen leant, as she presented her to the many favored of her guests. The hair of the Royal bride is of that peculiar yellow, or rather golden, tint, which is so uncommon in southern climates. The Queen wore on her shoulders a splendid Moorish scarf, exquisitely embroidered in gold, silver, and purple silk.

By the by, letters received from Washington bring a brilliant account of the prospects of the season under the auspices of Mrs. Polk, the pretty and graceful wife of the new President. The fair Presidentess, who has the greatest love for the pleasures of society, will, it is expected, bring back the days of the cheerful and sociable hospitality of Mrs. Madison, which rendered the society of Washington so attractive.

The rumours afloat concerning the change of ministry, must have, ere this, reached you; and you have, perhaps, also heard the report that the King himself had taken a secret part in the intrigues practised against the Cabinet, in the idea that a new ministry might have greater success in bringing forward the law for the dotation of the Duke de Nemours. The report, which appears to be generally false, originated in the fact that M. Edmond Blanc, a Deputy and Inspector of the Civil List, having just lost his very lucrative situation, attempted to revenge himself by intriguing against the Cabinet; and some of those secrets he chose to point out in this stamp-laid scheme, fostered by the King himself. Louis Philippe, however, put an end to all doubt on the subject by his cordial reception of M. Belleyme, and he expressed a sense of disapprobation of the intrigants who presumed to pry into his sincerity. The word intrigants faithfully reported to Messrs. Thiers and Molé, has caused the greatest irritation

One of the literary novelties which at this moment creates most interest, is a curious "Histoire Intime," of the reign of Charles I., by M. Philarète Charles, a professor of the College de France. This melancholy page of history, utterly exhausted of its interest by the narration of public events, yet required, to fill up the picture, a fuller detail of minute circumstances, and of those trivialities which, although they escape the notice of the general historian, may be often traced as the causes of the greatest and most important events

The high court of judicature, Cour Royale, in which such dire contention took place last year, between the judges and the bar, of lawyers practising in the court, has become once more the scene of discord. The numerous officers of the Crown, in the former quarrel, had been the arbitrators, and had brought the belligerents to terms of peace; but the lawyers have not forgotten that their *royal* brethren had inclined towards the judges, and they seized the first opportunity of a revenge. The Court is now discussing and preparing the law of prison discipline, and whatever the law decrees, yet expected treat to the lovers of scandal. To compensate for this disappointment, a gentleman of great repute for his handsome person, agreeable manners, and witty powers, and moving in literary and fashionable society, will very shortly undergo his trial for being connected with a most dangerous band of robbers. As to myself, I consider Paris as the choice abode of infallible novelty, and that an earthquake would take place if all other means of creating a sensation had ceased to exist.

FRANCE

The great topic of interest and discussion in Paris is the position of the Ministry, and as may be well imagined, very different views are promulgated The Ministerial papers express their confidence that they will have a majority on the Address, whilst the Opposition press asserts that many Conservatives have joined their ranks. The *Presse* states, confidently, that on the three great questions to be discussed necessarily the following will be found on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies—viz., 1st, the right of search 2nd, the occupation of Tahiti; 3rd, the treaty with Morocco,—the majority of the Chamber has never been in accord with the present Ministers.

According to the *Siècle*, M. Guizot is himself persuaded of his inability to avert the threatened overthrow of his Cabinet. That paper goes on to observe —"The Ministers, in order to secure the accord with the refractory Conservatives to obedience, had proposed to retard as much as possible the debate on the address. The examination of the documents with respect to the treaty with Morocco and Tahiti might have afforded a pretext for such delay. For an adjournment, if M. Guizot had not taken care to select the documents to be laid before the Chambers. It was likewise suggested, that time might be gained by calling over the names of the members present, before the examination of the budget, which was distributed to the Deputies on Monday. We advise the Ministers, if ever they entertained such an idea, to abandon it. It is not the question of a year to year's budget, upon which until the existence of the Ministry shall have been established, provisionally at least, by the vote on the address. If the Minister is of opinion that the debate on the regular business of the Chamber is about to commence at too late a period, he has two legitimate modes of remedying the inconvenience. The first is by advancing the opening of the session; the second by hastening the debates, which ought to terminate by the judgment of the majority."

On Monday the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Address held a meeting, at which M. Guizot gave some explanations as to his foreign policy, which, according to the *Débats*, were very satisfactory; but, according to the *Constitutionnel*, were so much the reverse, that the committee insisted upon having further papers laid before them, which M. Guizot promised to do.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars received, on Tuesday, the deputation charged to offer him the sword of honour. The admiral thanked them for their good intentions, but refused the mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had done nothing but obey the orders of his Government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

The illness of M. Villemain, continued to excite great sympathy in Paris, and we are happy to find that the *Débats* entertains great hopes of his recovery. That paper says

"It is with the greatest sentiment of interest that the public inquires after the health of M. Villemain, and indulges in the hope of soon seeing this eminent man, as elevated by the qualities of his heart as by the faculties of his mind, restored to health, to the blessings of repose, to the consolations which he found in his children, and to the period of his literary fame. The accounts received from all parts of the country were of a favourable nature, the most perfect tranquillity prevailing everywhere

It was reported in Madrid that accounts had been received there of the safe arrival in Portugal of General Zurbano. He was escorted to the frontier by strong parties of contrabandistas, who relieved each other alternately from post to post; and who faithful to the last discharged their engagement to conduct him safely out of the Spanish territory, notwithstanding the immense reward they knew they were sure of if they had betrayed him to the Government.

El Castellano announces that Major-General Shelly had been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia, and would be succeeded in the government of Seville by General Warleta, the temporary commander of the province.

PORTUGAL.

We hear from Lisbon, under date of the 21st of December, that the Cortes were to be opened on the 2nd of January by the Queen in person. In the meantime, Costa Cabral has made a new batch of eight peers, of which he himself is one, the others being—1. His colleague of Foreign Affairs, Gomez de Castro, 2. Funechal Freire, 3. F. Caldeira, Porto Leitao 4. Don Carlos de Mascaranhas, Commander of the Municipal Guard, and brother to the Marquis de Frontera: 5. Don Manuel de Portugal; 6 Baron de Vargem; and 7. Count Sabugal. Of the eight new peers, only one, M. Funantel Freire, has been taken from the Lower House, excepting, of course, the two ministers, who were both members of it. To fill up the vacancies this left, new elections will be proceeded with, though it is scarcely worth while to take that trouble, as the ensuing session will be the last of the Chamber of Deputies; and three votes will not be missed out of the large majority which the Government can command in it.

Another monster company, with a *paper* capital of 40,000 contos, or about eleven millions sterling, was in process of formation. Zurbano was said to have been in Portugal, and to have found means of leaving that country.

UNITED STATES

By the packet ship St. Patrick, which has arrived at Liverpool, New York papers have been received to the 18th ult. The news they communicate is important. There have been some rather serious abolition riots in Ohio, originating with slave owners, and a struggle on the part of some negroes to escape from bondage, the latter being aided by a party of American Abolitionists

A paper published at Georgetown, near Cincinnati, in Ohio, gives an account of the riot as occurring between some Kentucky negro hunters and a number of Abolitionists residing in the Red Oak settlement. The runaway negroes had been secreted in the houses of Robert Miller and Absalom King.

Miller's house was searched, and two of the slaves discovered, who attempted to effect their escape, and which failing in the act of aiding their escape he was knocked down and stabbed repeatedly by the incensed Kentuckians. He lingered but a few moments and died. The two slaves were then bound, when they proceeded to the house of King, where they were met by four or five armed men, who declared their determination to resist any search of the house. Both parties being well armed, a most horrible conflict ensued. A son of Colonel Towers was killed immediately. King, while reloading some of the fire arms in the house, was shot by some one through the window in the back part of the house, and was not expected to survive the shot. The sheriff and his posse arrived and checked the riot, and the ringleaders of each party were arrested.

But another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller and King were burned to the ground with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him away from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The *Telegraph* adds, "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly, and the whole neighbourhood is up in arms."

The *Washington Constitution* says, a report has reached Washington that Mexico has closed her ports against the United States. No other paper, how ever, mentions such a rumour.

The proceedings in Congress on the 16th were important. The House of Representatives has suspended the ordinary rules, in order to permit a Mr. Hannon to introduce a bill for the annexation of the United States jurisdiction over the Oregon territory. This is, in point of fact, giving permission to this gentleman to introduce a bill for American occupation of the country in dispute

Objections were started to the introduction of the bill, and a division of the house took place on a motion to suspend the rules, and the votes stood in a against 58. Accordingly the rules were suspended, and the bill reported, and read a first and second time, and referred over to the Territories Committee.

The *New York Herald* mentions a rumour that the French have taken possession of the islands of Vallis and Fortuna.

The Americans in the Oregon territory have formed themselves a Government, elected executive and legislative officers, and established courts of justice.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of American finances has been presented to Congress. It is a very lengthy document, occupying five closely-printed columns of the New York papers. It sets out with a long dissertation on the subject of the public faith, which Americans must look upon as a capital sort of joke, seeing how wholly at variance the recommendation of head-quarters is with the actual conduct of the people.

It states the public debt to be 24,745,189 dollars. The resources of the United States for revenue in the public lands are dwelt upon, and it is proposed to anticipate the sales to the amount of 3,000,000 dollars. The report does not recommend any immediate reduction of the tariff. It suggests a general revision and reduction, and leaves time for obtaining such information as may allow that change to be made wisely, considerately, and gradually.

The receipts of the late fiscal year are stated at 30,891,606 dollars. The balance in the Treasury, 12th of January, 18—, was 1,1.1,557 dollars, making a total of 40,818,237 dollars.

The expenditure of the fiscal year was 32,998,827 dollars. The balance in the Treasury is, therefore, 7,857,379 dollars

A resolution was also carried inquiring the amount of the public debt of Texas. It was remarked by the introducer of the resolution, that if Texas was brought into the Union, it would be expedient to assume their debt

The state letters from the best sources of information speak of the late differences between Mexico and the United States, as being mere bluster on both sides, and that there is little chance of any war arising out of it. As usual, the American papers are making the most of it, and all sorts of ridiculous rumours are being propagated.

In the discussion on the annexation of Texas, the accounts agree that there is no immediate chance of its success. There are now two bills before Congress providing for the annexation. One introduced by Mr. M'Duffie, the other moved by Colonel Benton.

The papers contain the message of Governor Ford, of the state of Illinois It is confined almost entirely to the local affairs of the State, and contains very little encouragement to the holders of its bonds. We hope that they will ever receive their due. The debt of the state is represented as still increasing.

The commercial news is unimportant. There is no alteration to notice in the rates of uncurrent money. There was rather more inquiry for cotton, and prices were a little firmer. The Stock Market was flat, and prices generally ranged a trifle lower than by the previous quotations.

Exchange was firm, but with a limited demand.

Bills on England 110 to 110¼; on Paris—Five per Cents., 21¼ to 5 ⅛.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The *Nashville Union*, of the 23rd December, gives the following report of a speech delivered by the President elect, Colonel Polk, on the previous day, on the occasion of his reception at Nashville. In reply to an address from Mr. Nicholson, he rose and spoke as follows:

"I return to you, sir, and to my fellow citizens whose organ you are, my unfeigned thanks for this manifestation of the popular regard and confidence, and for the congratulations which you have been pleased to express to me, upon the termination and result of the late political contest. I am fully sensible that those congratulations are not, and cannot be, personal to myself, but are the emphatic approval of those principles which has spread such general joy over the land. The political struggle through which the country has just passed has been deeply exciting. Extraordinary causes have been put in motion to defeat its issue. It has, however, resulted sincerely hope and believe has been decided by the sober and settled judgment of the American people.

"In receiving mutual congratulations with each other upon the result of the late election, the Democratic party should remember, in calmly reviewing the contest, that the portion of fellow citizens who have differed with us in opinion have equal rights with ourselves, that minorities as well as majorities are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments; and that the rights of all, whether of minorities or majorities, as such are entitled to equal respect and regard.

"In rejoicing, therefore, over the success of the Democratic party and of their principles, in the late election, it should be in no spirit of exultation over the defeat of our opponents; but it should be because, as we honestly believe, our principles and policy are better calculated than theirs to promote the true interests of the country.

"In the position in which I have been placed, by the voluntary and unsought suffrages of my fellow citizens, it will become my duty, as it will be my pleasure, faithfully and truly to represent, in the executive department of the Government, the principles and policy of the great party of the country who have elevated me to it; but, at the same time, it is proper that I should declare that I shall not regard myself as the representative of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States; and I trust that the future policy of the Government may be such as to secure the happiness and prosperity of all, without distinction of party."

THE WEST INDIES.

The Forth, West India mail steamer, has arrived with the following dates Jamaica, Nov. 28; Vera Cruz, Dec. 1; Havana, Dec. 10; Honduras, Nov. 21, Jamaica, Dec. 9; Carthagena, Nov. 21; Demerara, Dec. 4; Trinidad, Nov. 6; Barbadoes, Nov. 9; Grenada, Nov. 18; St. Thomas, Nov. 15; La Guayra, Nov. 24; and Barbuda, Nov. 21.

We find by the Jamaica papers that the bill for providing means for securing the immigration of Hill Coolies was passed through committee on the 6th of December last, and in all necessary arrangements are said to be embraced. A fund of £50,000 had been appropriated for this object, and, in addition authority is given to the Commissioners of Public Accounts to issue Exchequer-bills for the amount required. In this manner the Home Government should ship 3000 Coolies more than those expected.

The weather is described as having been extremely favourable to the crops. One very unfavourable piece of intelligence is given, viz., the occurrence of several instances of incendiarism.

In Barbadoes the rains had been abundant, and the weather was, at the departure of the mail, fine and fair. The planters were well pleased, and the weather was considered favourable.

The Forth brought 24 passengers, 117,000 dollars, £14,600 in [illegible], 4 gold dust, and doubloons 10,414 ozs., 43lb. of plating, £900 value in pearls, 23 seroons of jalap, and 19 of cochineal.

MEXICO.

The West India steamer, the Forth, has brought important intelligence from Mexico. It confirms that previously received by way of New York, and published in the papers of that city. General Paredes had taken up his quarters at Largos He is described as about fifty years of age, of determined valour and very popular in all parts of the country, notwithstanding it is generally admitted he is not likely to hold the reins of Government for a long period He has already traversed the import and export duties to 50 per cent, those States on the western coast which have pronounced in his favour. He has also taken off the contributions for the impending war with Texas—a measure that had given great satisfaction. General Paredes' army consists of about 2500 men, only one thousand of whom are old soldiers, the rest being raw recruits, many of whom enlisted as volunteers. He has only five pieces of artillery, and these of small calibre. Santa Anna's troops on the contrary, consist of about 10,000 men, principally infantry, with a small proportion of cavalry, and 30 pieces of ordnance. It is, however, much doubted whether the troops will remain firm to him, especially on going into action, although he had taken the precaution of making them swear allegiance. Otherwise, with this overwhelming force, it is likely that Santa Anna will succeed in defeating General Paredes. He marched with his troops towards Largos just before the Forth sailed, and the report prevalent there was that General Paredes, hearing of his approach, had made a retrograde movement.

The state of Guanaxuato had not declared for either party; it is a very important one in comparison to the others, and the fate of Santa Anna will much depend upon its declaration for or against the revolution.

The revolution may be considered as the most popular that has ever broken out in Mexico. The whole country, to a voice, is in favour of it, and in case of a failure on the part of Santa Anna, in his attack on General Paredes, an important change will take place.

THE BRAZILS.

Her Majesty's packet Crane, Lieut. Lewis, commander, has arrived at Falmouth direct with mails from Rio de Janeiro. Her dates are Pernambuco 11th and Bahia 16th October, and Rio the 30th of November. There is no news of particular import by this conveyance, matters remaining in *statu quo* at the seat of Government. At Maceio there had been some little outbreak of the republican character, by which a new Regency, of which a Senhor Lopez Gomis, and a considerable number of troops, had been dispatched in the Regencaria corvette, two brigantines, and two steamers, and it was calculated the province would be speedily reduced.

The English brig John Dalton, from Sidney, was driven on shore in a gale of wind on Cape Negro, 16th of November, and the mails, which were transmitted from Rio de Janeiro, are boarded by Brazilian ship Rio Grande by the Crane. Majesty's ships Frolic, Viper, and Spider were ordered to proceed to render assistance, and by the latest accounts ere the Crane sailed, the vessel was expected to be got off with little damage. A lady passenger, reported to be Mrs. Stevenson, had been unfortunately drowned.

The treaty with Texas closed on Nov. 11, without any particular demonstration or show of feeling; it was remarked that every facility had been afforded by the government for the clearance of goods, prior to the operation of the new tariff. The election returns were decidedly favourable to the government. Politically there appears to be nothing new.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

A POSTMASTER CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—On Wednesday *Robert Hobson*, 53, a person of respectable appearance, was tried before Mr. Justice Patteson for having, while in the employ of the General Post-office, feloniously embezzled the sum of one shilling and ten pence, the moneys of the Postmaster General.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Wolfchus conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Wilkins appeared for the prisoner. From the evidence of the witnesses it appeared that the prisoner had the management of the branch post-office at Walthamstow, in Essex, and on the 14th December a woman, named Carter, took a letter, addressed to her husband, a seaman, whom she at that time believed to be at Calcutta, to which place the letter was addressed, to the prisoner, and paid him one shilling postage. Shortly afterwards the prisoner sent to her to say that the postage was one shilling and ten pence, the additional sum required. The letter never came to hand at the General Post-office, and, in consequence of some suspicion that was created, Mr. Swallow, who holds the office of one of the principal clerks in that establishment, went down to Walthamstow, accompanied by Peake, an officer, in the employ of the Post-office, and he questioned the prisoner upon the subject of the letter. He gave several contradictory statements respecting it, but asserted that he had sent it in the ordinary course to the General Post-office. While, however, the prisoner was conversing with Mr. Swallow, the officer Peake, who had in the mean time searched the house, found the identical letter in one of the prisoner's private drawers.—Mr. Wilkins made an address on behalf of the prisoner, attributing the proceeding of the prisoner to forgetfulness, and there was no distant evidence of any intention on his part to defraud the Post-office authorities.—Several highly respectable witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character.—The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Patteson sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for twelve months.

CONVICTION FOR COINING *John Green*, 36, and *Anne Green*, his daughter, aged 9, were indicted for feloniously making counterfeit coin. In a second count the prisoners were charged with having in their possession the instruments necessary for coining.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Bodkin appeared on behalf of the authorities of the Mint. Some particulars of the case recently appeared under our police head. The prisoner, for forgetfulness of something which Mr. Ganter had on hire, at the same time presenting the foreman's card; the piano was given up by the landaly, and the prisoner on the same day pawned it for £3, of the latter, upon the pawnbroker's manuscript. The prisoner, for a few pounds profit, saying she was going to America. Several of the prisoner's victims were in court, from whose statement it appeared she had been carrying on a system of fraud for a considerable time.—She was fully committed for trial.

STRANGE SCENE ARISING FROM A FORCIBLE EJECTMENT. On Monday, Wilmington square and its neighbourhood were for some hours the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the ejection of a Jewish family, who by their screams and shouts attracted a mob of more than 1000 persons. Arising out of this affair, Mr. Solomon Lyons, a Jewish grocer, residing at No. 32, which Mr. Gaster

GREAT "NATIVE" MEETING IN THE PARK, AT NEW YORK.

GREAT NATIVE MEETING AT NEW YORK.

This enthusiastic demonstration, termed, in the New York journals, "the Great Mass Monster Meeting of the Natives," took place in the Park, at New York, on the night of Monday, October 28. It is necessary to be thus explicit as to the designation of the meeting, since the high state of parties, and the political excitement at New York, at the present moment, call forth demonstrations of every shade of opinion; and "the madness of many" has in it most extraordinary method. The "Natives" are, for instance, violently opposed, in the assertion of what they consider their rights, both to the Whig and Democratic parties; and, to quote the *New York Herald*, "they declare their unalterable purpose to be to go on their own hook—to make no compromises or coalition with any party; but they are ready to absorb within their capacious bosom the rank and file of both the old parties. According to all appearances, the whole Native congressional, senatorial, and assembly tickets will be carried by overwhelming majorities; but how Polk or Clay will come out in this city, is a greater mystery than ever."

This Great Meeting, the object of which was to respond to the nominations on their ample ticket, had been postponed, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, on the previous Friday. On Monday, the preparations were on the most imposing scale. The city flag was hoisted all day—three immense platform twere erected in the Park—fireworks on the most magnificen scale were erecteds, and in all Wards the enthusiasm and excitement amongst the "Natives," were indescribable. About six o'clock, there probably were three thousand persons on the spot, many of them being females. On the balcony of the City Hall, a large Drummond light shed its dazzling radiance on the multitude, lighting up the crowds, the trees, and the Fountain, making the whole scene almost as clear as noon-day.

About half-past seven o'clock the meeting was organised by the appointment of a chairman, General Lloyd, who said, on taking the chair, that it was a great source of honour to him that he stood in such an honourable position before such a large concourse of American citizens. When he came there he expected to see a few of the citizens of New York, but behold, they had got the Union with them in spirit and purpose. (Tremendous cheers).

About twenty Vice Presidents were then nominated amid loud shouts and a cry of "there ain't enough of them."

Mr. Richard Warren then reported on the part of the nominating committee, that they had selected George Folsom as the senatorial candidate. Mr. Folsom's letter of acceptance was then read.

Here the invited guests from Philadelphia passed the principal stand in three carriages, escorted by Alderman Cozzens, Major Prall, and other distinguished "Natives." They were greeted with three loud cheers.

Mr. Warren then proceeded to read the Report and Address of the Senatorial and Assembly Nominating Committees of the American Republican party for the city and district. It is a most enthusiastic document, setting forth the great principles of the party. A resolution was then passed in favour of the several nominees; and Mr. Baller, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting at great length.

[The public singer of the "Native" party, Thomas De La Ree, was then called upon, and sang three songs in succession, which strongly denounced the Irish.

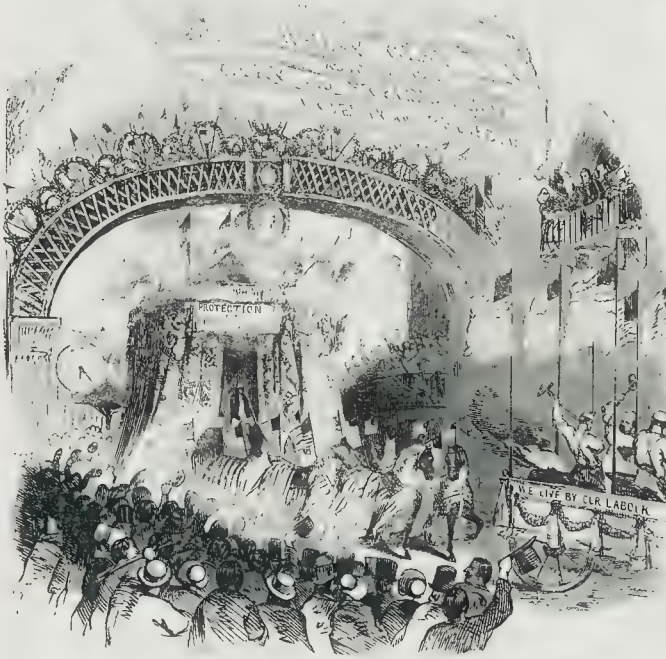
Mr. Folsom, the candidate for Senator, then addressed the mass, and concluded with this emphatic declaration:—This movement has commenced in consequence of the outrage committed upon us by your legislature, and it is incumbent upon us to act in the spirit of that constitution, founded by the wisdom of our fathers and cherished by the patriotism of successive generations. (Loud cheers.) We shall rescue it from the hands and ruthless grasp in which it has fallen, and hand it down to posterity—I would proceed with my remarks, but I will not detain you at this hour of the night any longer, but I shall only urge the importance of carrying out the principles we profess, and we shall go forth to the battle field with the Bible in one hand, and our country in the other, and vindicate the rights and liberties of American citizens. (Immense cheering, which lasted for some time.

At the conclusion of this speech Mayor Harper, who was recognised on the balcony of the City Hall, was loudly cheered, when two blue lights were ignited at either end, and in very magnificent fireworks from the balcon, were displayed the words—"Americans their own rulers" after which the different Wards mustered at the places appointed, and then re-entered the Park, which they crossed and filed off in procession.

While these animating proceedings were going on upon the principal stand, addresses were delivered from the stand in the rear, by Mr. Oakley, one of the candidates for Assembly, and Mr. Woodruff, one of the candidates for Congress.

Another meeting was also organised near the Park gate, opposite Tammany Hall, which (we regret to state) was interrupted by showers of stones, sheils, and other missiles, which fell thickly upon the stand, and wounded several individuals—none, however, very seriously. Addresses were delivered from this stand by Messrs. Corman and Boces, of Philadelphia, when the meeting was dissolved and joined that collected around the principal stand.

A procession was formed, and moved by Park row up Broadway through the principal streets of this city. The "Empire Club," which had assembled at Tammany Hall, shouted loud, long, and vociferously "three cheers for Polk and Dallas" as the "Natives" filed off from the Park, and a "row" was expected, but fortunately no breach of the peace took place. After much enthusiastic cheering for Polk and Dallas, the meeting at Tammany Hall separated.



...' MASS MEETING AT NEW YORK.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE GOTHIC HALL.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY.

Of all the varied scenes of Scottish landscape, none are more worthy of a visit by the tourist than the celebrated waterfalls of Moness, in the neighbourhood of the village of Aberfeldy, in Strath Tay. They occur in a deep and narrow chasm behind Moness House. Pennant, the celebrated tourist, calls them "an epitome of every thing that can be admired in the curiosity of waterfalls." "They consist, says Anderson, in his "Guide to the Highlands," "of a succession of falls, comprising a perpendicular height of not less than a hundred feet, and occupying in length a space of more than the

THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY.

like number of yards. A prolonged sheet of descending water, alternately perpendicular and slanting, is before us. From the edge of this lengthened cataract rise abrupt rocky acclivities, covered with moss and fern, whence shoot up taller pines and elms. These partially veil two lichen clad mural cliffs—converging towards the uppermost fall, above which they rear two high vertical lines; on the top of these cliffs, are serried groves of pine and birch, while a row of airy birches moves on the slanting summit of the bank which closes in the rocky gap. The last and highest cascade is a perpendicular fall of about fifty feet, but possessing no particular interest." Burns commemorated this fine place in his well-known song of the "Birks of Aberfeldy."

GREAT WHIG MASS CONVENTION, AT NEW YORK.

Our third illustration of the state of American political feeling is sketched from the general mass assemblage of the "Young Whigs," from New York, and the surrounding States, which took place on Oct. 24, in the city, under one of the most smiling skies that ever blest the lower world on any side of the Atlantic. The moonshine during the night meetings was also superb.

This may be said to be the first organization of that portion of the Whig party who are attached to Daniel Webster.

The excitement commenced at sunrise, when the national ensigns were hoisted from the different Whig head quarters, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired at six o'clock. At about ten o'clock, the streets were jammed up with delegations, carriages, carts, cabs, omnibuses, and crowds of spectators, all flocking to the grand centre point, where the procession was to form. At ten o'clock, Grand Marshal Augustus S. Foster, Esq., escorted by a large *cortège*, all well mounted, rode up and halted at the Bowling Green, and took their places in front of the procession.

The cavalcade wore Clay badges, and at the head of the procession, they moved along up Broadway, followed by the first division of the "Young Men's Clay Association," preceded by the "Young Guard," who carried a very superb white silk banner, on which was represented a full length portrait of Mr. Clay, with the inscription, "Justice to Harry of the West." This banner was presented to them by the ladies. We have not space to detail the procession or its banners: on one of them were inscribed—"Here lie the remains of the lamented Lawrence; remember his last words, 'Don't give up the ship.'" Elsewhere was a placard with the words:—"We bid foreigners welcome to partake of our pudding, but not to cook it." The Whigs of the Western Hotel were followed by an open carriage drawn by six horses, which contained invited guests and revolutionary heroes. Some thirty carriages followed, each drawn by four horses, and were decorated with flags and banners—the horses being mostly covered over with the American flag, in the shape of body cloths, which gave them a very imposing appearance. A large concourse on foot followed four abreast, consisting of the mass of the Whig associations. Their banners bore the inscription "Protection to American Industry," and a car followed on which was a printing press, apparently in working operation.

The particulars of the Delegations and Clubs, and the inscriptions on their banners, occupy several columns of the *New York Herald*. We must, indeed, pass on to the scene of our Engraving—Gothic Hall, a splendid arch, made of timber work, was thrown across Broadway, from which were suspended several wreaths and festoons of flowers, with a well executed profile of Mr. Clay. The shouting here was immense and prolonged. Broadway, near Canal-street, was completely jammed up during the time the procession was passing. After passing along by the Astor House, and wheeling by Park-row, the Grand Marshal, accompanied by his staff and a band, pulled up, and the whole passed in review, the band playing several lively and appropriate airs; when, after considerable delay, the Park was filled up, and the

GREAT FOOT RACE, AT HOBOKEN, NEW YORK.

hree stands [which had been erected, were soon crowded to excess, as well as the whole area and steps in front of the City Hall—the windows were filled with ladies.

Thousands were congregated in the Park, awaiting the return of the masses in the procession. A dense mass of human beings occupied the portico of the City Hall, and the balconies, and every window were crowded with spectators.

We cannot find space for the speeches. They all touched on the questions of the tariff, Texas, and the old beaten ground taken by the Clay speakers. The principal orators were Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Lexington, and J. W. Fowler, Esq., of Otsego—the latter being the best speaker on the occasion—a good orator—brilliant and versatile. Neither Mr. Webster nor Mr. Choate, though announced, appeared.

A second platform was erected in front of the eastern wing of the City Hall, where, shortly after the proceedings commenced at the others, a meeting was organised. Among the humours of the crowd was a person in the Park, singing—

"Alas, poor Cooney Clay,
Alas, poor Cooney Clay,
He never shall be President,
I hear the people say"—

There was a third platform, where two speakers addressed the crowd from either end, and the whole business having terminated, the crowds dispersed, the Park was cleared out and the platforms taken away, leaving "not a wreck behind."

In the evening, the triumphal arch in Broadway, opposite Masonic Hall, was illuminated with variegated lamps, as also the front of Masonic and National Halls, which, with the Tabernacle, were filled with speakers and listeners, but the whole of the proceedings terminated at an early hour.

The decorative details of the illustration are, certainly, very tasteful. The immense banner suspended above the arch was of thin gauze, and represented the American flag, with red and white stripes; and upon the latter was the inscription, in black letters. All the flags upon the arch were the gayest colours, and the wreaths beneath of dahlias and leaves, the medal of Clay being framed in dahlias. The arch was a graceful ellipse, composed of red and blue open bars, alternately; in the distance was a large clock. The pavilion (seen in the engraving) was an immense car, about 30 feet long, and very lofty, thickly decked with flags, and hung with every variety of native manufacture—rich carpets, festooned printed calico, &c.; the carriage was drawn by eight bay horses, draped with the American flag, and each horse bearing a small one on the forehead, and a larger one on the collar. This pavilion was preceded by an immensely long car, decorated with American flags, and containing blacksmiths at work, with forge, anvil, &c., together with stonemasons, &c., this car being drawn by eight white horses.

FOOT RACE NEAR BARNET.

GREAT TEN MILE FOOT RACE IN AMERICA

This extraordinary feat is described in the *New York Spirit of the Times* as "The Fastest Race ever Run in the World—Old England A head—Ten Miles in 54 min. 21 sec." The match had long been projected in New York, and it, accordingly, came off on Tuesday, Nov. 19, before the largest assemblage of spectators ever gathered upon an American race-course, the arena being the Beacon Course, Hoboken. According to the *Spirit of the Times*, a single steam boat from Albany brought down four hundred; New Jersey, Long Island, and the river towns on the Hudson, furnished immense crowds, while New York sent over materials for an army three times larger than that with which Napoleon made his Italian campaign. From the head of the quarter stretch quite around to the drawgate, the enclosed space was so densely crammed as to render it nearly impossible to clear a space wide enough for the pedestrians to run through, though they were preceded by a dozen men on horseback. Thousands filled the stands, but it would have required the Amphitheatre of Titus to have accommodated all.

The runners were two New Yorkers, two Americans, one Connecticut man, one Indian, one Irishman, and two Englishmen—Barlow, at the head of our ten milers, and a trainer of pedestrians; and Greenhalgh among our best runners at short distances. The names of all, however, will be found in the recapitulation below.

THE RACE

After a few false starts, in which Barlow went off with a bulge like a quarter horse, Mr. Barker (who stood on the course nearly in a line with the men), gave the word "go." The two Englishmen jumped off with the lead, and in a few moments the whole nine were out of sight, the railing and both sides of the course being densely thronged, so that even at the start the pedestrians had to "run the gauntlet." The judges could only note the position of the leading men by watching that of several horses abreast.

We have not space for the details of the running of the several miles, except for the

TENTH MILE.—It was apparent that Barlow, barring accidents, had the race safe, upon his commencing this mile. Upon commencing the second quarter of this mile, it was evident that Barlow was increasing his pace; but Greenhalgh, who had not yet run a yard at his best, was now going like a scared dog. Gildersleeve, by a tremendous effort, "hurried the mourners" around the first quarter of a mile, where Greenhalgh ran up to his side, turned full upon him, exclaiming, "Good by, Glider," and left him as if he was standing still. The next three quarters of a mile were run by Greenhalgh faster, we are persuaded, than the same distance was ever performed in this country. He gained forty seconds upon Barlow, though the latter ran this mile ten seconds quicker than he did the ninth, that is, in 8 35. Greenhalgh must have run this mile in about 4 48!! Barlow beat Steeprock exactly 173 yards, while Greenhalgh was less than 90 yards behind him. Gildersleeve was a bad fourth, being about 312 yards behind Greenhalgh. M'Cabe was a long way behind, and Taylor had not reached the head of the quarter stretch, when Barlow came through.

Thus terminated, amidst the most tremendous cheers from all parts of the course, one of the most extraordinary pedestrian performances on record.

RECAPITULATION.—OFFICIAL

BEACON COURSE, N.J. opposite New York City, Nov. 19th, 1844. Purse 1200 dollars, for running ten miles to beat 1 hour. The winner to receive 600 dollars; first; 300 dollars to the second, 150 dollars to the third, 75 dollars to the fourth, and 25 dollars to the fifth in the race. Free for all pedestrians. Entrance, 5 dollars each.

NAMES	Miles. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
John Barlow, Englishman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
John Steeprock, Indian	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thomas Greenhalgh, Englishman	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
John Gildersleeve, New Yorker	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4
Francis M'Cabe, American	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
J. P. Taylor, Connecticut	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Joseph T. L. Smith, New Yorker	7	7	7	6	7	7				
John Underhill, American	8	8	8	8	8					
Thomas Jackson, American	9	9	9							

* Stopped.

Time of 1st mile	5.10	Aggregate of Time		5 10
" 2nd mile	5.15	2 miles		10 25
" 3rd mile	5.22	3 miles		15 47
" 4th mile	5.34	4 miles		21 21
" 5th mile	5.45	5 miles		27 06
" 6th mile	6.01	6 miles		33 07
" 7th mile	5.54	7 miles		38 61
" 8th mile	5.36	8 miles		44 37
" 9th mile	5.30	9 miles		49 54
" 10th mile	4.28	10 miles		54 21
Barlow's time	54.21	Gildersleeve's time		55 51
Steeprock's time	54.33	M'Cabe's time		56 52
Greenhalgh's time	55.13	Taylor's time		58 23

Below, we give the details of a foot-race in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, on Monday last: the result eclipses our Transatlantic pedestrians.

It should be added, that in the United States, the race-courses are entirely inclosed by a high fence, the charge for admittance within which is 24 cents, or an English shilling. There is another inclosure, with high gates all round the Grand Stand, the admittance within which is 25 cents. The point of the Race represented, is that at which Gildersleeve is passing the two Englishmen.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

On Monday the long pending great foot race, between Sheppard and Jackson (alias the "American Deer"), came off near the Duke of York, Gannock corner, near Barnet. The terms of this match were that each man should start at one time, and which ever ran over the greatest distance of ground within one hour to be deemed the winner. Both men have acquired great celebrity, and were considered two of the fastest pedestrians (for a long distance) in England. In betting, 6 to 4 were freely laid on Sheppard, and perhaps on no other running match was so much money speculated. One mile of road was measured, over which the match was to be decided. The competitors started at about the rate of one mile in six minutes. They continued nearly together till the eighth mile, when Sheppard appeared at an advantage. Upon the approach of the tenth mile Jackson increased his speed, and pressed his opponent, and on the turn of this mile Sheppard staggered and fell, completely exhausted. Jackson then ran during the remaining seven minutes, and ultimately came off the winner, having ran eleven miles all but 100 yards in one hour, over a heavy road.

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE.—The entries for this sporting event, which will take place on the 25th of March, closed on the 1st inst. An excellent line of country has been selected by the stewards, within about two miles of Windsor, and close to Dedworth green. Three events have been announced to come off on the same day (Easter Tuesday), viz.:—A military chase for horses the property of officers; a chase for a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; and a hack chase for one sovereign each. The following are the entries for the military chase:—Lord Glamis's br g Tea-dighter, aged; Earl of Longford, 2nd Life Guards, names The Dentist, aged; Captain Blane's, 2nd Life Guards, br gr The Martyr, 5 yrs; Captain Scobell's, 17th Lancers, Cock Robin; Lieutenant Miles's, 17th Lancers, The Colonel; Lieutenant Langley's, 2nd Life Guards, b g The Cardinal, aged; Mr. Pyett's br g Usandon; Captain Boucherett's, 17th Lancers, The Impostor. Mr. R. Sutton and Sir Charles Kent, 1st Life Guards, and Major Ogilvie and Mr. Hesketh, 2nd Life Guards, have paid forfeit. The stewards are Captain Mountjoy Martin and W. A. Tollemache, Esq., 2nd Life Guards, and Major Lawrenson, 17th Lancers.—Some excellent sport is anticipated.

ROWING MATCH. The scullers' contest between Thomas Coombs, of Millbank, and Joseph Leach, of Lambeth, for £10 a side, came off on Tuesday. The distance was from Westminster to Putney, and Coombes appeared to have the call in the betting circle. The race disappointed the expectations of those who had assembled to witness it. Coombes won the choice of station, and went to the Middlesex side, his adversary being at the next peer. Immediately after the start, and before their arrival at Lucas's-road, Leach gradually rowed away from his man, retained the lead, and won by upwards of forty yards. Coombes, who had started well, appeared to have strained his arm immediately afterwards.

THE ROYAL BUCK HOUNDS.—DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED STAG HIGH FLYER.—The Royal buck hounds had one of the most splendid runs of the season on Monday; but which, however, resulted in the death of Highflyer, one of the most celebrated deer which has been hunted by the Royal pack. The meet was at New Lodge, the field numbering upwards of 200 of the neighbouring gentry and yeomen. Highflyer, upon being uncarted, took away in gallant style to the Pump House, on to North-street, and Hatchet lane, to Ascot-place, into Miss Ferrer's park, leaping the palings into the road near the lodge, and thence over Cheny-downs to the plantations at Swinley, through Easthampstead, to Henniker-lodge, near Finchampstead, without a check, and at a rattling racing pace. Here the pack were at fault but upon being cast on on the Heath, Highflyer made for Eversley, in Hampshire, where he got into the mill-stream, with the hounds close at his heels, and was drowned before his fleet pursuers could be called off.

DEATH OF DEAF BURKE.—On Wednesday afternoon the above named individual, so long well known in the pugilistic circles, died at his lodgings in Frances-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth. Deaf Burke in many instances has been known to risk his life for the preservation of others. During the destruction of Astley's Theatre, he was one of the foremost in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the fire, and save the horses.

CAUTION!

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having [illegible] engraved a Large Print of London and the [illegible] organized by a New History of the Metropolis, are surprised to see advertised by some dishonourable persons, an INFERIOR and unfairly imitative production under the *same name*. They, therefore, beg to Caution their Subscribers and the Public against the substitution of the above Imitation for their Print, announced for publication twelve months ago!

198, STRAND, Jan. 10. 1845.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 12.—First Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 13.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 14.—Oxford Lent Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 15. Moon first Quarter.
THURSDAY, 16.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.
FRIDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
SATURDAY, 18 Old Twelfth Day.

High Waters at London Bridge, for the Week ending Jan 18.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 27	5 4	5 39	6 21	7 2	7 51
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 48	5 25	6 2	6 42	7 23	8 11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 9	5 46	6 23	7 3	7 44	8 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Caledonia*," *Edinburgh* *The Census of Scotland and Ireland may be had, by order, of any newsman.*
"*M. D.*" *Upper Berkeley-street* *Any statement upon the lamentable case in question would be now unattended with beneficial result.*
"*A Subscriber and Constant Reader.*"—*A pamphlet entitled the "Railway Director's," gives lists of directors*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*We have not room for the Swedish Legend.*
"*Percy Longmore,*" *Cheltenham.*—*No change of name is recognised without Act of Parliament*
"*B. W. D.,*" *Shouldham street. The friends of the servant can be compelled to provide clothes.*
"*F. D. R.*" *We do not answer impertinent questions as to the ages of ladies*
"*R. L.*" *Manchester.*—*If our subscriber will remit 26s. to the office, he will receive a year's numbers and the Large Print.*
"*Verona*" *is thanked; he will be entitled to the Large Print.*
"*Constitutionel.*"—*The name of Cooper is pronounced as spelt.*
"*C. M.*" *Liverpool* *See our present No.*
"*M. C.*" *Dublin, should apply to Messrs. Johnstone, Eden-quay, Dublin.*
"*A Reader,*" *Frome.* *See "Dr. Arnold's Elements of Physics."*
"*H. G. H.,*" *Wineswould.*—*The paper was duly forwarded by the post. Of course, the non-consent interfere with the will in question. The reasons why statues of men are represented without hats is for the avoidance of modern costume*
"*Cowsdray*" *"The present Governor of St. Helena is Lieut.-Colonel Hamelin Trelawney*
"*Centaur*" *should write to Mr. Kenneth, Theatrical Agent, Covent-garden, respecting the Dramatic Authors' Society*
"*Chiswick*" *should write to Mr. Alderman Johnson, Millbank.*
"*A. N.*" *will be entitled to the Large Print.*
"*Goody*"—*The engravings will only appear in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"*Q. R.,*" *Hoxton.*—*The only mode of proceeding is by application to the Court of Chancery.*
"*A Friend*" *should make interest with a Foreign Ambassador.*
"*Medicus,*" *Wisbeach.*—*Main or Abercrombie on Gardening*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Northampton.* *The person will be liable to pay single only*
"*L. L.*"—*Gardening Operations are to be found in the "Illustrated London Almanack for 1845."*
"*S. F.*"—*Tahiti and Otaheite are synonymous.*
"*G. B.,*" *Glasgow.* *We are not aware of the work whence the paragraph was quoted.*
"*An Old Londoner*" *is thanked*
"*One of the Members,*" *Rye* – *The right depends on the rules of the society.*
"*A Friend to Jack Sprag.*"—*The sketches shall appear.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Northampton.* *Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean are in Dublin. The time for the return of Mr. Macready is not fixed. The suggestion shall be borne in mind*
"*Hypocrisher*" *will be entitled to the Large Print.*
"*Endeavour*" *It shall are.*
"*J. H. M.*"—*A Postmaster is entitled to explain the cause of any irregularity*
"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for the hint*
"*A General Office*" *may hear of the work he requires at Parker and Co.'s, Midsummer Boulevard, Charing-cross*
"*L. M.*" *Amersham.*—*Hardcop's Short-hand.*
"*J. C.*" *The Tees will not suit.*
"*C. E.*" *Norwich.* *Dependent on the merit.*
"*Tyrrard,*" *Hants*—*The state is correct*
"*A Somersetshire,*" *Hull.*—*We do not understand the former part of our correspondent's letter; the fault of folding the paper rests with the newsman supplying it.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Birmingham.*—*The hint is impracticable.*
"*A Yorkshire Farmer.*"—*We do not know the average price of wheat for the whole year 1844, but for the last six weeks of the year it was 45s. 6d. per imperial quarter.*
Indignable. The Motherless Girl, by a Subscriber, Lines, "'Twas when the Night," Lamont, by T. L., Lines, by J. S. D., The Last Steam ship.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE PRINT.

Our Subscribers can receive the Print post-free, if accompanied with the paper

It is recommended to mount the Print, or place it as a frontispiece to Vol V

Subscribers in London can have their Prints mounted and coloured at Mr. Moore's, Upper St. Martin's lane, at trifling expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 11, 1845.

NOTHING can be more in accordance with fact is the great corrective of the false impressions of fiction. The great gatherers and disposers of facts in the present age, are newspapers, and accordingly we find that they are the principal media through which we receive the strongest shocks to those romances we have suffered ourselves to weave about distant countries, other nations, and great men as yet unseen.

To thousands even now Spain appears in the colouring of Ballad and Romance, as a "sunny land," where cigars, grapes, and guitar-strings are the great necessaries of life, and whose people inherit something of the chivalry and bravery described in the "Cid." An account of Sir John Moore's retreat would set them right as to the climate, and for the people, all we have read of them lately exhibits them as men, who, if they can be judged from the deeds they permit in their rulers, have preserved few of the advantages they once possessed from civilization, and lost all the better influences that spring from Christianity. In them religion seems to have eradicated nothing of the savage, except that courage, which even in the savage, has been esteemed a redeeming virtue. The governing party in Spain, and their instruments, have exhibited the two worst qualities of the brigand, an insatiable greed for money, and indifference to the shedding of blood to procure it or the power that can be converted into it. The Spaniard has terribly degenerated in character and power, since the time when a Philip sat on the throne, with an Alba for his minister. But even in their best days, there was something dark and fiercely cruel in the national character, a blood thirstiness that scarcely asked the poor motives of passion or revenge, as an excuse for spilling it. Among no other people could such a power as the Inquisition have been established; the French would not tolerate it; even the Neapolitans rebelled against it; the Spaniards found something congenial in its policy, which was at once secret, unscrupulous, and cruel. The power and greatness of Spain—for she was both great and powerful—have perished, but the same taint exists in the character of the people. Cruelty and lawlessness stain both public and social life; a private enemy is dispatched by a stab, and a political opponent is got rid of by shooting him; party warfare is not a conflict of principles, but a battle of lives. This fierce spirit is inherent in the race, and breaks out wherever Spaniards have settled, and that with indications of deeper degeneracy. At this moment, as for the last eight years, the Spanish Colonies of South America are the scene of atrocities that could not be surpassed by the most barbarous savages the old voyagers ever discovered. The public has heard something of the Argentine Republic, and its present military ruler, Rosas. He is now engaged in a war with Monte Video, and not long since attempted a blockade of that port, which has grown to a place of considerable trade with Brazil, America, and England. So weak are the wretches who devastate the provinces unhappily overrun by them, when opposed with any vigour and skill, that "one or two guns from the United States frigate, Congress, dispatched, what was called the Blockading Squadron of the Argentine Republic in half an hour, and any well armed merchantman might have done the same." But by land the war has been ferocious beyond all parallel, though, as yet, unsuccessful, and with the interference now promised, of the English and Brazilian Governments, it is to be hoped that Rosas and his ruffians may be checked. To give a notion of his character we extract some details from the *Times*, which, it were to be wished, could be disbelieved. Rosas attained supreme power in 1835, and

> One of his first acts, on the 8th of July, 1836, was to cause 110 Indians, who had been brought down from the Pampas, to be put to death, and, in order to strike terror into the population of Buenos Ayres, they were taken out in dozens, and shot before all the people. Four of their chiefs were brought to the barracks, where they had their throats cut, *along with two little children!*

And he has ever since proceeded as he commenced; "things had begun make strong themselves by ill." He has now governed nine years; what he has done during that time appears, from a work with the appropriate title of *Tablas de Sangre*, "Tables of blood," published by a Signor Indarte. It is shown that down to the end of 1843, Rosas and his followers, "had put to death by poison four persons; by cutting the throat, 3,765; by shooting, 1,393; by private assassination, 722; whilst in the murderous civil wars of the last ten years nearly 15,000 men have been slain, every battle being followed by a butchery of prisoners, and 1,600 captives or wounded men have been put to death by the lance."

Unchecked by the public opinion of Europe, too remote to be heeded, and beneath the burning sun of the south, all the worst qualities inherent in the Spanish blood have descended through several generations, assimilating more and more to those of the savage, at each remove from the old stock. Only of such a race could deeds like the following be narrated:

> The word "*Rebalaos*" was invented by Rosas to convey to his infernal agents, a particular mode of despatching their victims. It meant that they were to be tied up naked, with their hands behind their backs, whilst the assassins cut their throats slowly with knives or a saw: and this horrible torture was accompanied by a song made for the occasion. The slightest trifles afforded a sufficient pretext for these monstrous cruelties, which partook rather of the amusements of cannibals than the known practices of wars or persecutions even in the most fanatical age. One man was shot in prison for wearing a fancy dress on his way to see his mistress, another for having steered a Montevidian bark in the month of October 1843, the blockaders repaired every night to the city of Buenos Ayres, from Rosas' camp, or rather Golpotna, called the "Santos Lugares, hard by the walls, to murder and pillage the inhabitants, no less than 400 of whom were slaughtered in their houses by these ruffians in three weeks.

These cruelties were practised on his subjects, and what notion does it convey of him when we are told that in war, they varied and doubled in atrocity against his foes? Commerce has brought many of our countrymen in close contact with these horrors. They are becoming known, and will we hope be checked by the interference of civilized governments with a man whom it is a charity to suppose the possession of unbridled power has deprived of reason.

THE only stir in Home politics is confined to Ireland, and there a Church controversy seems to be taking the place of more secular questions. The Charitable Bequests Act has divided the Catholic Hierarchy, Mr. O'Connell taking part against many of the bishops. For the present Repeal is not the one sole topic of discussion.

The Foreign intelligence continues, under these circumstances, to attract more attention than it would at a more busy time, and even this may be briefly summed up. The French Ministry has stood the shock it was subjected to, both from without and within; if the attack was planned by the opposition it was a decided failure, but it will unquestionably be renewed. The prevailing opinion in Paris is that the Ministry will again succeed on the Address, but that Guizot is wished out of office by those who were once among his strongest supporters, and that he will finally have to yield to the combination against him. It has been reported in Paris that the English Government has consented to some modification of the Treaties of 1831 and 1833, on the subject of the Right of Search.

The position of affairs between Mexico and the United States is growing more and more unsatisfactory. The Americans are resolved to "absorb" Texas into the Federation; Mr. Calhoun says, "it is the destiny" of America to occupy that vast region; nations do not now invade or conquer; they merely "occupy," as France would have done with Tahiti, or they "increase by accretion," a phrase which diplomacy owes to Mr. Calhoun. Mexico cannot comprehend this new phraseology, conceiving that it conceals the very old practice of conquest and aggression, and will protest against it. But the question does not wholly rest between Mexico and the United States. By throwing off the authority of Mexico, the Texians plainly enough showed they had no love for the connection; and the danger is that they will now be as ready to enter into the union with America, as the great republic is to "annex" them. At present Mexico possesses no actual authority over them, and from the language of the American Secretary, it may readily be inferred the States will not scruple to use force, if Mexico persists in defending an abstract right. The following, for instance, reads like a threat of what may happen, if Mexico does not submit quietly, and ventures to call for foreign interference:—"If America should not be resisted in its course, it will probably fulfil its destiny without disturbing our neighbours, or putting in jeopardy the general peace; but if it be opposed by foreign interference, a new direction would be given to our energy, much less favourable to harmony with our neighbours, and to the general peace of the world."

THE STATE OF THE REVENUE.

In part of our impression last week, we were able to make the gratifying announcement of the improved state of the Revenue; we now give a summary of the results presented by the official tables of the Revenue, for the Quarter ending the 5th of January.

The accounts are very satisfactory, presenting a course of improvement in all the principal heads of finance; indeed, upon all the heads, without exception, that can be accepted as indices of the prosperity and comfort of the people.

The total of the Year's income is £51,235,538.

The net increase upon the Year is therefore £1,163,595.

The total revenue of the Quarter ending on Saturday last is £12,705,693.

The net increase upon the Quarter as compared with the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1844, is £493,916.

The increase of Customs on the Year is £1,305,453.

The increase of Excise is, upon the year, £365,000, *exactly one thousand pounds a day.*

In all the other departments of revenue except the Property Tax (which presents a trifling decrease, arising from relaxation as to the time of collecting), there is more or less of increase, and the excess of this year's revenue over the last year would, in fact, amount to *more than two millions sterling* were it not for repayments and miscellaneous charges, which, in strictness, do not properly come into a revenue account, being the payments of debts, not a drawback upon income.

On the Quarter, compared with Quarter ending January 5, 1844, we find the gross increase:—

Customs	£138,167
Excise	208,160
Stamps	74,405
Taxes	11,634
Income tax	34,126
Post office	5,400
Crown Lands	20,700
Imprest and other moneys	96,923
Leaving gross increase on Quarter	£677,723
From this deduct decrease—	
Miscellaneous £2,727	
Repayments of Advances 81,080	
	83,807
Nett increase on quarter	£493,916

It is particularly gratifying to observe that the main items of improvement, both on the Year and on the Quarter, are from Customs, Excise, and other departments which are looked on as in some measure a test of the prosperity or depression of the mass of the community.

THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In your paper of the 28th December last, you had a paragraph setting forth that Mr. Murphy had foretold that the 8th of January would be the coldest day of the winter. You will receive this on the 8th, and your own feelings will prove to you, that Mr Murphy predicts the weather on a false principle. The 7th is mild, my thermometer out of doors is now (11 A.M.) at 46 deg., and I foretell that the 8th will be mild also. But the 9th will be colder. The weather will be mild till after the 20th, but afterwards extremely cold, stormy, and severe, with snow. The 24th very cold and the 28th severe also.

In your paper of the 28th Dec., you also noticed "an earthquake of some violence in Savoy, during *the night of the 10th Dec*." *This was told we was foretold by us in the Literary and Scientific Register*, as the following extract will evince. I have predicted the weather many years before Mr. Murphy, who is right only when he follows my system

"*Electrical Phenomena*." There will be famous storms from the 16th to the 22th, with extreme electrical excitement, and in some places earthquakes, more violent than usual"

York, &c., R. J. MORRISON, Lieut. Royal Navy.

P.S. If you think it will interest your readers, I will give you the daily weather, according to my system, which when the Electricity of the Atmosphere is not affected by the presence of Comets in the vicinity of the Earth will be correct five days in six.

The following is for January:—

11th. Changeable, windy, meteors	22nd. Frost, windy
12th. Stormy, hail and rain	23rd. Sharp frost, meteors
13th. Fog, frost, snow, showers	24th. Very cold, sharp frost, fog
14th. Unsettled, foggy air	25th. Snow showers, frost
15th. Frosty, dull, stormy	26th. Severe frost, snow
16th. Frost, stormy air	27th. Changes, frosty
17th. Cloudy, rainy	28th. Changes, storms, frost
18th. Fairer, but meteors or lightning	29th. Very cold, dull, hard frost
19th. Stormy, yet mild air	30th. Stormy and cold, snow
20th. Fair and warm	31st. Dul., cold fog or snow
21st. Stormy, colder	

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the grounds adjacent to the Castle in the forenoon. On the return of the Royal party his Royal Highness went to shoot at Cranbourne, attended by Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, rode out in a pony phaeton in the morning. Major-General Wemyss attending on horseback.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Court, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent was attended by Lady Fanny Howard.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home-park and pleasure grounds around the Castle in the early part of the morning. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince promenaded on the terrace, and in the afternoon walked in the Home-park. Prussian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein arrived at the Castle to day, on a visit to the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler also arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady Fanny Howard joined the Royal circle at dinner to-day

TUESDAY.—The Queen walked out for some time this morning, attended by Lieutenant Caroline Cocks. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador (Count Dietrichstein), and the Earls of Liverpool and Delaware, left the Castle this morning on a shooting excursion in the Royal preserves, attended by Mr. Anson and Colonel Bouverie. James Boudley, Esq., the Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Thomas R. Bartram, Esq., Richard Gilbert, Esq., and John Dixon, Esq., governors (a deputation from the Hospital), had the honour of an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at the Castle, this morning, to present to his Royal Highness a green staff, and a copy on vellum of the resolution of the Court, upon his Royal Highness becoming a governor of that ancient foundation, which the Prince was pleased to accept.

WEDNESDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert walked out for some time this afternoon. The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter arrived at the Castle to-day, on a visit to the Queen

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(*From our own Correspondent*). Every preparation is being made for the departure of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday next, for Stowe, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham with a visit. The Court will remain at Stowe until the following Saturday. The infant royal family will continue at the Castle during the absence of their illustrious parents The weather to-day being unfavourable for out door exercise, the Queen promenaded for a short time this morning in the immediate vicinity of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bouverie, and Mr. G. E. Anson, hunted this morning with the Prince's pack of harriers. Her Majesty gave a small dinner party at the Castle this evening. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards were in attendance during the banquet, and the Queen's private band performed for the remainder of the evening. Her Majesty, with her accustomed generosity, has given, we are informed, out of her privy purse, the sum of £1,000 a year to Sir Augustus D'Este, which is equal to the sum Sir Augustus lost by the death of the Duke of Sussex

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO STOWE. Great preparations are in active progress for the reception of the Queen and Prince Albert at the mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, at Stowe. Upon all such visits it is customary for the host and hostess to lay aside those titles and all the domestic control and privileges belonging to them to resign for a period all personal rank and social command in favour of their Sovereign, and to be some honoured servants as well as favoured subjects. So during her stay at Stowe, all invitations will be issued from the Court. The arrangements of the house, the "orders of the day"—the ceremonies and adjustments—the pleasures and pastimes, &c., which are indispensable to Majesty—the appointments and regulations of all kinds, will be left entirely to the will and disposal of the Regis. hostess of Stowe for the time being, and her officers of state. The illuminations at Stowe will be of a very extensive kind. The external aspect, never other than imposing, abounds (notwithstanding the absence of foliage) in natural beauties, and the numerous and splendid works of art around it add to the magnificence of the scene. Nothing can surpass the internal grandeur and elegance for which it is famous Rarest specimens of the art and skill of the European manufacturer, meet the eye in every direction, and all the luxuries of civilization and refinement are here displayed. At Buckingham everybody seems brimful of loyalty—and no doubt but the feeling will find proper expression when the time arrives for exhibiting it [We shall take care to present our readers with a full account of the visit.]

LADY PEEL AND MISS FRANCES BROWN.—The following letter was sent by the Prime Minister to Miss Frances Brown, the blind poetess of Ulster, on Christmas Eve.—"Whitehall, Dec. 24.—Madam There is a fund applicable, as vacancies may occur, to the grant of annual pensions of very limited amount, which usage has placed at the disposal of the lady of the First Minister. On this fund there is a surplus of £230 per annum. Lady Peel has heard of your honourable and successful exertions to mitigate, by literary requirements, the effects of the misfortune by which you have been visited; and should the grant of this pension for your life be acceptable to you, Lady Peel will have great satisfaction in such an appropriation of it.—I am, &c. "ROBERT PEEL."

Sir Robert Peel arrived at his residence, in Whitehall gardens, on Wednesday evening, from Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A matrimonial alliance, it is on dit, is about to be formed between Colonel Ridley, of the Guards, brother to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, and the Hon Miss Dalton, daughter of Lord Cranmore, and niece to the Dowager Viscountess Dalton.

The Duke of Grafton has appointed the Reverend Thomas Sworde, M.A., rector of St. Peter's, Thetford, to be his Grace's domestic chaplain.

MUSIC.

CROSBY HALL CONCERTS.

The third Concert of Sacred Music was given at Crosby Hall on Wednesday evening last; the whole series have been given under the direction of the Committee of the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution, and the members of that Committee have generally exhibited on each occasion a sound taste in the selection of the music; the finest specimens of the first composers have been given at every concert.

On Wednesday evening the selection comprised pieces from the works of Purcell, Crotch, Handel, Spohr, Cherubini, Hadyn, Weber, and Beethoven. The principal solos were sung by Miss Rainforth and Miss Dolby, Mr. Francis and Mr. J. A. Novello, supported by an able and well conducted chorus band. The novelty of the evening was an aria with chorus, by Mendelssohn, "Hear my prayer, O God," stated in the programme to have been written expressly for these concerts, this being the first time it has appeared in public. It is a grand and noble composition, and the exquisite manner in which it was sung by Miss Rainforth elicited the warmest applause. It is worthy of the master's reputation. Another novelty was a madrigal, "While gloomy clad," by the Royal Highness Prince Albert. These concerts of sacred music are well supported, and the whole of the series have given the greatest satisfaction.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, the first previous to the meeting of Parliament, was held at the Foreign-Office on Thursday afternoon. All the ministers in town were present. Previous to the Council, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Aberdeen, had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall gardens.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Thursday morning masons were engaged in cutting the inscription on the pedestal of the statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange. It simply bears the name of the illustrious soldier on each side, and at the back will be, "Erected June 18, 1844." The paving in front of the Exchange has been completed in a very ornamental manner. The design is a large star, set in a circle, and the whole in a square. The different compartments are marked out distinctly by different coloured stone. The statue of the Duke stands in a circle similarly formed

CHINESE RANSOM.—On Tuesday last, Her Majesty's ship the Harlequin, Commander the Hon. F. Hastings, brother to the late Marquis of Hastings and Lady Flora, and M. Edington, Esq., Master, arrived at Plymouth, bringing part of the Chinese ransom amounting to 400,000 dollar

REFORMED ADOPTION OF DUTIES.—A correspondent informs us, on what he asserts to be unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the Minister, in the approaching session of Parliament, to abolish the duty on raw cotton, to reduce the duty on tea, to make £300,000 out of the present £3,150, a-year the minimum of annuity liable to the income tax; and to reduce the present Reduced 3 per Cents. to 2½ per Cent., secured for the term of twenty years.—*Morning Advertiser*.—There are generally many reports of this kind shortly before the meeting of Parliament. It is, however, to be remarked, that if Sir Robert Peel had an intention of making these reductions, it is very unlikely that he would allow the fact to transpire.]

ROBBERY AT THE LONDON DOCKS.—A robbery of a daring character was effected at the London Docks last week. A hogshead, lying in one of the tiers of gardens of leaf tobacco, of which there are several thousands in the warehouse appropriated to the deposit of that article at the East-quay, was plundered to the amount of nearly 1cwlbs. weight. The Company cannot be too strict enough to be made at the residence of one of the suspected parties, where they found a large portion of the missing tobacco concealed; one of them has been apprehended. When it is considered that the warehouse in which this tobacco was deposited is at all times under the locks of the Crown, the official keys being removed from the warehouse daily, at the closing hour of business, to a place of trust and security, it appears that what at first sight may have such a daring robbery could be committed. This is, we believe, the sixth instance of a robbery having taken place in the short space of a month, at this and the neighbouring docks.

SALE OF TOBACCO AT ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.—On Saturday last a large quantity of tobacco and cigars was discovered hidden behind some packages on the quay at St. Katherine's Docks, which, it was supposed, had been surreptitiously landed from a vessel now discharging her cargo, from the United States, to await the opportunity of removal from the premises with some goods about to be shifted into craft, to be landed elsewhere, which was immediately seized by the customs' officers. On Monday after-noon a further quantity, consisting of forty pounds weight of manufactured negro-head tobacco, done up in the same manner, and of exactly the same description as that discovered on the quay, on Saturday, was found concealed behind the door of a shed adjoining the place, which was immediately seized by the same parties.

BURGLARY AT PIMLICO.—Early on Monday evening, during the temporary absence of the family, the house of Mr. Turner, one of the Queen's marshalmen, in Graham-street, Pimlico, was entered, and property consisting of plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, and other things, was stolen therefrom. It appears that the thieves effected an entrance at the parlour window, and, having lighted a candle, lost no time in ransacking the whole house. Doors, boxes, and drawers were broken open, and their contents taken out in a style which clearly evinced that no inexperienced hands had been engaged in the work. It is said, that some valuable articles were stolen from the apartments of one of the lodgers, who holds a respectable situation in the royal household; but who is, at present, unfortunately, at Windsor. No clue has been obtained which might lead to the apprehension of the offenders. It is, however, is understood that a woman, who had in her charge, on the day applied for a petition to obtain relief from the Pimlico Philanthropic Society of which Mr. Turner is a member—and who was afterwards seen at a short distance from the house, was concerned in the robbery. A reward is also in circulation that a gang of notorious burglars is living in the neighbourhood.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special general meeting of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company was held at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, Henry Houldsworth, Esq., in the chair. After a long discussion, it was agreed to form a branch line from Todmorden to Burnley, eight and a half miles in length, to join the Burnley and Blackburn line, and effect the connection between the Valley of the Calder and the populous manufacturing district round Blackburn and Preston; another branchline from Oldham to Mumps, one mile and a quarter in length; another line from Oldham to Bury, for the purpose of connecting Rochdale, Oldham, and other towns lying eastward, including Wakefield, by a direct communication with Bury, and the important line of railway from Leeds to join the Manchester and Leeds line at Hunt's Bank, to the Manchester and Birmingham line through the town of Manchester, to connect the north and south lines together; a branch-line to Hebden Bridge, from the Halifax line; and another line, 47 miles in length, from Halifax to Dewsbury, Leeds, and Bradford. Capital to the amount of £1,400,000 was granted, and every power given to the directors fully to carry out their plans.

THE MURDERS OF THE GANEKEEPER AT CROOME.—The jury impanelled by the Coroner of Worcester .B. Hyde, Esq.), to inquire into the cause of death of Thomas Stacy, who died in the Worcester infirmary on the 24th ult., met on Tuesday to resume their inquiry, which was adjourned from the 27th December. In the meantime, as we have already stated, several parties have been apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in this murderous outrage, and two of them (Francis Dingley and Joseph Turvey) are now in the Worcester county prison. After a diligent inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Joseph Turvey and Francis Dingley, and some other personsto the jury unknown." The jury wished to append to their verdict a declaration alleging the evil effects of the game laws, but to this of course the Coroner could not assent.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening last an atrocious attempt to poison his wife and two children was made by Benjamin Anderson, a millwright, living in Lang-street, Ancoats, Manchester. It appears that for several days past Anderson, who is in the employ of Messrs. Fairbairn, the engineers, has been drinking, and on Saturday spent the entire of his wages in liquor. On Monday afternoon he came home out of the public-house o'clock, and asked his wife to let him have some tea. Mrs. Anderson told him that the kettle was on the fire, and as soon as she had made some for her daughter, who worked in a mill with brown sugar, which she noticed was speckled with white spots, but did not suspect any harm. Upon tasting the tea, however, she was much surprised at its nauseous taste, which was accompanied by a burning of the mouth. She had remarked to her son that the sugar was covered with white spots. She then made some more tea, which she sweetened with sugar from the same basin as before, and, finding that the tea had the same burning, unpleasant taste, she sent for a neighbour, named Cooper, who likewise tasted the mixture. They then made a little coffee, sweetening it with sugar which was wrapped up in the cupboard, and found it entirely free from any offensive taste. Upon examining some flour and meal, which were also in the cupboard, they were found to contain a plentiful admixture of the same sort of ingredient which had been found in the sugar. After consulting with Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Anderson took the white powder off the sugar to a druggist, who at once stated that sugar of lead had been mixed with it. Information was then given to the police, and the husband was apprehended and brought up at the Borough Police Court, before D. Maude, Esq. The prisoner is remanded to a future day, when the flour-meal and sugar will be subject to an analysis.

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS AT KIRKDALE.—On Saturday last the execution of the two murderers, THOMAS STOCKS and JOHN STEW, took place at Kirkdale. The prisoners were condemned at the last Lancashire assizes. Stew, it will be remembered, murdered a young woman, named Alice Nolan, at Manchester, in July last, and, after having cut her throat with a razor, made an attempt on his own life, which confined him to the infirmary, and prevented him from being tried at the Summer Assizes. The other culprit was convicted of murdering his landlady, an elderly lady, named Miller, with whom he lodged, for the purpose, it would seem, of merely plundering the house. Both persons confessed their guilt. In Stew's confession he said—"I courted Alice Nolan for nearly twelve months. She was as decent a young woman as any one would wish to keep company with, and I thought we should have lived comfortably together. About a month before her death I made her a present of a razor, and on the evening the wedding day was to have been the Sunday after the day on which she died), but could not keep my word in consequence of getting into bad company and spending my money in drink. And, the night we had to be married, I thought we might be happy together in heaven. I borrowed a razor, as appeared on my trial, to take her life and my own. With this razor in my pocket I went for her on the night I have spoken of. While I was in the house with her when we reached a bank, the name of which I forget, very near to her house, we stood to talk together, as we had usually done before. She asked me if I was going to do what I had planned formerly, to marry her. I said, 'No, I cannot, for I have been drinking very hard. I have left Stephen Bill's through drinking on Saturdays, and not looking after my horses on Sundays; but I got another place on Wednesday last, but it does not suit me as well as Stephen's place, for it will not be so constant an employ.' She said, 'Well, then, you must do as well as you can.' I then said, 'I am very badly vexed that I should have left the last place, but that I cannot put things forward as I could wish to do.' She said, 'Give me a kiss,' and I put my arm round her neck and gave one. She said, 'Shall we meet again at Sally's, on Monday night?' I had planned formerly to meet Sally with my self, and I said, 'No, I hope we shall meet in heaven next.' Then I drew the razor across her throat, upon which she exclaimed, 'Oh, my love, Tom!' Then I left her, and went down Cross-street across a corner of a bank, along George-street and down Brewery-street, and so along the several streets to Mrs. Shepherd's. Down the entry, about half a yard from the door, I went down on my knees, and said, 'I will do it here.' I then stuck the razor across my throat, after which I got up and fell against the door, which flew open, and I fell down into the house." In Evans's house I said that I was then told that I stopped there twelve o'clock. Stew appeared to die instantly the rope caused his wound to bleed afresh, and the white cap drawn over his face was discoloured by the blood. Evans, on the contrary, from his stronger frame, struggled hard before he died. A few minutes, and the crowd quietly dispersed. Many thousands were present. The ages of the malefactors were—Stew, twenty; Evans, twenty-two. Stew had a boyish aspect. They were dressed as mechanics.

MURDER NEAR LIVERPOOL.—A barbarous murder was committed on Saturday last in the vicinity of Rockferry, between the township of Tranmere, a Mr. Thomas Peacop, of the firm of T. and H. Golding and Co., Rockferry, left his place of business at nine o'clock on Tuesday night last, rather later than usual, for his lodgings, which are situated at Bebington Pasture, a small village, distant nearly half-a-mile, with the sum of £8. Mr. Peacop was known to be in the habit of taking with him every night the proceeds of the business of the day, and on the night in question, more than five pounds, as observed, had been deposited in the clothes, standing at the corner of the street. He was proceeding along a lonesome road, in the direction of his lodgings, when the same man joined him, and passed some time with him for some little distance, together. When they had gone about 250 yards from Derby-house, two men suddenly jumped from a plantation and made their appearance on the footpath. The fellow who accompanied Mr. Peacop gave a whistle, and instantly he and the others sprang upon Mr. Peacop, felled him to the ground with a violent blow on the side of the head from a heavy stick or club. While down they struck him several times across the head, and then rifled his pockets of the money contained, but, in their hurry and confusion, left the remaining £7 behind them. At the time a gentleman, named Keyzier, was going home from the Derby-house, having left the house, he ran to the spot and found Mr. Peacop weltering in his blood on the ground, and two fellows over him, one in the act of rifling his pockets, and the other attempting, as he thought, to strangle him. The latter immediately attempted to drag one of the fellows off, but he had scarcely uttered the exclamation when he received from the hand of a third party, who had hitherto remained concealed in the hedge of the plantation, but who had hitherto remained concealed in the hedge of the plantation, but who was, in all probability, the same fellow who had accompanied Mr. Peacop up the road, a violent blow on the right temple, which caused a deep wound and profuse flow of blood. Mr. Keyzier, notwithstanding the nature of the injury, struggled resolutely with the villain who struck him the blow; but, fearing that Mr. Peacop was by this time strangled, and that, single-handed, he would have no chance in the hands of three such daring ruffians, he made the best of his way to Butler's public-house, called the Farmer's Inn, at the Pasture, where he informed the inmates of what was occurring. Instantly Mr. Butler, together with his ostler, George Deans, and a man named John Unsworth, armed with weapons of defence, rushed down the road, but, in the interim, the fellows had made their escape. Mr. Peacop had received several fractures and injuries on the head, and he was found at half past seven o'clock next morning. Mr. Peacop is rapidly recovering. A man of the name of Jones was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder.

MURDER AT LEEDS.—An investigation before Mr. Blackburn, coroner for the borough of Leeds, relative to the death of Elizabeth Illingworth, the wife of William Illingworth, clock-maker, Wortley, Leeds, whose death had been caused by arsenic, was brought to a close, a few days ago, by the jury, who had been sworn to inquire into the circumstances of the case, returning a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Ann Simpson," a woman with whom the husband of the deceased had long lived. She was committed to York Castle, for trial at the next assizes.

IRELAND.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.—The Lord Lieutenant, as Grand Master of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, held a chapter on Saturday, at Dublin Castle, when the Earl of Rosse and the Marquis of Waterford, were invested with the honour of knighthood, after which the usual form of order, with the usual formalities. The Primate, Lord John Beresford, read the declaration, which was subscribed by the new knights. During the investiture the Earl of Rosse sat and stood alternately on the right of his Excellency the Grand Master, and on his left was placed his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The knights present were—The Earl of Meath, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Clancarty, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Right Hon. Earl of Headfort, the Earl of Milltown, and the Earl of Wicklow.

Her Majesty has signified her Royal pleasure that her name should stand at the head of the list of contributors to the fund for the cathedral and chapter-house of St. Patrick's, Dublin, with the munificent donation of £200.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Mullen was the chairman of the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. He said he was very ill-used by the Irish people, but enclosed £51 from himself and thirty-five members of his family as a contribution to the Repeal rent. (Hear, hear.) He was desirous, on returning to Down, which he intended to do so soon as he could travel with safety, from that delightful place, to make arrangements which would prevent Repeal Members from attending Parliament, which he thought quite a useless Parliament of their own. Mr. O'Brien moved a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connell and the numerous members of his family who had made this handsome contribution to the funds. This being carried, Mr. Ray read a letter from Mr Thomas Steele, giving an account of his peace tour of progress. Mr Steele contended that Mr. O'Connell had not lost his influence, but was now, as ever, the undisputed leader of the Irish people on the subject of Repeal. (Hear.) The Charitable Bequests Act, he said, was passed and served as a diversion, and caused great division among the Irish people; but yet he trusted that the Irish people would not lose sight of Repeal. The Repeal rent must be kept up and collected, not upon some sudden impulse, not coolly, regularly, and systematically. He affirmed that there was no ground for despondency. The Repeal committee were, one and all, most sanguine on the subject. He did not want to get within the clutches of the Attorney-General—he was not ambitious of an indictment thirty yards long to be preferred against him; but he did aspire to see the day when Ireland would have an army of her own, to fight for the British empire, if necessary, but, at all events, for the liberties of Ireland.—The Repeal rent for the week was about £220.

A PARROT EXAMINED AS A WITNESS.—A very extraordinary instance of the examination of a parrot as a witness occurred in the County Court, College-green Police-office, Dublin, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Jones H. Davis, summoned Mr. Moore, for detaining a parrot, its property. Mr. E. Fullam appeared for the defendant.—The magistrate Mr. Hitchcock) asked: Did you lose a parrot, and when?—Complainant. Yes your worship, I lost a parrot, and a very good one too.—Mr. Fullam: The parrot is here, or at least outside the court.—Complainant: Then I've got the bird, and I'll engage I'll soon prove the case by his evidence. (Laughter.—Mr. Hitchcock: If the bird is to be examined as a witness, he ought not to be in court; he must be subject to the rule of other witnesses. (Laughter.)—Complainant: Never fear, your worship; he will not say a word except the truth. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Hitchcock: Well, go on, and let us hear your evidence, at any rate.—Mr. Davis said on Sunday evening, the 29th of April last, he lost the bird, and did not see it after that, until Friday evening last. (Here an immense cage, covered with cloth, was carried into the board room, amid a shout of laughter. The cage was placed in the dock.)—Witness: I will give up the whole matter if the parrot will not prove my case. He is my principal witness. (Roars of laughter.—Mr. Fullam: And do you swear, Sir, that Mr. Moore stole him?—Witness: No, certainly not, for I don't think he did; but it may have been stolen by some person, and sold to Mr. Moore; I lost it, at all events; and it was either stolen or taken away. The bird is now in court, and let me take him on my finger, and ask him two or three questions, and if he don't answer to my satisfaction and that of all present, I will give up the case. (Loud laughter.—Mr. Fullam: Do you intend to have him sworn? If you do, I'd like to know on what book, as it is very likely he is a heathen or a Turk. (Laughter.)—A voice behind. Get him a Koran, then.—(laughter); in the middle of which the parrot uttered the words, "Come, Miss Lucy," and a scene of the most boisterous mirth.—Mr. Fullam: Let him be examined by you, and then I have a right to cross-examine him. (Laughter.) Witness: I did; you teach him.—Here the cage was uncovered, and the parrot stared about the board-room for some time, until Mr. Davis stepped over to him and said, "Come, old fellow, give me a kiss." The bird, which is a very pretty one, thrust its neck out and kissed Mr. Davis with great apparent fondness, whilst the bystanders were almost convulsed with laughter. A fat young fellow here came forward and said that the bird would do the same to any one in the room, and therefore it was no proof that he belonged to Mr. Davis. Mr Davis said that the parrot would not kiss any one but himself, and cautioned the lad not to try the experiment; but the advice was unheeded. The boy, stepping over to the cage, asked for a kiss, and also. The bird looked at him for a moment, bristled up its feathers, stretched out its neck, and seized the boy by the lip, out of which it nearly took a mouthful before it could be loosened, and the shouts of the lad mingled with the laughter had a very excellent effect indeed. Mr. Davis requested any other gentleman who pleased to ask the parrot for a kiss, but the invitation was politely declined by the whole of the company.—He again begged the favour of a salute from the bird, which was granted with affection, and then he appealed to the bench and the audience if the kind bird was not his property.—Mr. Hitchcock said the evidence was very strong in his favour certainly; but Mr. Fullam said that his client was by no means satisfied with the proof adduced on that point.—Mr. Davis: Very well (taking the bird out of the cage on the fore finger of his right hand), I will ask him a few questions now, and I think I will settle the matter. "Tell me, old fellow, what does the dog say?" The answer was a bow, wow, wow, so loud and musical that one would imagine the "Kildare hounds" had run a fox into the board room. When the laughter which followed had ceased, Mr. Davis again asked, "Well, what does the cat say?"—The parrot gave a sly glance round the room, and then commenced purring a little, after which he set up mewing, which forcibly reminded every person present of a congregated meeting of all the tom cats in the city.—Mr Davis asked was there any more proof necessary? and Mr. Hitchcock said the evidence was quite conclusive, and he would order the bird to be returned to its original owner, Mr. Davis. The parties then left the court, the parrot whistling "There's nae luck about the house," amid loud and continued laughter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER ARCHBISHOP MURRAY. The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Herald* asserts that there has been a conspiracy to murder the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray. The statement is to the effect, that on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll ascended the pulpit in Westland-row Chapel, Dublin, and previous to his sermon observed that it was his most painful duty to inform the congregation that a conspiracy had been discovered by the agency of the police, and had for its object the murder of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin. This extraordinary statement produced considerable excitement. The rev. gentleman proceeded to observe that the intelligence of the fiendish design was that morning communicated to their revered prelate by a magistrate of the county of Cork. The correspondent in question proceeds to give the following explanation upon the subject:—"It appears that an anonymous letter addressed to the 'Tipperary' post mark, was received by a magistrate in the county of Cork, calling upon him to go at once to Archbishop Murray, and apprise him that the 'Irish Revolt' had determined to take his life. The letter enclosed the letter to Dr. Murray, by whom it was received on Sunday morning, and we must infer that his grace believed the contents to be true when he gave permission to the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll to allude to it in the pulpit." It is right to add that the Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* denies the truth of the statement, and several of the Dublin papers express their doubts as to its authenticity.

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED BY A WATER TORRENT, NEAR DUBLIN. An appalling accident, attended with the loss of the lives of four children, took place on Saturday evening, at the hamlet of Knocknarney, which lies contiguous to the southern and western boundary wall of the Phœnix Park, Dublin.

POSTSCRIPT

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO STOWE.—The preparations for the reception of her Majesty, upon her arrival at Buckingham, on Wednesday next, *en route* for Stowe, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, are fast approaching completion. On Thursday a notice, bearing the signature of the Mayor on the part of the corporation, was generally circulated in the borough, informing the inhabitants that, upon the arrival of the Royal *cortège* at the boundaries of Buckingham, it would be preceded through the town by a procession. The procession will form at the town-hall at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, after which hour the public thoroughfare for carriages and horse men through the town will be closed. The town will be universally illuminated on the night of the 16th, and on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, a grand display of fireworks will go given. On the evening of the 15th instant there will be a public dinner at the Cobham Arms Hotel, in honour of the Royal visit.

[illegible]STERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of [illegible]astern Counties Railway Company was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, [illegible]. The report stated that the meeting had been summoned for the purpose of considering various extension lines. The most important extension line which the directors recommended to be formed in the ensuing session was, that from Hertford, through Hitchen to Biggles wade, a distance of 25 miles. The estimated cost was £350,000, and it had been computed that the traffic on the extension, and the increased advantage to the main line, would produce an income exceeding 7 per cent. On the motion of Mr. Valentine Lee, the report was adopted, and resolutions were passed authorising the Directors to apply for powers to construct the devia tion and extension lines recommended by the proprietors.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday night there was a meeting of the Corn Law League at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. The room was filled in every part. Mr. Cobden was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings in rather a subdued tone.—Mr. M. Philips, M.P., declared that the League was not dead. He attributed all the prosperity of the manufacturing districts to the cheapness of food, and to no other cause. —Mr. W. Brown, or, as the chairman designated him, the *not defeated* candidate, but future representative of Lancaster, next addressed the meeting. He then read some extracts from addresses delivered by Mr. Sandham, and informed the meeting that his lordship was a free-trader, and had "actually reduced the duty on brandy 12s. a gallon." The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. R. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. Brooks, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., &c. It was a fist affair altogether.

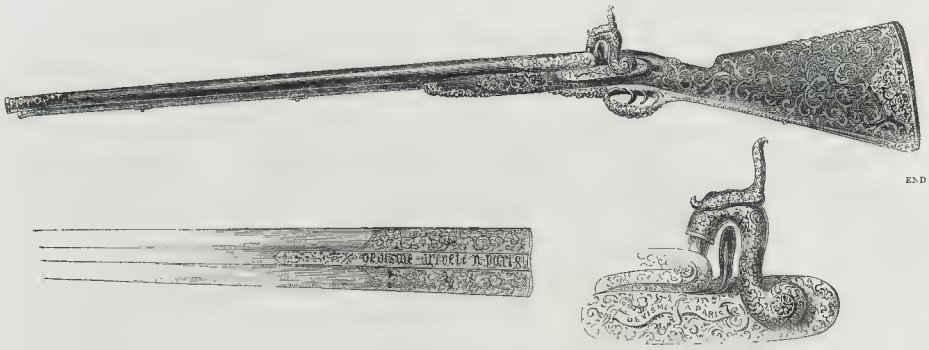
LAUNCH OF THE TERRIBLE.—Thursday the 23rd of the present month, is the day fixed for the launch of this magnificent vessel from the dockyard at Deptford.

Mr. Henry Wallack, the actor, and late lessee of Covent-garden Theatre, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, on Thursday, and there being no opposition on the part of the creditors, received his final certificate.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the London terminus, Captain Alexander, R.N., in the chair, to submit for the approval of the proprietors four branch lines, proposed to be applied for in the ensuing session of Parliament. The report stated that the first branch would commence near the Croydon Railway station, and terminate at the town of Croydon, the length eight miles and a half, and the estimated expence £294,035. The second branch to commence at Red-hill station, running through Reigate and Godstone, to Forest-hill, the estimated expence £294,734. For this two alternative lines had been deposited, one avoiding Reigate altogether, and the other going through the centre of it; the estimate for the former being as above. The third branch would commence at Croydon, run through Streatham and Tooting, and join the South Western at Wandsworth. A poll was demanded on the first resolution, for carrying out the proposed extensions, which resulted in a majority of 9,384 votes in its favour. The other resolutions for ratifying the agreement with the South Western, and empowering the directors to raise the necessary capital of £330,333 by the creation of new shares, were then carried.

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last an explosion of fire damp occurred at the Eagle's Bush colliery, near Swansea, belonging to G. Penrose, Esq., by which nine men were so dreadfully injured that very little hope is entertained of their recovery.

FOWLING PIECE PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



END OF STOCK.

PLAN OF THE BARREL

THE LOCK.

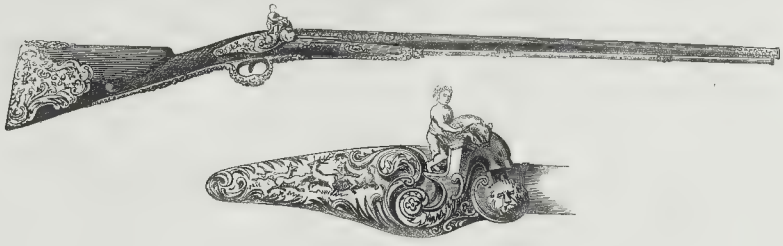
FOWLING-PIECES PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES BY LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The piece presented by Louis Philippe to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is a beautifully formed and well proportioned double-barrelled fowling piece. The mountings and fittings of the most superb and elegant character. The stock is of ebony, exquisitely inlaid with silver, in an elegant arabesque foliated pattern of the most chaste design and beautiful finish. The locks, which are percussion, are composed of steel and silver, elaborately chased, and ornamented with antique foliage, surrounding a gold ribband bearing the words, "Devisme à Paris." On the shoulder plate, the mountings of which are carried considerably up the stock, and chased and pierced in a style of elegance corresponding with the other fittings, and which is altogether composed of solid silver, are the words, "Exposition, 1844." The trigger guard, tips, &c., are also composed of silver, ornamented with figures and antique foliage. A shield bearing the royal crown, and the monogram of L. P. is placed on the lock-stock. The barrels are of grained steel, tipped at the breech and muzzle with gold arabesque foliage, and on the rib is the inscription "Devisme breveté à Paris." The length of the gun is 45½ inches, the barrel being 30.

That presented at the same time to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is not so elaborate in its ornaments, but of equal beauty in its design, and excellence in its workmanship. The stock is of walnut, mounted and fitted with silver. The lock is of silver, with the "death of the stag" on one side, and boar hunt on the other, in gold, surrounded by antique foliage, and beneath the hammer the words "*Caron arq du Roi.*" The hammer is composed of a pedestal surmounting a scroll of foliage, upon which stands a boy, one arm resting on a dead boar, the other holding a dagger. The head of the hammer is a dolphin's head, the mouth of which serves as a receptacle for the nipple. The shoulder plate and mountings are of solid silver, in elegant foliage, upon which, on either side, is represented, in gold raised figures, a fox hunt and birds. The trigger-guard and other fittings are appropriately ornamented with gold baskets of fruit, heads of hares and oxes, pheasants, &c. The barrel is of grained steel, the breech and muzzle tipped with gold, in an extremely elegant foliated pattern, and having on the one side the legend "*Caron arquer du Roi,*" and on the other, "*Année* 1844." The extreme length of the gun is 38 inches, the barrel 25 inches.

This elegant little gun has been tried by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and found to act with ease and precision.

FOWLING PIECE PRESENTED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



THE LOCK.

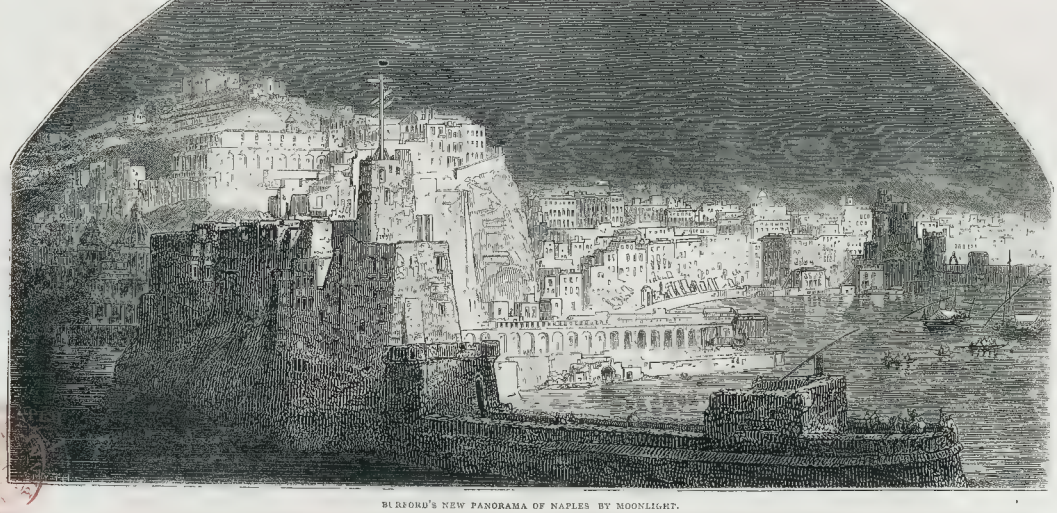
NAPLES, BY MOONLIGHT.

(From Mr. Burford's New Panorama.)

Of this beautifully executed addition to the holiday sights of the metropolis, we gave a brief notice in our journal of Dec. 28. As a specimen of the novel effect which Mr. Burford has imparted to a locality somewhat familiar, however picturesque it may be, we have selected, to our thinking, the most meritorious portion of the painting.

We should premise that the present Panorama is an attempt to combine the various effects of moonlight and Vesuvius in eruption; when "ocean, earth, and sky, all reflecting the broad glare, a rich and gorgeous glow of crimson is thrown over the whole, which, strangely, but beautifully, mingling with the pale and quiet moonlight, form together a glorious, sublime, and extraordinary scene, awfully grand, but indescribably lovely."

The view is taken from the bay, immediately in front of the insulated rock, on which stands the Castle dell' Uovo; it consequently commands the entire of the two semicircular bays on which the city stands, and the thousands of objects of interest, of every period, by which it is surrounded. Towards the left is seen the long line of the Marino and Chiaja, behind which rise hill above hill, palace above palace, villas, vineyards, groves, and gardens, until the extreme heights are crowned by the frowning fort of St. Elmo, and the extensive and romantic Convent of S. Martino or Certosa. To the west stretches an extensive suburb, backed by hills and mountains of that rich purple colour peculiar to the country, thickly studded with towns, convents, and villas, until the hill and promontory of Pausilippo terminates the land



BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA OF NAPLES BY MOONLIGHT.

Towards the right, the great bulk of the town presents the same mass of clustering buildings, the most commanding objects being the royal palace on Capo di Monte, and the Castle Nuovo, with the mole, the lighthouse, and the numerous vessels lying in the harbour, the whole backed by the long line of the Appennines, in some parts forming a graceful shadowy outline to the view, in others coming forth distinct, noble, and dark, the piles they really are.

In our Engraving, the foreground shows the Castel dell' Uovo, and beyond it, the Royal Casino di Chiatamone; the dome immediately above is Le Crocelle de Chiatamone, in a line with the Soldiers' Garrison on Pizzo Falcone; the highest is the Castel dell' Uovo; to the right, the S. Martino Certosa; and further still, on the verge of the rock, the Pizzo Falcone. Immediately beneath is the royal treasury; and the darkened buildings in the distance, rising from the water's edge, are the great Hotel Cirella, Castel Nuovo; Santa Chiara (a large convent); and the Arsenal, and Royal Foundry; in front of which are the wet docks and basin for the King's barges. Altogether, this is a scene of unsurpassed beauty, exquisitely painted. "*Vedi Napoli e poi mori*," say the Italians, and, indeed, those who die without seeing it miss one of the most enchanting scenes the world contains.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The empire of Brazil dates only from the year 1822, when it declared itself independent of Portugal, and elected the Prince Regent, Don Pedro, Emperor. That independence was acknowledged by Portugal in 1825. In 1831 Don Pedro, having become unpopular with his subjects, and having by the death of John VI. succeeded to the crown of Portugal, abdicated in favour of his son, Don Pedro II., the present Emperor, who ascended the throne while yet a minor. The residence of a royal family in Brazil has attached a great number of the inhabitants to their interests, who have strenuously opposed the democratic party. Repeated convulsions have shaken the republic of La Plata and Buenos Ayres, but Brazil has remained comparatively tranquil. For an account of these atrocities the reader is referred to an article in our present number.

The Emperor was married on the 4th of September, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, a Neapolitan Princess, whose portrait, with that of the Emperor, we here give. The Emperor's sister, Donna Francisca de Braganza, is married to the Prince de Joinville. The Royal families of Portugal, Brazil, Naples, and France, are thus closely united.

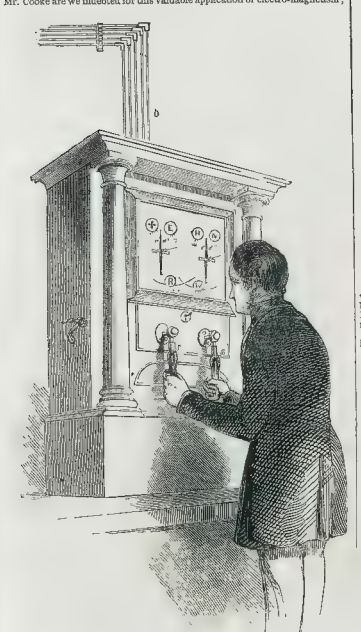
THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

A MIDNIGHT ASCENT AT THAXTED CHURCH.—(From a Correspondent.)—In No. 107 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, wherein you gave a drawing of Thaxted church spire, with the scaffolding erected round it for the purposes of the trigonometrical survey, allusion is made to the daring feat of one of the Sappers and Miners, who climbed the outside of the spire before any scaffolding was up, and removed the fane alone. That exploit, it is considered, was far exceeded just as the present new year came in. There is a fine ring of eight bells in the tower of Thaxted Church, and it is always the custom to ring the old year out and the new one in. About twelve o'clock at night of the 31st ult., the ringers were so engaged when a rope broke, and a short young man named George Speller, who sells cakes and pies about the town, happening to be in the belfry with them, was asked to go up with a couple of others to assist in splicing the rope; he did so, and while there was suddenly missed, and it was supposed he was gone down. They continued their ringing, and concluded he was gone home. This, however, was not the case; he had got through the open window from the next story up the spire outside, and climbing from crocket to crocket, although at the time it was a dense fog, succeeded in reaching the summit, and after tying his blue neckerchief to the spindle of the fane, sat and sang a song. He says that while the bells were ringing he found the spire waver considerably to and fro—that coming down was worse than going up, and, to make amends, on descending he found he was on the contrary side, so that when he arrived at the bottom of the spire he was obliged to remount, having left his coat at the second window, and his shoes at the next above. There can be no doubt whatever of the truth of his statement, for no handkerchief was on the fane on the afternoon of New Year's-eve, and there it was to be seen flying the next morning, and there it is still.

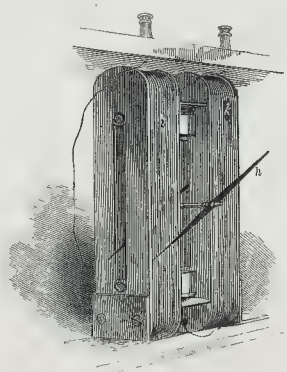
THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.—THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, AT SLOUGH.

An extraordinary instance of the working of the newly-applied power of electro-magnetism will be found in the details of the "Murder at Salt-Hill," in another portion of our journal. The eventful circumstance is of such interest as to induce us to submit to our readers a series of illustrations of the detailed means by which the intelligence of a suspected person being in a railway train, has been conveyed from Slough to the metropolis, after the train itself had started from the former place. The instrument of this important result is the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph on the Great Western Railway between Paddington and Slough, a distance of eighteen miles; by which any communication can be made from one point to the other in an almost inappreciably short space of time. To Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke are we indebted for this valuable application of electro-magnetism, they having made an entirely new arrangement of their telegraph, by which it has been greatly simplified, and possesses considerable advantage over the former one.

We have already adverted to the performances of this Telegraph, and have engraved the exterior of the station at Slough, in which the apparatus is worked. We shall now present to our readers the details of such apparatus; before which, however, we shall relate from the evidence on the Coroner's Inquest at Salt Hill, the steps which led to the successful employment of this novel means of communication.



THE GREAT WESTERN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.



THE COILED MAGNETS.

The Rev. E. T. Champnes, vicar of Upton-cum-Chalvey, examined. Hearing of the suspicious death of the deceased, and that a person in the dress of a Quaker was the last man who had been seen to leave the house, I proceeded to the Slough station, thinking it likely he might proceed to town by the railway. I saw him pass through the office, when I communicated my suspicions to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the station. He left for London in a first-class carriage. Mr. Howell then sent off a full description of his person, by means of the electric telegraph, to cause him to be watched by the police upon his arrival at Paddington.

Mr. Howell, of the Slough station, deposed as follows:—The prisoner left for town last night by the 7. 42 train. I despatched orders by the telegraph to have the prisoner watched on his arrival at Paddington. A few minutes afterwards an answer was returned, stating that the suspected party had arrived, and that Sergeant Williams had left the terminus in the same omnibus for the City.

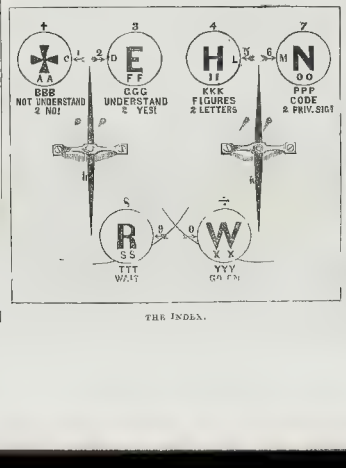
The words of the communication were precisely as follows:—

THE MESSAGE.

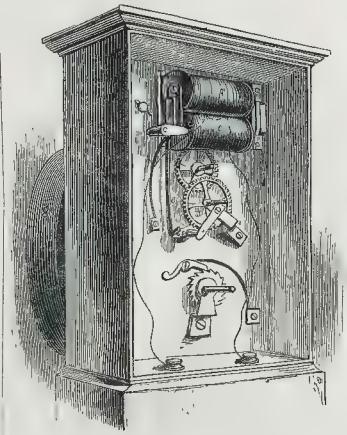
A murder has just been committed at Salt Hill, and the suspected murderer was seen to take a first-class ticket for London by the train which left Slough at 7h. 42m. p. m. He is in the garb of a Quaker, with a brown great coat on, which reaches nearly down to his feet; he is in the last compartment of the second first-class carriage.

THE REPLY.

The up-train has arrived; and a person answering, in every respect, the description given by telegraph came out of the compartment mentioned, pointed the man out to Sergeant Williams. The man got into a New-road omnibus, and Sergeant Williams into the same.



THE INDEX.



THE STRIKING APPARATUS.

The telegraphic apparatus consists of two wires suspended the length of the line, and attached at either end to the instrument, as seen in Fig. 1, and a branch wire from the instrument, attached to a large metallic surface, imbedded in the earth, for completing the electric circuit. The wire at Paddington is connected with the gas pipe, and that at Slough with the pump-engine. When the instrument is not in motion, the handles, *a a*, are down, as seen in Fig. 1, and the pointers remain in their vertical position. The handles are connected by an arrangement of pins and springs, with the battery and other ma...

given by two magnetic needles (see Fig. 2), or pointers, *h*, [illegible] vertically on an axis passing through the dial. Behind the [illegible] meter is fixed a coil for each corresponding axis. A portion of the [illegible] wire, many yards in length, is coiled round the galvanometer frame, in which the magnet moves, so as to subject the magnet to the [illegible] different forces of electric current. The motion of the pointers is limited by a [illegible] stop, or pin, at either side.

When a signal or communication is to be made, the operator, by turning the handle to the right or left, turns the electric current, and presses the wire against pins connected with the battery poles; the coils of wire, *i k*, then receiving their full deflective force, attract the magnetic needles, *h*, to either side, according to the course of the current; thus, if the stream of electricity first passes into the coil *h*, the upper point of the needle will be attracted towards it, viz. to the right; if the stream first passes into the coil *i*, then the needle will be attracted to the left, thus giving the whole motion necessary to the pointers. The movement of the handles and consequent deflection of the pointers at either end of the line are simultaneous, no noticeable period of time elapsing between the giving of the signal at one end, and its reception at the other.

The telegraph is so arranged as to give its communications, not by signs, but letters; every word being spelt, and each letter having a distinct motion of the pointer, as will be seen by reference to the dial, Fig. 1. It is divided into five circles, each containing a number of letters and signs. *h h* are the magnetic needles, or pointers, by which the various letters are indicated. The left-hand needle moving to the left twice gives a deflection of two times *g*, once to the right and once to the left *e*, once to the left and once to the right *d*, once to the right *a*, twice *f*, three times *g*. The order is then taken up by the right hand needle pointer, by once to the left for *b*, twice for *l*, three times for *o*, once to the right and once to the left for *l*, once to the left and once to the right for *m*, once to the right for *n*, twice for *o*, and three times for *p*. The remaining signs are made by the two needles working conjointly, so that the simultaneous movement of the *two*, once to the left, indicates *r*, twice for *s*, three times for *t*, once to the right and once to the left for *u*, once to the right for *w*, twice for *x*, and three times for *y*. At the end of every word given, the left hand needle moving once to the right, to the cross, to indicate that the word is completed. If the word has been understood by the receiver of the communication, he moves the same pointer twice to the left, and twice to the right, indicating *yes*; if *not* understood then the needle points twice to the right and twice to the left, indicating *no*, when the original word is repeated. By doubling the motions for each letter or other numeral given, figures are expressed.

Previous to giving a signal, the operator calls the attention of the attendant, at the distant station, by the ringing of a bell, which is accomplished by means of a very ingenious and simple contrivance (see Fig. 2); *c* are two coils of wire, the ends of which, passing through the bottom of the frame, are attached to the general wires of communication; *d* is a piece of soft iron attached to the lever *g*, and held firmly against the pin *f*, thus, immediately the magnetic current is broken, the disturbed electricity attracts with magnetic influence the iron *d*, releases the pin *f*, and, consequently, by giving motion to the wheels, sets at liberty the striking hammer, which, striking upon the alarum bell *g*, gives the loud, clear ringing so necessary to attract instant notice.

The alarum is generally affixed to the top of the general signal apparatus (Fig. 1); but for the better explanation of its contrivance, we have removed the outer ornamental case.

It is well observed in the *Times'* report of the inquest, that "had it not been for the efficient aid of the electric telegraph, both at Slough and Paddington, the greatest difficulty, as well as delay, would have occurred in the apprehension of the party now in custody."

THE MURDER AT SALT-HILL.

In our last we gave an account of the murder, by poison, of a married woman named Sarah Hart, which took place on the previous Wednesday, at the house where she resided, at Bath-place, Salt-hill, near Botham's Hotel. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday (the 2nd inst.) at the Three Tuns, Salt-hill, before John Charsley, Esq., the coroner for Bucks. According to the evidence then produced, stifled screams had been heard to proceed from the residence of the deceased, who was found struggling in the agonies of death. Singleton Bird, a elderly man named Tawell, who formerly belonged to the Society of Friends, as he had been last seen with the deceased. He left very suddenly for London, from the Slough station, but by means of a communication by the electric telegraph, he was brought back and examined before the coroner. But little evidence was produced against him on the first occasion and the inquest was adjourned till Saturday last. In our late impression last week we gave an analysis of the proceedings on that day, and now subjoin a full report of them. The first witness examined was

Mr. Henry Montague Champneys, surgeon, of Slough, who deposed as follows.—On Wednesday evening, shortly before seven o'clock, I was sent for to attend the deceased in Bath-place, whom I was informed was in a dying state. I ran there immediately. When I arrived I found her on the floor of her room, and her head raised on a pillow. Her clothes were half way up her legs, and her left stocking was down and torn. Her cap was off by her side. Her countenance was pale. I found her in convulsions, but these not being continued, I imagined I must have been mistaken. Her eyes at this time were fixed. She moved her tongue and jaw slightly, but only once. I applied my hand to her heart, but I felt no pulsation. I then saw she was dead. After some minutes had elapsed I opened a vein, not with the idea of bringing her to life, but for the purpose of ascertaining if the blood of her blood would run. I had an opinion of the cause of the death. I then went to the Slough station, where I arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and where I saw the prisoner get into a first-class carriage, and leave for town. Mr. Howard, the superintendent of that station, had previously sent off a telegraphic communication to have the prisoner watched upon his arrival at Paddington. Before I left the residence of the deceased I procured a glass which contained a pint, a stone jug, a porter bottle partly filled, and a bun, which I found on the table, which I had placed on one side, in the care of Mrs. Ashlee, telling her to let no one touch them. I again went to the house of the deceased in the same evening, and, thinking they might contain some deleterious matter, I took them away with me for the purpose of ascertaining that fact, and they have been in my possession ever since. Upon examining the body after it had ceased I could not detect any poisonous odour. Upon viewing the body next day I found no marks of external violence. I was then directed by the coroner to make a post mortem examination in connection with Mr. Norblad, who was then with me. When I opened the vein there was nothing unnatural in the appearance of the blood. Upon examining the brain we found nothing to account for the death. The heart was perfectly healthy. We removed the contents for further examination, as I considered, thus far, the lungs were in a perfectly healthy state. We found the whole of the abdominal viscera rather full, but generally healthy. We removed the contents for further examination, as I considered, thus far, the lungs were in a perfectly healthy state. We found the whole of the abdominal viscera rather full, but generally healthy. We removed the contents of a suspicious nature and shewn them to Mr. Norblad. The internal surface of the stomach was much and rather unhealthy. It was then given to the coroner to make a further examination, with Mr. Norblad, and it was as follows.—Upon analysing the contents of the stomach and intestines, a glass which contained a pint, a stone jug, a porter bottle partly filled, and a bun, which I found on the table, I had placed on one side, in the care of Mrs. Ashlee, telling her to let no one touch them. I again went to the house of the deceased in the same evening, and, thinking they might contain some deleterious matter, I took them away with me for the purpose of ascertaining that fact, and they have been in my possession ever since. Upon analysing the body after it had ceased I could not detect any poisonous odour. Upon viewing the body next day I found no marks of external violence. I was then directed by the coroner to make a post mortem examination in connection with Mr. Norblad, who was then with me. When I opened the vein there was nothing unnatural in the appearance of the blood. Upon examining the brain we found nothing to account for the death. The heart was perfectly

one of the parish beadles, described the state of the body when it was discovered. A stench key and some duplicates were the only articles found on her. Anderson, the beadle, was next examined, and corroborated the last witness's evidence. Mr. Sewell, surgeon, was first called in to examine the deceased, but, in consequence of the death of his wife, he was obliged to go and leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Avis, surgeon. They were both present together, and Mr. Avis, assisted by [illegible] wound discovered on the right side of deceased, about four inches in depth. Other witnesses were examined, but none gave any conclusive testimony as to the cause of death; and Mr. Avis, the surgeon, not being in attendance, the proceedings were adjourned to Monday next.

SUFFOCATION BY MACHINERY.—On Monday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the York Minster, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, on the body of William Laurence, aged 18, employed by Mr. Martin, paper glazer and embosser, of Old-street, whose factory is in Bunhill-row. On the previous Friday evening, as proved in evidence, deceased was about to place some paper on a cast-iron horse-power steam engine, and was passing a proof sheet beneath its rollers, one of which is of hollowed brass, heated by a red-hot round bar of iron, in the manner of a tea-urn. He wore at the time a neckerchief, and sailor-like, with the ends depending loosely, and long. The sheet of paper he was trying, missing its bite, slipped, and as he stooped to catch it, the ends of his neckcloth got beneath the brass roller, and he was drawn in with his neck and side by the tightly drawn cloth. He cried out "Stop the engine," and two fellow workmen, hearing the appeal he made, hurried to his assistance, and did so. They then unscrewed the roller, and extricated deceased. He lived but a few minutes after the circumstances of the discovery of the body, for the purpose of guilding further inquiry into the matter.

[illegible] OF THE BODY OF A CHILD IN THE TRUNK OF A TREE.—On Tuesday morning last, Mr. [illegible] Coroner for [illegible] New Finsbury, held an inquest at the Angel, Islington, on the body of a female child, found in the manner hereafter described. It appeared that [illegible] Hodgson, a labouring man, residing at [illegible] Hoxton, had been employed by the parish authorities to cut down a number of boys had gone into the fields near the Regent's Canal Cemetery, and some of them proceeded to climb an old tree, situate between Swain's-lane, leading to the cemetery, and the upper part of Maiden-lane. Whilst they were engaged one of the boys put into the hollow formed in the tree's trunk, and what there felt, as he thought, something move beneath his feet. He put his hand to the bottom to feel what the substance was, and pulled up a little bundle, when, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child [illegible], wrapped up in an old black stuff apron. The body was somewhat decomposed, but it is stated that the head is much bruised, and there are marks of violence on its person, when there is no doubt it has been murdered, and then inserted in the hollow of the tree where it was found.

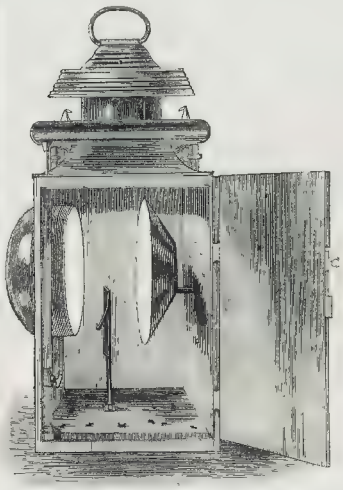
EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. [illegible] on the body of John Poole, aged 18, a shoemaker, at West Hackney [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW PORTABLE GAS LAMPS FOR RAILWAYS.

PORTABLE GAS LAMP.

A valuable portable gas lamp for general railway use, recently patented by a Mr. Johnstone, of 4, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, was tried for the first time in the early part of the week, on the Eastern Counties Railway, and was found to answer most admirably as a head-light to the engine, and a reading light for third-class passengers. It was again tried, with the most complete success, on Thursday week, upon the South Eastern Railway, at the New Cross Station, before the inventors, Benjamin Cubitt, Esq., the resident engineer of the line, several of the S. E. R. directors, and a numerous company of scientific men.

The lamp, which is on the self-generating principle, produces by the heat of its own flame, sufficient gas or vapour to sustain the requisite amount of light, and without the possibility of explosion. The lamp consists of a small, flat-shaped retort, of about six inches long, an inch broad, and about a quarter of an inch in depth, of thin sheet copper, and having two burners attached to it. Along the top of the retort there runs a piece of copper pipe, which has an opening into the inside of the retort; from either end the retort, the pipe has a descending branch, one of which, running down the side of the retort for about five inches, bends across at right angles. In the centre of this cross pipe is a small hole, from which the gas escapes in a vertical direction. The opposite arm after descending the side of the retort for about two inches curves to about an inch from the retort, when it also bends across at right angles; a hole for the escape of gas is also drilled in the bent portion of this arm. The bottom tube is the Flame Burner; and the tube of the upper bent arm, the Vapour Burner. The retort is partly filled with a stuffing of cotton, for the production of vapour and prevention of the fluctuation of the light. Fixed upon this retort, between the upper and lower burners, is a shield, up which the gas from the lower burner is projected, and upon the top of it, parallel with the flat side of the retort, runs a piece of copper wire to break the force of the jet of gas. When the lighter is applied to the Lamp, the gas issuing with great force from both burners, would blow out the light, were it not for this wire, which by breaking the force of the jet, causes it to burn, but with a dull red smoky flame; this evil, however, is remedied by the jet of vapour from the upper burner, which is so arranged as to play upon the top of the shield, and to take up in its flame the unconsumed

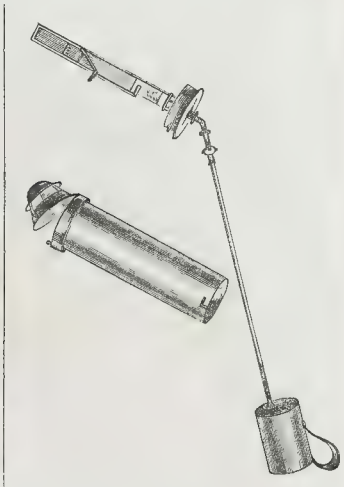


PORTABLE GAS LAMP—INTERIOR.

carbon produced by the obstruction caused to the lower jet by the wire. The combination of the two jets producing a most intense light. When a large jet of flame is required, a small cock is inserted in place of the wire, on the shield. The lower flame is adapted for two purposes, viz., to heat the retort and light the vapour from the upper burner; in a large light, equal to 30 or 40 argand gas burners, the flame for igniting the gas from the vapour burner consists only of small beads of light.

The lighting of the lamp is effected by another similarly constructed, but with the retort in an horizontal position, instead of perpendicular, a form which has been adopted for the greater facility of lighting the lighter, by being thrust between the bars of a grate. After having been in the fire from 15 to 20 seconds, the lighter throws out a most brilliant clear flame, and is then ready for applying to the lamp. A cylindrical shield to protect the light from the wind, having been removed, the flame is directed against the retort of the lamp for about ten seconds, when the peculiarly brilliant "batwing" flame shoots forth, and keeps up its strength of light without intermission.

The lamp is fitted with Day's simple, but ingenious invention of the wind-guard, and was introduced by Mr. Piper, of Shoreditch, to whose ability the present invention is highly indebted.



THE LIGHTER.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, NEW ASSIZE COURTS, &c.

The building of the New Assize Courts, on the site of the Old Infirmary and surrounding vacant ground in Lime street, now hastening to completion, will become an honour and an ornament to the town, second to no architectural structure in the kingdom. It was originally intended that the Court House and St. George's Hall should be separate buildings, both contiguous, on the same vacant ground, and that the latter should be built first. So far, indeed, had the Corporation matured this project, that, after a splendid civic procession, on the day of the Coronation of her present Majesty (28th June, 1838), the foundation-stone of the intended Hall was laid with great ceremony and rejoicing. Designs were also procured for both buildings, but subsequent circumstances induced the Town Council to abandon their idea, and no further proceedings were taken until 1841, when, out of a number of designs advertised for a building to include both the Court and the Hall, that of Mr. Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, of London, was selected as the best and most appropriate.

The building is of an oblong form, placed longitudinally north and south; with a handsome portico, surmounted by a pediment at the south end, a splendid projecting colonnade in the centre of the east front, and a semi-circular termination at the north end. The central portion of the west front (facing St. John's Churchyard), and which is plainer, but still elegant, is also in projection. The length, taking the external surface of the walls, is 468 feet; the width in the centre, including the projections, 164 feet; and the width at each end, or in other words, of the wings, 124 feet.

The style may be said to be Roman, or, more properly, an harmonious combination of the pure Grecian and pure Roman, which last admits of lateral windows (necessary in this country) denied in the first, the purely Grecian temples being lighted solely from the roof.

The east colonnade consists of sixteen fluted Corinthian columns, with rich capitals. The height of each column, including base and capital, is 45 feet; the diameter at the bottom of each, 4 feet 7 inches. These support a fine entablature (there being no pediment), the top of which, from the basis of the columns, is 58 feet 8 inches in height. Between these columns and the main wall there is a clear space, or promenade, 22 feet in width. Large and small panels, alternately, are seen in the back walls, presenting themselves between the capitals. Screen-work is carried up 16 feet 6 inches from the basis of the columns and pilasters on this side.

The South Portico consists of eight similar columns in front, and four behind them, the whole surmounted by a handsome pediment. Within this portico, there is also a wide promenade, slightly interrupted by the central interior columns, which, however, will impart, by forming a double colonnade, a richness and warmth of appearance to this part of the building. The ceiling under the pediment will here be arched in groined-work. The full height, from the datum level to the top of the pediment is 87 feet, 8 inches; and the height from the ground, which here falls 16 feet, as compared with that of the north end, is 105 feet, 8 inches. The wings on this front are enriched by pilasters, corresponding in every point with the outer columns. The capitals will match with those of the columns. There are twelve panels for sculpture between the pilasters at each front, and the same number of pedestals, placed on screen-work, to support figures. The intercolumniations, filled up with the panels, are 13 feet in width all round.

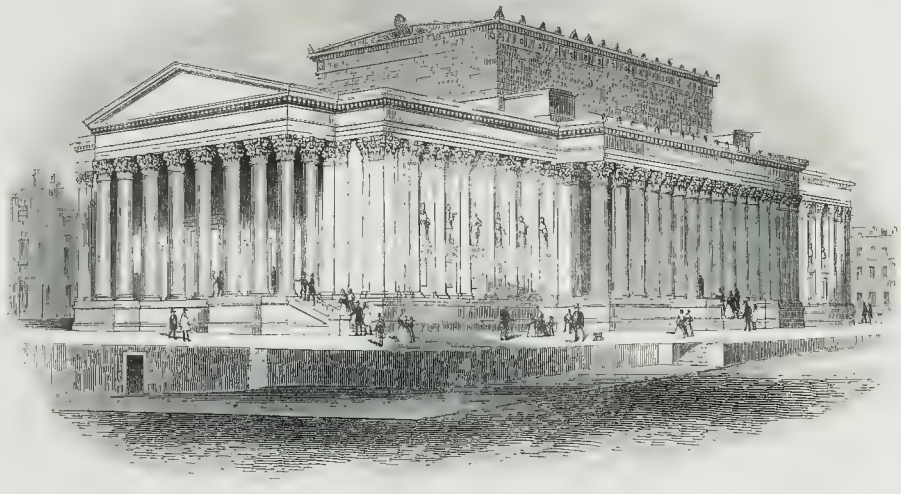
The North End is (as before stated, semicircular, and enriched round the sweep by three-quarter columns, in projection. Between these are fine bold Roman windows, and the ashler work is relieved by wreaths cut in the stone.

On the West Front (to the Churchyard) the central projection is carried up with screen-work to about one-third of the height, and in that there are handsome architrave windows.

Outside of the main building, and attached to it on the basement, there is a walk or terrace leading from the east portico or colonnade, to the south portico. A splendid external flight of stairs, longitudinal with the building, will lead to the grand entrance at that side. Steps will also lead to these, to a certain height, at each end—these returning themselves against their respective pedestals.

The entire building is elevated on a podium, with fine bold mouldings. The only part of the building that rises above the general exterior elevation is St. George's Hall, which is in the centre, and the walls of which are carried 24 feet above the entablature, forming an oblong square, rich in corresponding architectural embellishment.

As seen from almost any open point, but more particularly from Lime-street, a little to the south of the Railway Station (where the east front and south end will be caught at one view), we entertain no doubt but the whole will present one of the most commanding and elegant piles in Europe.—*Abridged from the Liverpool Standard.*



ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL.

NEW CHURCH AT SURBITON, KINGSTON-ON-RAILWAY.

NEW CHURCH AT SURBITON, KINGSTON-ON-RAILWAY, SURREY.

This church has lately been erected at Surbiton, a new town, adjoining the London and Southampton Railway. The style preserved throughout the erection is a description of the Gothic, observed in the fifteenth century; the shape being cruciform. The exterior is composed of rough Sneaton stone, with wrought freestone quoins and mouldings. The tower, as will be observed, is square, with the centre highly finished with pinnacles. The greater part of the windows are filled with painted glass of rich design. On the east windows are figures of the twelve Apostles, given by Mr. Stevens, one of the architects; and on the other windows, arms of the donors, &c. The roof, containing labels with Scripture texts, &c., is of wood, showing a portion of the timbers. The edifice affords accommodation for 850 persons, and there are no galleries. The erection of the building cost £5000, which, together with the funds for the endowment, have been generously provided by the proprietors of the town. The edifice is from the design of Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, of Clement's-inn, who have also superintended the erection of the new churches at Herne-hill, Notting hill, Ramsgate, Farnborough station, &c. &c. These gentlemen, it may be necessary to add, are the architects to the proprietors of the town. The Rev. S. P. Phillps, of Clapham, has been appointed to the incumbency. The general effect is greatly enhanced by the beauty of the position, the church being situate in the most elevated part of the neighbourhood, commanding Richmond and Hampton Court Parks.

THE THEATRES.

We have little to record this week in the way of novelty, at the different houses; and to judge from the crowded state of the theatres generally, the managements will not see the necessity of changing their programme of entertainments for some little time to come. As we expected, Covent-garden has played a great card in the production of "Antigone." The interest manifested during its representation, and the *empressement* of the audience are even on the increase: we have seldom seen every portion of the theatre filled as it now is, not merely with respect to numbers, but as regards intelligence and position. Our notice last week was necessarily hurried. Since then, a general remark has been made: it is curious to observe that whilst on the first night, before the curtain rose, it was the general impression that the music alone would preserve the tragedy from condemnation, the reverse proved to be the case. The choruses, owing to the wretched manner in which they were performed, were greeted with unmistakeable disapprobation; but the terrible interest and really excellent acting of the tragedy, carried everything before it. Miss Vandenhoff has never achieved a success in London so perfect as that in her present part, and the enthusiasm elicited by her performance increases every night. We take the following from the libretto pertaining to the scene in which Miss Vandenhoff's acting is seen to the greatest advantage. She speaks the words, and there is an accompaniment in the orches tra, appropriate to the sense of the declamation:—

ANTIGONE.

Behold me now, my native citizens,
Treading the pathway to my father's home
My last bright beams of golden Helios
Will set for ever! Death leads me on
To Acheron, whose dismal stream I cross
To peaceful Hades, there I soon shall rest.
Hymen's hymn never there will sound,
There, no bridal chorus ever will greet me,
I am betrothed to Acheron!

CHORUS.

But worthy of praise, and with honour arrayed,
Death carries thee, a blooming bride, to his bed:
Unchill'd by disease, unscathed by decay,
Unsmote by the sword in hostile affray,
Unfettered by will, thy choice uncontrol'd,
Thou'rt betrothed to the monarch of Hades.

ANTIGONE.

The daughter of the Phrygian Tantalus,
Died horribly upon the heights of Sipylos.
Like the ivy's winding stem,
The sprouting rock entwines and clasps her.

Restless falls the rain on her brow,
Freezing, it changes to snow.
And, 'tis reported, the griefs of her soul
From her eye-lids incessantly flow.
Thus Death prepares the bed of peace for me!

CHORUS.

Her sons were gods, a goddess was she;
Our fathers were mortal—mortal are we —
Remember, how gloriously great it will be
To share the fate of immortals

There is something exceedingly interesting in witnessing a tragedy, written nearly five hundred years before Christ, thus vividly exciting the sympathies of an audience at the present period.

The Adelphi version of Mr. Dickens's Christmas Story—"The Chimes"—continues to be played with increasing success: the serious business is somewhat lightened, and the comic points tell even better than hitherto. We have this week engraved the happy scene in *Toby Veck's* humble dwelling, drawn by Mr. Kenny Meadows

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

MADME CASTALIAN This lady, who is the present *prima donna* at St Petersburgh, is said to be engaged by Mr. Lumley, for the ensuing season, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

LABLACHE.—A second son of Lablache will, it is said, make his *debut* during the present Parisian operatic season, on the French boards, as a vocalist. It is also said that a son of the nobility's private parties, and is said to possess a fine voice.

MADME. PERSIANI.—We regret to state it is very doubtful that this accomplished vocalist will visit us next session.

WEBER, THE COMPOSER.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the recommendation of Meyerbeer, has ordered that Weber's opera of "Euryanthe" shall be performed in the New Opera House at Berlin. The receipts arising from the performance are to be presented to the committee recently formed at Dresden, for erecting a monument to Weber, whose remains have been removed from England, and interred in his native city.

AUBER. This favourite and talented composer is in his 60th year, having been born at Caen, in Normandy, in the year 1784. He studied under Cherubini, and was far from possessing a precocious talent, for he was older than Mozart or Weber when he produced his first work—a mass of some beauty, and which he partially introduced afterwards in the more serious part of "Masaniello." In 1819 he began to write for the Comic Opera; in 1828 he produced "La Muette" ("Masaniello") and "Fra Diavolo," which at once established his fame. The following is a list of his principal works, in addition to the two above-named operas:—La Neige, Le Maçon, La Fiancée, Gustavus, Lac des Fees, Lestocq, Actéon, L'Ambassadrice, Le Chevau de Bronze, La Philtre, Le Serment, La Bayadiere, Le Domino Noir, Zanetta Les Diamans de la Couronne, Le Duc d'Olonne, Le Part du Diable, and lastly, La Sirène.

SPONTINI.—This celebrated composer is once more the favourite of fortune; he was lately restored to the favour of the King of Prussia, since which he has been created by the Pope a Count of the Roman States.

TWO MORE OPERAS BY BALFE!—This popular composer has returned to Paris, and is now busily engaged in the composition of another new opera, the libretto of which has been written by M. St. Georges, the author of "La Reine de Chypre," and forwarded to Mr. Bunn, for translation into English. The principal part is intended for Madame Thillon, whose engagement at Drury Lane commences in May next. It is also said that an Italian opera by Balfe, entitled "Elfrida," will be brought out at her Majesty's Theatre next season. His muse certainly writes *currente calamo!* But it were well to consider the reply of Euripides to a foolish poet who taunted him with writing only three verses in three days. "True," said the bard of Pella; "you may have written 100 verses in three days; but there is this difference between yours and mine: *yours will expire in three days, but mine will live for ever*!"

VIOTTI.—This distinguished violinist having renounced the profession and set up wine merchant, the circumstance gave rise to the following verses, which were admirably set to music, as a duet, by Dr. Cooke:—

Let Rubinelli charm the ear,
And sing, as erst, with voice divine,
I to Viotti will adhere
Instead of music, give me wine

And yet, perhaps, with wine combined,
Soft music may our joys improve,
Let both together, then, be joined,
And feast we like the gods above.

MEYERBEER.—This celebrated composer's present visit, to Paris has, for the fourth season, been deemed *Prophet*-ical of the production of his long expected opera.

RUBINI. This accomplished tenor has relinquished the management of the Opera at St. Petersburgh in favour of Salvi, and is on his way to Paris. It is not improbable that he will visit us next season.

CERITO.—The reported marriage of Cerito with St. Leon is confirmed. The Pope has granted a bull for the union, St. Leon having been converted from Judaism. Cerito has given the fortune she has acquired to her parents. This eminent *danseuse* is engaged at Rome for the Carnival, having lately concluded a few representations at Bologna, where her last appearance created the utmost enthusiasm.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*C. R. L——e.*"—*His problem shall meet with due attention. The MSS. games purchased by Mr. Walker, are in the handwriting of Mr. Atwood, one of the Philidorians. The whole of these games are incorporated in Mr. Walker's "Chess Studies."*

"*A. D.*"—"*The Chess Players' Chronicle*" *is published by Hastings, Carey street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The price, 1s. per month.*

"*J. S.*" "*Hither.*"—*Problems received*

"*G. L. St.*"—*Mr King's problem in our next.*

"*P. Cleiver*"—"*Le Palamede*" *can be obtained at Messrs. Bossange, by paying one year in advance. Subscription, one guinea.*

"*John Jones.*" *The solution referred to is correct*

"*Ignorance.*"—*In moving your pawn two squares, should you pass one square opposed to the action of your adversary's pawn, your adversary is entitled to arrest, as it were, your pawn in its passage on that square and to capture it.*

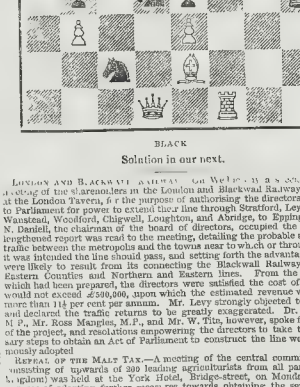
NOTICE.—*We earnestly request our correspondents to send their letters earlier. In future, all communications received after Wednesday morning must remain unanswered till the following week.*

Solution to our last.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Rook checks at Q B 8th	King takes Rook
2 Rook to Q B 5th ch	King to Q K t sq (best)
3. Rook checks at Q B 8th	King takes Rook
4. Queen mates at K R 8th	

PROBLEM No 56.
By S. R. C.
White to move and mate in five moves.

WHITE.



BLACK

Solution in our next.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the shareholders in the London and Blackwall Railway was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of authorising the directors to apply to Parliament for power to extend their line through Stratford, Leytonstone, Wanstead, Woodford, Chigwell, Loughton, and Abridge, to Epping. Mr. J. N. Daniell, the chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair. A lengthened report was read to the meeting, detailing the probable amount of traffic between the metropolis and the towns near to which or through which it was intended the line should pass, and setting forth the advantages which were likely to result from its connecting the Blackwall Railway with the Eastern Counties and Northern and Eastern lines. From the estimates which had been prepared, the directors were satisfied the cost of the work would not exceed £500,000, upon which the estimated revenue would pay more than 11½ per cent per annum. Mr. Levy strongly objected to the line, and declared the traffic returns to be greatly exaggerated. Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Ross Mangles, M.P., and Mr. W. Tite, however, spoke favourably of the project, and resolutions empowering the directors to take the necessary steps to obtain an Act of Parliament to construct the line were unanimously adopted

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—A meeting of the central committee (now consisting of upwards of 300 leading agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom) was held at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, on Monday, for the purpose of adopting further measures towards obtaining the sense of the country upon this question. Mr. Fisher Hobbs, of Essex, having been called to the chair, letters were read from the local committees already at work, from which it appeared that a strong and unanimous feeling pervaded the agricultural classes in favour of a total repeal of the tax; and it was consequently resolved, in order to their more effective organization, that a form of petition should be forwarded to them for general adoption, and that a communication with the various chairmen of the market tables in the leading towns throughout the kingdom should be opened, and their cordial co-operation requested

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday, while a brick layer's labourer, of the name of Mahoney, was engaged in carrying slates on his head to the top of the new Marine Barracks, now building at Woolwich, the ladder broke, precipitating him from a height of about forty feet, with frightful velocity to the earth. He was immediately removed to the Royal Marine hospital, where he received every attention, but there is very little hope of his recovery.

FIRE AT CLERKENWELL.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered at the extensive premises known as the Princess Royal, in St. John-street-road, at the corner of Corporation-row. An instant alarm was spread, and after some time, the inmates were aroused from their slumbers, and effected their escape. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials composing the building, very little time elapsed before flames extended from the bottom to the top of the place. An attempt was made to save some of the valuable furniture contained in the building, but without effect. The flames were extinguished by half past two o'clock, but by that time the interior of the building was completely destroyed, the bare outer walls only remaining, and even they are in an exceedingly dangerous condition. For some time it was feared that a young man had fallen a victim to the fury of the fire, as he could not be found up to two o'clock; but the survivors hoped that he had not returned home when the outbreak occurred.

SCENE FROM "THE CHIMES," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters have been received from Munich, confirming the demise, that capital on the 25th ult., of Prince Anne Louis Christian Montmorency, elder brother of the Duke de Montmorency. He was Prince de Montmorency and de Tancarville, Peer of France, and a Grandee of Spain of the first class.

Accounts from Gibraltar state that the Moors in the neighbourhood of Ceuta have shown a serious disposition to resist the execution of the treaty entered into between Spain and the Emperor. They have destroyed the piles put down to mark the new boundary, and have threatened to attack the Spaniards sent to replace them. The Emperor has sent some troops to prevent these excesses; but hitherto they have not succeeded in quieting the people, who are exasperated that additional territory should be given to Spain.

A pension of £100 a-year has been conferred on Mrs. Hood, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hood, the clever comic writer, in consideration of his great literary merits, and the infirm state of his health.

Count Montalivet, wishing to acknowledge the present of "roast-beef," made to him at Court on the occasion of the coronation, has sent to the latter a snuffbox with a miniature portrait of the King of the French.

A letter from Tahiu, states that, of 600 men composing the French garrison, 117 have been killed or wounded in the different conflicts with the natives.

A man and his wife were tried at Cologne a few days ago, on a charge of having murdered a young girl, who had been confided to them by her parents to work out a debt, which they had contracted to the man and woman in question. The poor girl having offended her employers, they attempted to bury her alive, but not having succeeded in the attempt beat her until she expired. The man was condemned to imprisonment with hard labour for life, the woman to two years' imprisonment.

There is a report that Sir C. Metcalfe, the present Governor General of Canada, is in such a dangerous state of health that his recovery is hopeless. He is affected with a cancer and himself, to which an ass should gone an operation, and the sight of one eye is destroyed. It is believed that Sir Henry Pottinger will be sent to Canada in place of Sir C. Metcalfe.

An old man in Silesia has addressed a petition to the King of Prussia, in which he says that he is much afflicted at hearing the same name as the assassin Tschech. He begs that the monarch will put an end in any way related; he is indeed old, but he has sons, and he begs his Majesty to give him another name. The King immediately wrote on the petition, "The petitioner's request is granted; he shall be called Eckt."

The house of Rothschild, of London, has been in the habit of sending considerable sums of specie to the house in Paris Lately the conductor of one of these convoys, on arriving at La Chapelle, missed seven cases of Spanish piastres, each weighing above 3 kilogrammes, making a total loss of 140,000f. The robbery must have been committed between Boulogne and Abbeville.

The Marquis de Casa Irujo, who has been appointed by the Spanish government resident minister at the British Court, has arrived in this country, and has taken up his residence at the Spanish legation.

A letter from Rome, Dec. 23, states that the furniture of the apartment in the Palace Barberini, occupied by the late Thorwaldsen, has just been sold, as well as all the tools and articles of his studio. The latter objects were purchased in general by Englishmen, at exorbitant prices. Three common chisels fetched 8s, 9s, and 11s Roman crowns (4s6f., 4s8f., and 5s3f.).

The late Dr. Cotgrave, who recently died at his residence, Greesgreen, near Henley-on-Thames, has left £2000 to the Chester Infirmary, £2000 to the Westminster Hospital, and £2000 to the Berkshire Hospital. The deceased was surgeon to her Majesty's forces, and served thirty years in the Irish establishment.

M. de Siegritz, a rich proprietor at Reichersbwrn, eight miles from Munich, was murdered on the 27th of December, by his own servant, who fired two shots at him. The first missed, but the unfortunate gentleman was killed on the spot by the second.

The *Commerce Belge* states that O'Connell will go to Belgium in the course of a few months, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimon, who have taken a large house in one of the provinces.

Letters from Siberia, state that during the last year, the gold collected scarcely amounted to one-fourth of the average produce of preceding years. Most of the numerous Europeans that were to Siberia to seek employment in the gold works have been reduced to a miserable condition.

The Prince Royal of Bavaria, has placed himself at the head of a society established for disseminating useful knowledge among the people. It reckons 3000 members, each paying 45f. a-year, for which amount they receive books selected as prizes. Each year the society is to make an appeal to the literary and scientific men of Germany to compete for the prizes proposed, with a guarantee that their works should be purchased at 100f. a sheet. Of the successful works, 6000 copies are to be distributed amongst the primary schools, and the rest sold at a low price. The first prize proposed is the cause and nature of heat, and its influence on life and nature.

A letter from Constantinople, states that the tyranny of Abdullah, the Grand Seignior, is going beyond what could be believed. Having expended immense sums in building a palace for the throne, he is endeavouring to recover them by unheard-of exactions. The Ottomans are not better treated than the Christians. Since he has come to the throne, more than one hundred Christians, the richest and most honest, have been executed. It is thought, however, that Abdullah, though so young, cannot live long.

Prince Alexander Gaitzin, who but lately was restored to his sight by a successful operation, died soon afterwards from the loss of water on the chest, at his estate in the Crimea, in his 71st year of his age.

The French Princes on Monday gave the spectacle of a stag-hunt to the Anglo-chefs in the forest of St. Germain. The Duke of Nemours followed the dogs close, and his horse at last run off with him; the rider endeavoured to pull him in, but the bit breaking, the animal went off, and did not stop for three quarters of an hour. The Princes, fearing some accident, sent to seek the chief, and the Duke d'Aumale went to meet him. The Kaffir was found coming back in safety. Being asked how he liked the hunt, he replied that *l'amusement* was very fatiguing.

Prince Edward Lichnousky, the author of the "History of the House of Hapsburg," died at Munich on New Year's Day, aged 56. The deceased was a descendant of one of the most ancient and noble families of Austria.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Full average supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market since Monday, and in point of samples of last description on sale a large quantity was good. The attendance of buyers was small, owing to which the demand was extremely heavy, and it was only for fine parcels that fresh money's worth could be purchased. Of foreign wheat was a mere drug, but not cheaper in bonded corn we heard of no sales. The supply of barley was rather extensive, but we have to note this article dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. The malt trade was inactive, and prices were with difficulty supported. Of beans and peas, very few fresh arrivals were on sale, and the demand was heavy, without alteration in value. Of oats, a good floor, without alteration.

[illegible] 9, barley, 7919. Oats, 7236. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, 1160; barley, 4680; oats, ——; beans, ——; peas, ——. Foreign: wheat, 1220 qrs.; barley, 2000 qrs.; oats, ditto, white 4ds to 5ds; Norfolk and Suffolk, [illegible] 778, 37s to 38s; grey ditto, 37s to 38s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, [illegible] 1, 37s; Scotch, [illegible] 1, 37s; Irish, brown ditto, [illegible] 1, 37s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed [illegible] 1, 37s; Scotch, [illegible] 1, 37s; Irish, white, 32s to 42s; grey peas, 36s to 37s; maple, 43s to 43s; white ditto, 43s to 44s; boilers, 44s per quarter. Flour, Canadian, 21s to ——; Baltic, 23s to 25s per barrel.

Seed Market.—Linseed, as well as cakes, are in fair request, but all other seeds are a mere [illegible].

The following are the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13; ditto, foreign, £7 12s to £8 10s, per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Liverpool Corn Market.—Wheat, 4ds 5d; barley, 3ds 2d; oats, 2ds 10d, rye, 3ds 9d; beans, 4ds 3d, peas, 4ds 1d.

Mark Lane Average.—Wheat, 43s 4d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 22s 2d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 36s 8d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 7s. 6d.

Tea.—In low sound congou, a very good business is doing at full prices. All other descriptions of tea are in fair request [illegible] the quotations are steadily supported.

Sugar.—Fine qualities of low sugar are in demand, and for [illegible] very stiff rates. Other kinds of sugar move off slowly, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Refined [illegible] 4s are selling as follows:—Lumps, 4s 7½d to 4s 8d, and single ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Ceylon has been in moderate request, at 52s to 57s 6d for good ordinary. All other kinds of coffee are in a sluggish enquiry, at about previous quotations.

Rice.—Upwards are demanding full prices, which has somewhat restricted purchases. Middling to good white Bengal has sold at 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Indigo.—Owing to [illegible] sugine ring public sales, there is very little doing in Indigo. The quantity now entered for the first [illegible] 3000 of which are the produce of Bengal.

Provisions.—Notwithstanding the supply of Irish butter is on the increase, holders continue firm, and prices are supported. Fresh butter is in fair request, at 96s to 100s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, 98s to 102s per cwt., landed. Fine cork butter is heavy, and the rates have a downward tendency.

[illegible] The bacon trade is heavy, on easier terms. Prime sizeable Waterford, 52s; Limerick, Clonmel, 48s to 50s; and of inferior to middling, 44s to 46s, all per cwt.

[illegible] 44s to 48s; derrick, 48s to 49s; firkins, 44s to 47s; and legs, 40s to 42s per cwt. Of new cured [illegible] 2s to 4s per cwt.

[illegible] 40s to 42s per cwt. In all other kinds of oils a moderate business is doing.

[illegible] at 40s to 40s 3d for P.T.O., on the spot, and 39s 6d to 40s per cwt.

[illegible] nure unchanged, [illegible] 30s to 32s 6d; useful do. 26s 6d to 27s 6d; fine upland do. 25s to 25s 6d; clover hay, 40s to 50s; oat straw, 21s 6d to 22s 6d; wheat straw, 21s to 22s per load.

Hops.—[illegible] The demand for hops of last year's growth still continues active, at improved [illegible] amounts sold, as we [illegible] to-day's [illegible] per hundred-weight.

[illegible] Weald, 42s 12s to 47s 6s; Mid Kent, 42s to 45s 10s; East Kent, 42s to 46s 10s; Choice ditto, 47s 6s to 52s 6s; Mid Kent bags, 42s 10s to 45s 10s; East Kent ditto, 47s 6s to 52s 6s.

Duty [illegible] Hops, £140 [illegible]; Foreign ditto, £[illegible]; Plantations, £[illegible]; Cinque Ports, £[illegible]; Canterbury, £[illegible]; Farnham, £[illegible]; Country, £[illegible].

Average Prices [illegible] Hops, £[illegible]; Foreign ditto, £[illegible]; Plantations, £[illegible]; Cinque Ports, £[illegible]; Canterbury, £[illegible]; Farnham, £[illegible]; Country, £[illegible].

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market of to-day was very scantily supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior. In the few prime beasts, &c., on offer, met a ready sale at full Monday's quotations. All other kinds were a dull sale, at barely stationary figures.

The arrival from Scotland consisted of 120 Scots. The supply of sheep was limited, while the mutton trade was firm, at full prices. For calves, we had a somewhat active inquiry, at an advance in the rates obtained on last market day, of quite 2s per 8lb. In pigs, neither more nor less [illegible] transactions. Market comprised:—

[illegible] 1st second quality ditto, [illegible] to to 3s., 3rd [illegible] 3rd to 3s., coarse and [illegible] 2nd, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; extra, 5s; 1st ditto do., [illegible] coarse woolled sheep, [illegible] 1st, 4s to 4s 4d; 2nd [illegible] 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 3rd [illegible] 4s to 4s 2d; inferior [illegible] 3s 8d to 4s; prime small, [illegible] 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; [illegible] 3s 8d to 4s; suckling calves, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; [illegible] 4s 6d to 5s; prime ditto, 5s to 5s 6d; and quarter of lamb, 5s 6d to 6s.

Beasts, [illegible] 1,200, sheep, [illegible] 5,400, calves, 125, pigs, 400.

Newgate and Leadenhall Prices.—Each kind of prime meat was in steady request at full prices. Otherwise, the trade was dull. Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton 2s 8d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Dividends on Consols and Annuities for Terms of Years, are now in course of payment. At present the remittances that usually occur from Bank Post Bills are payable [illegible] at the [illegible] of Consols, but New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, have gradually advanced. The rumour of Consols having been sold [illegible] by the success of the new loan in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have consequently become more frequent. On Wednesday the Government broker re commenced his purchases to the tune of 15,000, the price ranging from 99 to 100¼ at which quotation they still remain. Consols have fluctuated between 100¾ buyers (Monday's price), and the closing price of 100¾ for the account. Bank Stock has yielded a point to some extent since [illegible] 212 to 211. Reduced declined on Wednesday in consequence of the Government broker taking 10,000 on account of the Life Annuity Fund; the last quotation is 100¾. Exchequer Bills remain at 5s to 6s pm., and India Bonds 55s to 65s pm.

The Foreign Market was very flat at the beginning of the week. Mexican was heavy at 34¾ to ⅝, and Spanish receded a point upon the publication of the tidings of the Porta packet has only left Spain about 600 dollars on account of the Spanish Coupon, and the agents of the Bondholders have written to the committee here, informing them that in consequence of internal disturbances, the Queen's Finance has appropriated to the public service the Customs' duties. These duties have been pledged to the bondholders since the last arrangement made by the Mexican Government, and the Agents of Mexico in London have acted on receiving a formal representation on the subject, in which they were warmly seconded by our *Charge d'Affaires*. The result was, a promise from the Minister to replace the amount in time for the April dividend, by which time also the dividend due last October, and promised to be paid in April, is designated. The value of the promise does not appear to be very great, and the stock consequently continues depressed. Mexican has left off at the closing price 35 34¾. Spanish advanced a point on Wednesday, but have since declined, closing at 26½ to 27 for the Actives. Three per Cents 26½; Dutch are steady at 63½ for the Two and a Half per Cents. Four per Cent Certificates 98¾. Chilian is 101. Portuguese are entering into any extensive transactions. A special meeting of the Blackwall Railway, held on Wednesday, has been the subject of conversation. The Directors report the receipt of a line running from the Stepney station to Epping, passing through Leytonstone, Wanstead, &c. The resolutions were carried with scarcely any dissentients, but the statements of traffic are to be revised before any further steps are taken. Should the branch ultimately join the Eastern Counties, and Northern and Eastern, it will afford those two railways a terminus, so much required, in the centre of the city. In Railway Shares there has been a great deal of business, and a proof of which the Great Northern Railway of France is at two premiums, although the company has not at present received the approbation from the French government. The closing quotations of the most most [illegible] are—Birmingham and Gloucester, 103; Bristol and Exeter, 7; Cambridge and Lincoln, 2¾; Churnet Valley, 4, Direct Northern, 2¾; Eastern Counties, 1½; Brighton, 15; Greenwich, 10¾; South Western (New), 23; Croydon (Guaranteed), 28; London and York, 42; Manchester and Leeds, 123; Midland, 116¾; Newcastle and Darlington, 69; North British, 7¾; South Devon, 10¾; Dover, 4¼; Trent Valley, 9½; Sheffield and Lincoln, 18½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 97; Sheffield and Manchester 97½; Boulogne and Amiens, 4½; Great Northern of France, 5¼; Paris and Rouen, 40½, Rouen and Havre, 20¾.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There were no fluctuations worthy of recording, in either the English or Foreign Markets yesterday. Prices remained at previous quotations. In the Railway Market, Greath North of England advanced to 121; and Birmingham Stock was done at 239. Boulogne and Amiens have receded to 4¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.—SHROPSHIRE.—Queen's Own Royal Regiment.—Lieut. Hallen, to be Captain, vice Vernon, who retires; Cornet Hayward, to be Lieutenant, vice Holyoake, Cornet M. Blackstone to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who retires.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. TAPSCOTT, Wivelrod, Somersetshire, baker.

BANKRUPTS.—W. YOULE, Adelie-street, Wood-street City, commission agent. T. CHANDLER, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, Middlesex, builder. J. MACKENZIE, Gower-street, Bedford-square, Middlesex, surgeon. J. REVELEY, jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber. J. HARPE, Liverpool, merchant. J. WOOD, Bilbrook, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturer. W. LUTWYCHE, Basinghall-street, broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. M'MACHAN, Glasgow, hotel keeper. A. A WADDELL, Glasgow, merchant. J. ALEXANDER, Glasgow, mason.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 10.—Royal Horse Guards: Lord O. A. Fitzgerald to be Cornet, vice O. Tate.

3rd Dragoons. G. Fisher to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice J. Constant.

7th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Hon. Arthur Gore, to be Captain, vice Hon. Frederick Cornet W. Brasse to be Lieutenant, vice Holycake, Cornet M. Blackstone to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who retires.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Hon. Arthur Hume, to be Captain, vice Wilkinson, who retires. H. S. Sewell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Cobbe.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BROWN, Aldersgate-street, Westminster, and C. H. TINDALE, Holborn, bookseller. W. VALLANCE, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—D. MARSHALL, Johnstone, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.

At [illegible] Mrs. [illegible], Wood-square, Lady Rose Greville, of a [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Duncombe, of a daughter. At [illegible] Mrs. George Anson, of a daughter. At [illegible] Berks, Hon. Mrs. [illegible], of a daughter. At [illegible] Bevere, of a ninth daughter and [illegible]. At [illegible] Countess of Newburgh, of a son. At [illegible] Mrs. Hastie, near Ayre, the wife of Mr. Asst. Sharpe, of a son.—At 27, Margaret-street, Cavendish square, Mrs. George J. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Robert S. Tabor, B.A., to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Dollman, M.A.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Edward Hall Bayley, Esq., B.A., youngest son of Lieut. Colonel Bayley, R.N., to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. Caldwell, R.N.—At Brompton, George Taylor, Esq., to Agnes Ruth, daughter of the late [illegible].

DEATHS

At Cheltenham, Sir Jacob Adolphus, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.—At Cheltenham, Lady Barbara Wilmot, wife of Sir William Wilmot Bart.—At Stoke Newington, Isaac-la, wife of Captain Denis Lowe.—At Brighton, Lady Wilmot, relict of the late Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.—At Tottenham-green, Major General M. Riddell, commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army.—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Marianne Hume, daughter of the late Rev. John Hume, Lord Bishop of Sarum.—At Brompton, Mrs. Sarah Bromley.—John Leaden, of Tooley-street, Southwark.—At Cambridge, Clarence, Esq., late Major in the 3rd Light Dragoons.—At Bath, Mrs. Lucy Lubbock.—At Anglesey, Alverstone, John Jones, Esq., in his 86th year.

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The remains of the late Duke of Sussex, interior from the first, I beg to state, will be removed from Kensington Palace to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. The funeral will take place on the following day, Wednesday, the 15th inst. The procession will leave Kensington Palace at eleven o'clock precisely, and will proceed by the Bayswater-road, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, Pentonville, Islington, and the City-road, to the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, where the train will be in waiting to convey the remains to Slough, from whence they will be conveyed to Frogmore by the road. The procession will be accompanied by the military in the following order, viz.:—Detachment of Cavalry, Band, Detachment of Infantry, Band, Detachment of Infantry, Band, Detachment of Infant

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Volume V., beautifully bound with Portraits of the Thames as Frontispiece, 18s. Subscribers' Papers bound on the receipt of them. Cases for binding, 2s. each

PIANO-FORTE.

Moderato con espressione. 8va *loco*

Life is not all a de-sert waste, As those would have us think Who sor-row's cup too of-ten taste, Of joys too rare-ly

drink; For we, whose pul-ses warm-ly beat Tow'rds all whose hands we press, Can make the waste a gar-den

8va *loco*

ral. *a tempo*

sweet By suc-cour-ing dis-tress. No bound for me of earth or sea, To bid me not to roam, My

p ral. *a tempo*

ad lib.

na-tion shall be all man-kind, And ev'-ry land my *home!*

The dearest place shall be the spot
Where first I drew my breath;
Oh! ne'er be that first home forgot,
Till I forget in death.

The sweetest music that I hear,
Still seems a village chime;
And where the warmest smiles appear,
Is still the warmest clime!

No bound for me, of earth or sea,
To bid me not to roam;
My nation shall be all mankind,
And ev'ry land my home!

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THE WINTER ASSIZE.

AMID all the congratulations that are being made on the activity of commerce, the increase of employment, and the surplus of the public revenue, there are still some things that arise and press themselves on our attention calculated sadly to alloy the gratification springing from the favourable prospect of public affairs. We are passing through a period of almost unparalleled prosperity, and the records of justice show that it is also one almost unequalled for crime. There are dark shades in the otherwise pleasing picture. Like the anxieties and cares which the Roman poet represents as intruding beneath the golden fretted roofs of wealth and power, abating pleasure and poisoning content, the terrible details of crime we have just had forced on our attention, prevent us from believing that our condition is one of perfectly sound and healthy prosperity. The winter assizes, just concluded, have exhibited a dreadful increase in the amount of crime in the country, and that crime deeper in degree than almost any other assizes for the last few years. It was not equalled when destitution, little short of positive famine, was pressing heavily on many of our densely-peopled manufacturing towns; and that the gaols should be so full, the judges so busy, and, what is far more sad than all, that the gibbet should claim so many victims, when there is plenty, peace, and employment in the land, gives the fact the appearance of a social anomaly, serious enough to arouse attention in the most unreflecting.

The worst feature of the numerous trials at the different Assize Towns, is the great proportion of murders and crimes against the person, arising either from passion and revenge, or, still darker, the offspring of cold, calculating treachery, directed to gaining some pecuniary or individual advantage.

One wretched woman poisoned her father, because he was an obstacle to her marriage. Not deterred by a failure in her first attempt, she repented it, with a cool, unrelenting malignity of purpose, unequalled, save perhaps in the annals of French and Italian crime of the last half of the sixteenth century. Another woman, by the same means, dispatched a grandchild, to avoid the expense of helping to support it. The last dread sentence of the law has been carried into effect in both these cases. The number of charges of infanticide, or concealment of birth, has been great beyond precedent; and both these crimes exhibit a tendency to becoming more prevalent, that cannot too soon be made the subject of inquiry. Offences against the Game Laws have, during the last autumn and present winter, multiplied to an alarming extent; midnight conflicts, of a most ferocious kind, between man and man, ending sometimes in murder, often in bloodshed, and always in hate between the watchers and the watched, that does not die with the occasion that caused it; all this, with the continual demoralization of the peasantry that accompanies it in other respects, is a heavy price to pay for preserves so abundantly stocked, that "a day's sport" might more appropriately be called a day's slaughtering, for noblemen and gentlemen now seem to perform the office of butchers of game for the Metropolitan market. The system has produced, and is producing, an amount of evil that can scarcely be estimated.

From another source, too, the prisons are peopled; every Union Workhouse has a code of laws, any infringement of which subjects the person against which it is proved, to confinement in the gaol. Of most of those offences, the law of the land takes no cognizance, and the proof of them is generally the testimony of the officials and sub-officials of the establishment; many cases, publicly investigated, have proved that this evidence is not always unimpeachable, and the Bumble-like spirit that animated so many of the employés of the old Poor Law system, might be found flourishing in all its "parochial" and pauper-hating intensity, in the officials of the new one. The forcing so many of our poor into the demoralising associations of a prison, is no light evil, and will have an ultimate effect on the aggregate crime of the country. We now not only pay one rate to support the poor, but a large proportion of another rate to punish them for things no statute makes penal. Surely every Union House might maintain its order and discipline without having such continual recourse to the prison! As it is, the distinction between the workhouse and the gaol, is being rapidly confounded, if not destroyed. The principle which seems now pursued of placing pauperism on the same level as crime, confining it in large masses, with all the strictness of bars and bolts, denying it every right of civil, and, what is worse, of social life, and branding it by a convict-like garb with one of the most degrading marks of criminality—all this does not lessen destitution, does not repress it, but makes it fierce and savage, and teaches it to look on all authority and wealth, on all above its own level, as its foe.

One other crime there is which cannot be omitted from the account, for it has played a prominent part, in the trials and convictions of the last Assizes. Incendiarism is a monstrous thing, almost wholly of modern growth, and it is confined to the agricultural districts. How hardened and perverted must men have become ere they could give to destruction the "kindly fruits of the earth," which the labour of their own hands had raised! Could revenge and hatred find a more deadly mode of wreaking themselves? Of all the grades and degrees of crime—scarcely excepting even murder—this is the direst and worst, and how often has it not, of late years, been committed?

We have spoken of the enormities that have been revealed by the last trials and convictions, but the cycle of atrocious criminality does not seem to have closed with them. Within the last few days another female has been arrested on suspicion of having committed a series of murders, which throws the atrocity of the two former wretched criminals we have mentioned, into the shade. Her child, her mother, her brother, and her husband, it is alleged, have all perished, at various intervals within two years, by her hand—poison again being the means! In this case, and in others which have occurred previously to this, there is a peculiar circumstance, which wakens a train of reflection almost too horrible to dwell upon. The desire to get possession of the small sum of money paid by what are called "Burial Clubs," on the

STREET IN MEXICO.—See page 44.

death of a member, or a person enrolled in them, has been the inciting motive to assassination! These cases have been discovered—may there not be many which escape detection? And may there not be instances in which inhumanity has been encouraged to hasten the slow approach of death by disease, for the quicker gain of the horrid premium on neglect? We wish this was a matter of speculation and probability only; it may startle the reader, but we can state it to be a matter of fact. The Registry Tables prove that the average mortality among the children of the poor is far greater in those families where the infants are "in the club," than in those where they are not! And that difference is neither slight nor accidental; it is great and marked, and proves that when sickness and disease invade the miserable dwelling, it is not life that is wished for, but the death that is the title to a few shillings or pounds. There is no open act, perhaps, no actual violence; but carelessness and neglect are as sure in their operation. The greatest skill wealth can purchase, the most unremitting attention affection can bestow, often fail in warding off the stroke of death; how easily can it be assisted where there is no wish to arrest it, and a positive interest in its fatal fall? The Pagans of old time never imagined such a crime for such a cause; the Heathens of other lands do not commit it. It is in such hideous facts as these, occurring in the midst of national prosperity, that we are compelled to see what depths of social corruption may lie beneath it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Last week I am afraid I wrote to you somewhat too much in "King Canwas' vein," and the tenor of my letter was as lugubrious as an oratorio. To-day my letter will be all *couleur de rose*. Before I launch into the description of the overflowing pleasures of the hour, I must tell you that the great and interesting personage upon whom I pronounced last week a sort of premature funeral oration, is, I am happy to say, much improved. M. Villemain has been allowed to handle his razors, has been out for a carriage airing with his doctor for his only companion, and has been moreover allowed to dine with his three youthful daughters. The Ministers, when moving the Chamber of Deputies to grant him a pension, gave his early history, which I had not space for last week, my letter only containing authentic details that do not reach the public. We now know that M. Villemain "made a progress" of the University at twenty years of age! and who from that day to this has only daily increased in reputation, will be shortly restored to reason, and see the sun setting in glory after so promising a dawn in the literary world.

Here we are at length, fairly launched into the recreations of the carnival, and should the vortex of pleasure, the succession of balls, routs, dramatic entertainments, fêtes, &c. continue as headlong and full of variety as at the present moment, we should fear for the heads and the health of our Parisian belles. In this respect, however, a *Parisienne* yields the palm to nonemovement, change, and excitement, are indispensable to her, she can hardly have too much of them, and her thirst for amusement seems only to increase as she proceeds. One of the most magnificent balls of this season, was that of the Countess Pozzo di Borgo, given by her at the former Hotel Blacas. On Sunday the *reception* of the young and pretty Marquis de Padoue attracted all the fashionables. On Monday the *soirée* of Madame Arnbun, sister to the Baroness Delmar. Every Tuesday there is an carpet dance—*à tapis cloure*, at the house of this lady. The Duke de Pasquier has celebrated his accession to a new title by a diplomatic *dinner monstre*, given perhaps in obedience to the maxim of a celebrated statesman: "If you are a *pair de bon*, *pair de bon dîner*." Forty persons from the two Chambers were assembled there, including M. Guizot and the Count Molé.

The Duchess de Maillé has given two *soirées*: the first of these had been preceded by a select dinner party, consisting of the Count and Countess de de Montalivet, the Count and Countess de Rambuteau, the General Jacqueminot, and the Prefect of Police, friend of the King's Ministers. In the evening upwards of 300 persons were assembled. The toilette which attracted most attention was that of the Countess Duchatel, who wore a dress of silver lama. The second *soirée* was given on Saturday last. At the same night the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Rambuteau, gave his first ball, at which the Arab Chiefs, the great lions of the present moment, were present. The *fêtes* at the Tuileries are suspended for the King's Ministers. In the evening upwards of 300 persons were assembled. The toilette which attracted most attention was that of the Countess Duchatel, who wore a dress of silver lama. The second *soirée* was given on Saturday last. At the same night the Prefect of the Seine, M. de Rambuteau, gave his first ball, at which the Arab Chiefs, the great lions of the present moment, were present. The *fêtes* at the Tuileries are suspended for the King's Ministers. In the event of the affliction of Lord Cowley, will be replaced by private theatricals. "The School for Scandal" is to be performed, and the principal parts in this celebrated comedy will be filled by three ambassadors and the wife of one of them. Mr. Sheridan and his two lovely sisters. A delightful ball was given the other day at the Austrian Embassy, in the suite of apartments on the *Rez de Chaussée*. After a supper which, from the fairy-like profusion, recalled tales of the "Thousand and One Nights," given in the principal diningroom, which is decorated with the most exquisite paintings, the ball was terminated by a Mazurka, danced, for once, by the natives of its fatherland.

The noble dancers of the Quadrille of Francis I., disappointed by the postponement of the fancy ball at Prince Esterhazy's exhibition of their splendid costumes, had desired to transplant it to the Austrian Embassy; there, however, the Mazurka prevailed. The dancers then had recourse to the Princess de Lieven, but as the gunpowder they ordered to blow up, caused their point, the death of Madame de Trazegnies put a stop to this project; the dancers, in despair, then thought of repairing, as a last resource, to the Count de Lowenhelm, that witty Swedish ambassador whose inexhaustible memory, stored with anecdotes and souvenirs, make him the charm of Parisian coteries; but, alas! M. de Lowenhelm wanted still to make him perfect—a wife, and a large suite of apartments. The wandering quadrille is still in search of an asylum, and, unless the Marquis d'Alègre, or some other milhonaire, should open his doors to recave it, the Parisians run great risks of being deprived of the opportunity of admiring the charming cos tumes and graceful *ensemble* which the fair and noble dancers have given themselves so much trouble to perfect

Another event of great importance in the fashionable and political world has been the opening of the *salons* of Count de Molé. The new apartments of the ex-Minister, in the Faubourg St. Honore, have now taken an appropriate air of solemn magnificence, in place of the pretty and coquettish embellishments which rendered them under the feminine superintendence of Madame Lehon. The principal attention was attracted to the portrait of the Duke of Orleans, in the cabinet of M. Molé, under which was written in golden letters these words, extracted from the speech of the late Duke: "To M. le Comte Molé, who married me, and who celebrated the birth of my son by the great act of general amnesty." This *soirée* was graced by the presence of some of the most distinguished members of the French aristocracy and diplomatic world. Amongst others were Lord and Lady Cowley, the Marquis de Brignole-Sale, the Count of Luxbourg, the Prince and Princess de Ligne, and the Count de Flahault. The Princess de Ligne was brilliant both in toilette and in beauty.

The day after the *réunion* of M. Molé, took place that of the Bavarian Embassy. The Count de Luxbourg has this evening every Wednesday, the Marquis de Brignole-Sale every other Sunday, for nights of *reception*. This nobleman, who pr des himself greatly on his descent, in a direct line from St. Francis of Sale, and who is besides a Legitimist by all his family ties and connexions, is at this moment much occupied in the affairs of the Prince Charles Albert, who is endeavouring to re-unite the principality of Monaco to his dominions. The two daughters of the Marquis de Brignolles are at this moment in Paris. The eldest, the Duchess de Galliera, is staying with the Countess Balbi, one of the stars of Parisian society. The other, the Vicomtesse de Meixi, recently married, has got yet quitted her parents. To-night his Majesty Louis Philippe gives a large ball.

Whilst *fêtes* and political *réunions* follow upon each other so fast, musical entertainments keep pace with them. I have already mentioned to you the concerts of the new wonder, M. Felicien David. They still continue to attract crowds. M. Berlioz, determined not to remain in the background, has brought forward his army of singers and instrumentalists. The Cirque in the Champs Elysées is prepared for, his concerts—the windows at the top of the building will be concealed by ample drapery, in red and gold, a thousand gas-lights will illuminate the *salle*, three stoves will give an agreeable warmth to the temperature, and the old place for the orchestra will be transformed into an immense box. A scene from Alceste, one from the Chasse d'Orphée, selected, say the wags, in honour of the locality, will form part of the performance. These *morceaux*, which have not been performed for twenty years, will have the merit of novelty, as will also the Requiem of M. Berlioz himself, which, though once performed at the Eglise des Invalides, at the funeral of General Damremont, was only heard on that occasion by a very limited number of amateurs.

FRANCE

Considerable interest attaches to the accounts from France this week. The debate on the Address has commenced in the Chamber of Peers. Count Portalis having read the draft of the answer to the Address in answer to the Royal speech, of which, as usual, it was almost an echo, some amendments were suggested by the Marquis de Boissy and the Duke d'Harcourt, which will be discussed hereafter

Count Molé took the opportunity of making a demonstration against the Cabinet of M. Guizot, but he commenced his speech by expressly disavowing the idea that he would form part of a coalition for the destruction of the Ministry. He, however, expressed his entire disapproval of the policy pursued by them. The system of making concessions to England on every occasion could not, he thought, be too much reprehended. The questions of Tahiti and the right of search had been treated altogether with a view to satisfy England, and with little attention to the dignity of France. He considered that the utmost injustice had been exhibited in the conduct of the French Cabinet with respect to the taking possession of Tahiti. The country felt this, and he did not think the Government would be able to justify their conduct. On the right of search, also, the Government had not acted according to the engagement which the honourable Minister of Foreign Affairs had entered into with the Chambers. Count Molé then accused the Government of betraying the interests of France, and again condemned the general policy

M. Guizot denied that any point had been conceded which could compromise the honour and dignity of France. He also denied that any concession could be said to be of a compromising character for the Cabinet. M. Guizot then spoke at great length of the English alliance. He declared that, however relaxed the bonds of that amity might appear, he could carry on the Government, if in power, by an alliance with England, though without being of such an intimate character, they were greatly mistaken. That alliance must be either of a most intimate character, or of a nature soon to compromise the peace of the world. M. Guizot then adverted to the right of search, and expressed his hope that he should, by the good intelligence of the two Cabinets, bring that question to a satisfactory conclusion. On the points of Tahiti, Morocco, and the other questions mentioned in the speech, he had no doubt of satisfying the Chamber. The hon. minister then attacked Count Molé for his opposition, and intimated that the noble peer lent himself to those persons who were anxious to attack the Government on any point, in order to remove it from power. The hon. minister concluded by expressing his certainty of being able to defend all the acts of the Government.

Count Molé reiterated his charges, and intimated his opinion that the difficulties connected with the affairs of Tahiti were not at an end. Count Montalembert d'Anglas also attacked the policy of the Government. Count de Montalembert addressed the Chamber, but chiefly upon points connected with the Church, and did not touch upon political subjects.

The discussion was resumed on Tuesday, and is not yet concluded.

Our advices from Paris do not throw any light upon the Ministerial question. The Ministerial journals treat the idea of the overthrow of M. Guizot with ridicule. The *Debats* characterises what has taken place as the result of an intrigue. It was, nevertheless, reported in Paris that the King had given an interview to M. Molé, for the purpose of submitting a list of a new Administration. This list excluded the name of M. Thiers

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the debate in the Chamber, and do not contain any news whatever.

SPAIN

Our letters from Madrid are of the 8th inst. M. Mon, the Minister of Finance, had just presented to the Chamber of Deputies his long expected budget for the present year. In this document the general estimate was estimated at 1,250,635,353 reals 23 maravedis, and the expenses at 1,205,522,688 reals 20 maravedis. Among the expenses the civil list figures for 4,250,000 reals; the Minister of War for 323,419,845; the navy, 91,056,181; the finance department, 362,559,540; the foreign department, 11,721,920; grace and justice, 21,654,336; the interior, 126,021,823; the Cojo d'Amortizacion, 150,000 reals; and the Minister of Marine, 125,450,000. By the second article of the budget the Government demands to be authorised to proceed to the regulation of the internal and external debt of the State, and to pay, in pursuance of that regulation, the interests not included in the budget of expenses for 1845, with the overplus of the proceeds of the public rents and contributions, and by means of a discretionary increase of the same contributions. The Deputies adjourned after another discussion on the Clergy Maintenance Bill. The reading of the budget is stated to have been listened to with great attention, and the committee on it was to meet that very evening.

In the sitting of the Senate another discussion has taken place on the Slave Trade Repression Bill and M. Martinez de la Rosa delivered another speech in favour of the measures proposed by the Government.

PORTUGAL

We have letters from Lisbon to the 11th inst., but they possess very little interest.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened on the 2nd, by royal commission, the Queen being unable to attend, from her present delicate situation.

At the Chamber of Deputies the Presidential chair was occupied by Padre Soares, the oldest member of the house, until the re-election of the former President, M. Gorjao Henriques. There was no business of the slightest importance transacted. Some rumours were abroad that the Esparterists meditated an attack upon Spain through the Portuguese frontier, but the reports were discredited.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland is rather interesting. It was reported at Berne that the Austrian Government had requested that of France to concur in measures for convincing the malcontents of Switzerland that the Great Powers would not countenance proceedings calculated or intended to produce any change in the existing Constitution of that Republic.

The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 10th inst. states that the Council of State of the Vorort (Lucerne) on the 5th inst. had received despatches from Berne received from the canton of Lucerne. According to those despatches much excitement prevailed. Alarming accounts had likewise been received from the canton of Argovia. The Government of Lucerne was continuing to fortify Gutsch at the point where it commands the city. Three battalions of the militia had likewise been called to arms

The *Basle Gazette* states that in the canton of Argovia a force of 14,000 men was collecting to make a new expedition into the canton of Lucerne.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter dated Lucerne, 9th inst., stating, that at a sitting held on the 7th inst, the Grand Council of the canton had voted a decree, according to which all the expense incurred by the Government in the arrest of the authors of the late revolution, as well as the expenses of suppressing it, are to be paid out of the property of the delinquents

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. C MATTHEWS AND HIS CREDITORS.—A few days ago an application was made to Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, in Bankruptcy, by Mr. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, the solicitors for Mr. Mathews, with the view of getting the learned commissioner to settle a form of notice to the creditors of the insolvent to prove their debts at the meeting appointed for the declaration of a dividend. It will be remembered that the insolvent made a proposal to pay £1300 a year, under contingencies, into court, for the benefit of his creditors, by monthly instalments, on being protected from all law proceedings, and it seems that a sum of £650 has been paid into the hands of Mr. Turquand, the official assignee for the creditors, being the first half year's payment since the final order. The creditors have, at present, no further call on the fund, and the object of the application was to get a form settled to be served on the creditors to prove their debts before they received the dividend to be declared. Mr. Commissioner Pollaque said he could not, as a single commissioner, make a rule on the subject. Mr. Lewis pointed out to the learned Commissioner, that in a bankruptcy case no creditor was paid a dividend until he had proved his debt; and in the insolvent Debtors' Court, after notice to a creditor to prove his debt, he was deprived of participation, if he neglected to make good his claim. He suggested, that a similar notice should be given for the creditors to attend and prove their debts under the estate

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.—In the same court on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Kerry Nicholls, who had been the manager and secretary of the above notorious concern, and, on its breaking up, became bankrupt, was examined. His case has been the subject of protracted inquiry in the court, and his final examination was adjourned from time to time. Mr. Sturgeon appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Lloyd, solicitor, attended on behalf of a dissentient creditor. The accounts of the bank, on being submitted to the Court, exhibited a total of debts and liabilities to the amount of £15,895 13s. 4d.; to meet which a sum of £35 only had been given up to the assignees, from out of the deficiency being made up of liabilities, bad debts, and law expenses.—The bankrupt, on being examined by Mr. Lloyd, stated that he was the original founder of the bank, which consisted of twenty-four partners, one of whom had since made off with £2000. He admitted having sworn at Croydon Assizes, in March last, that he was a gentleman, and perfectly solvent. He believed that to be the case, but not that he was able to satisfy all the creditors of the bank. He had received £2345 in March last, a legacy from his uncle. Being examined by Mr. Sturgeon, he said that he commenced the Westminster Loan Bank with a capital of £500, which he received from various members of his family. That had all gone in the common ruin. His position was that of manager of the bank, Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., being chairman. He declared solemnly to God that more than £2000 of the profits realised by the bank in two years, and the final deficiency was only £3000. The bank was broken up by the attacks of the press, which he withstood for five months, but was obliged to give way at last. His expenses included £100 to the surgeon for attendance. He had been heard for the bankrupt, His Honour said, that the accounts were most extraordinary and unsatisfactory. He should adjourn the examination *sine die*, and, without any receipt, order the bankrupt, on leaving the box, to enter the box, exclaimed, "I am the most fearful victim that ever left this court."

Several victims of the Westminster Loan Society were present, and seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings

ALLEGED LIBEL UPON THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH on Monday, the Solicitor General moved on the part of the Earl of Cardigan, now defending the 11th Hussars in England, for leave to file a criminal information against the printer and publisher of the *Court Journal*, for having, on the 28th of December last, published a false, libellous, and defamatory paragraph, respecting the character of the noble earl. The paragraph in question set forth that there was a cavalry regiment in Ireland, commanded by a noble lord, in which there was an officer, whose wife being very ill in England, the officer applied for, and as a matter of course obtained, leave of absence to come over and visit her; that he did accordingly come over, but that though dangerously ill and dying, she was still lingering on when the officer's leave of absence was about to expire; that the officer then wrote to his commanding officer, the colonel of the regiment, stating the circumstances and requesting a further leave of absence; but that his application was refused, and he was therefore obliged to return to Ireland, and very shortly after his return his wife did actually die. The writer then went on to comment upon the circumstances he had narrated, and denounced the conduct of the colonel as unworthy a Christian or a man. The noble earl was the colonel pointed out by this libellous paragraph. There was an affidavit of General Brown, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces, which stated that there was no cavalry regiment in Ireland commanded by a noble lord, except the 11th regiment, which regiment was commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cardigan. The noble earl himself made an affidavit, in which he denied, in the most minute, detailed, and direct manner, every single statement in the paragraph. There was not one single word of truth in it. There had not been any officer whose wife had been ill and dying in England—none who had asked for, or obtained leave of, absence on that account—no one to whom leave of absence had been refused. Under these circumstances the noble earl felt himself compelled to apply to the court for leave to file this criminal information. The court granted the rule.

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD UPON THE EXCISE.—In the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday, some proceedings took place in the case of the Messrs. Smith, the eminent distillers at Nine Elms, which is alleged have defrauded the Excise to an immense extent. We have already mentioned some particulars connected with these supposed frauds. The Solicitor General appeared on behalf of the Crown, and intimated that he was desirous that the case should be tried at bar, in any case in which they thought it necessary. The solicitor General was informed by the counsel for the Crown in this respect, and therefore merely intimated that it was required, in order that a day might be named convenient to their lordships. Thursday, the 6th of February, was then finally fixed upon for the trial. In a subsequent part of the day, Mr. Kelly applied to the Court for a rule calling upon the Solicitors of Excise to deliver a particular of the duties in respect of which the alleged fraud was committed, stating the particular of the quantities of the spirits in respect of which duties were claimed; and also to specify the period when such duties or penalties for the non-payment thereof had accrued. The case was one of a most extraordinary and unprecedented character, and he felt called upon to enter at some length into the particulars on which the application was founded. The counts of the information alleged that the Messrs. Smith had an illegal communication between their rectifying house and distillery, that spirits were conveyed by means of this communication, and by other means than by waggons and carriages passing over the highway. In another series of counts, the communication was described to be by means of pipes running underground. There were five distinct sets of counts, each count charging the Messrs Smith with penalties to the amount of £75,000. The penalties which the Crown actually proceeded for were calculated at £500 a week for three years. The last count claimed £2000 as due to the Crown for duties. The second information, against Mr James Smith, was substantially the same as that against his brother, and if the offence which it charged was established, he would be liable to the Crown in penalties to the amount of £375,000. The premises in which the Messrs. Smith carried on their business as distillers were of vast extent, and had been originally arranged as a private residence, but were altered for above a century. About seventy years ago the father of Messrs. Smith became the proprietor of the premises. For many years after he became the owner, no distinction existed between that portion of the premises used for distilling and that used for rectifying, more than was necessary for the purposes of business. The business was so extensive that many millions were paid by way of duty to Government, and the present defendants, for a long period, actually paid to the Government for duty as large a sum as £1000 per day. In the year 1817, an Act of Parliament passed, prohibiting the carrying on of the two trades of distilling and rectifying, either by the same or different persons, within a quarter of a mile of each other. For the protection of those who had expended large sums in making and fitting up suitable premises for carrying on both trades, however, an exception was made in favour of existing establishments; but it was provided that even in respect of such establishments there should be no private communication, but that the only communication between the distilling and rectifying premises should be by the public highway, and that spirits should only be conveyed from one to the other by means of waggons and carriages. The alteration in the two trades of distilling and rectifying, effected by the same act of Parliament, to the satisfaction of the Excise officers of that day, and all openings between the distillery and the rectifying premises were then blocked up. Matters went on from 1817 to 1834, when another act of Parliament passed, containing provisions similar to that to which he had just alluded, but giving power to the officers of the Crown, upon twelve months' notice, and compensation, to close up the communication between the distilling and rectifying premises should be by the public highway, and that spirits should only be conveyed from one to the other by means of waggons and carriages. The alteration in the two trades of distilling and rectifying, effected by the same act of Parliament, to the satisfaction of the Excise officers of that day, and all openings between the distillery and the rectifying premises were then blocked up. 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Smith'd made affidavits, in which they explicitly swore, that from 1817 up to the present time they had carried on their business, to the best of their judgment, within and without fraud or suspicion of fraud, according to the Excise Acts. After the passing of the act of 1817 every mode was resorted to by Messrs Smith, in the alterations then rendered necessary in their premises, to satisfy the Excise. The water for the premises was supplied with water by the East London Waterworks Company. The water was brought, in the first instance, into a great tank, in which a battalion might exercise. The tank contained above 80,000 gallons of water, and from this reservoir the water was distributed, by means of a great number of pipes, into the chambers or warehouses, the pipes running within and without the buildings, some above and others under ground, but all the pipes proceeding from the immense reservoir. In the manner the dwelling-house, in which the Messrs. Smith resided, the stables, the distillery, and the rectifying house, were all supplied with water. All these circumstances, it was scarcely necessary for him to state, must have been as well known to the Excise officers, who almost lived on the premises, as to the Messrs. Smith. When any repairs were necessary in the pipes, they were made publicly and openly, thus giving the Excise officers a thousand better means of knowledge of the conditions of the premises, and the manner in which business was carried on. No complaint or objection was made, however, up to the year 1844, in the latter part of which certain Excise officers laboured strenuously to prove that Messrs Smith had been carrying on their business in illegal premises, and, to sustain this view, fastened upon the pipes which he had described, saying that, as water was conveyed from one part of the premises to another by means of those pipes, spirits might also be conveyed. Fortunately for the Messrs. Smith, the penalties demanded by the Crown could not go back longer than three years—that was the limit; but the Crown sought to recover penalties to the amount of £500 a week, for three years less six weeks, for the use of those pipes, which their officers had seen with their own eyes every day during the three years.—The Lord Chief Baron was desirous to know, before the statement was proceeded with, whether there was any authority for the application now made? No part of the statement yet made threw any light upon that question. Had the court power to stay the proceedings where no offence was proved? The Lord Chief Baron then inquired if the information was not sufficiently precise as to time. Mr. Kelly replied, that the information charged the Messrs. Smith with illegally distilling and rectifying, between the 1st January, 1842, and the 1st November, 1844. In October last the Excise officers entered the premises and stopped the business, without any previous notice or demand. A proposal had been made here as to the power which the Court had to compel the Crown to supply particulars in a case of this nature.—Mr. Kelly contended, that the Crown could have no right to this case which the subject did not possess in an equal degree, and referred to authorities in support of his argument.—The learned Barons having consulted, the Lord Chief Baron said the Court could not stop the case in the outset, on the ground of want of authority, but would assume it for the purpose of granting a rule nisi. At the same time his Lordship expressed himself opposed to encouraging the practice of applying to the Court for particulars which the Crown might not be prepared, and of which they had had no notice.—It was eventually arranged, that an application should be made to the officers of the Crown, for the particulars sought, and if the defendants were not satisfied, they should then apply to the Court.

POLICE.

FORGERY UPON A BANKING HOUSE.—On Wednesday, at the MANSION-HOUSE, *Thomas Griffiths*, who was charged some days ago with having forged a cheque in the name of Richard Myers, Brougham, of St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill, upon the banking-house of Messrs. Barnard, Dimsdale, and Co., was brought up for re-examination. Mr. Bush pressed for the committal of the prisoner upon that case, and he would then proceed to another charge of forgery. The prisoner was then charged with having forged a cheque upon the same firm for £10, which cheque had been paid some days before the cheque above described was presented. It purported to bear Mr. Myers's name. Mr. Myers swore that the cheque was a forgery, and that he had never authorised any person to sign it.—*Mary Waldrop*, Mr Myers's servant, was then charged with having been concerned with the former prisoner in the commission of the forgeries. She was also examined during the investigation.—The Lord Mayor committed her for trial as an accomplice with Thomas Griffiths before the fact. The prisoner Griffiths was also committed for trial.

THE WAR AGAINST THE FRUIT-WOMEN.—A day or two ago, a comely and neat looking girl, named *Eliza Harrington*, was charged at WORSHIPSTREET Police-office by a police constable of the N division, No. 215, with having unlawfully caused an obstruction of the foot-pavement in Shepherdess-walk, City road. The officer stated, that in consequence of frequent complaints on the part of the shopkeepers in that locality of the serious injury they sustained in their business by the competition of cheap itinerant traders in fruit and other commodities, the police had received orders to adopt strict and summary measures for the suppression of the annoyance, by removing all obstructions caused by that description of traffic. On the

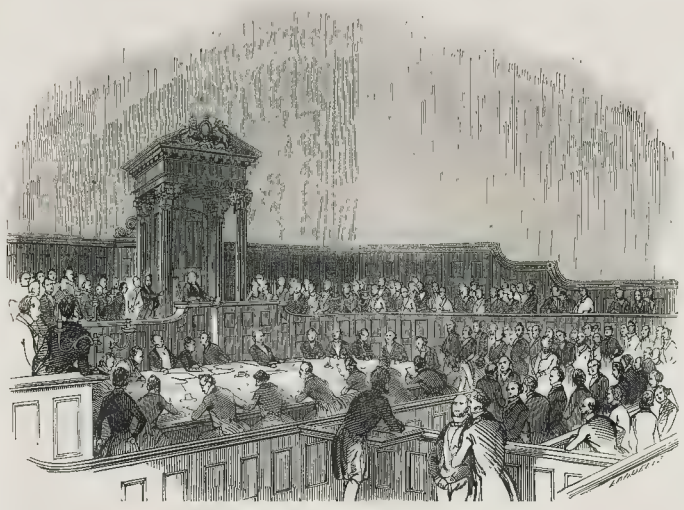
preceding evening, while on duty in Shepherdess-walk, he saw a great number of fruitsellers offering their goods, and succeeded in effecting the removal of the majority of them; but the prisoner, who had a small quantity of oranges in her apron, which she was hawking about to passengers, not only positively refused to go away, but also made use of offensive epithets to Mrs. him, in consequence of which he took her into custody. He had no sooner done so, however, than the prisoner set up a loud lamentation, and declaring she would not be taken to the station, threw herself down on the pavement. A number of bystanders immediately took part with her, and rescued her from his custody; but another constable came up, and with his assistance she was again captured and taken off to the police station. Mr. Broughton. What had you to say when you were in custody?—Prisoner: I can assure of her bad language that I took part with the girl at all in the first instance?—Policeman: I only acted, your worship, strictly according to the orders I had received from my superintendent; we have positive orders to the orders I had received from my superintendent; we have positive orders to remove the nuisance, and endeavouring to get an honest living out of it, and mercly because they are praiseworthy exertions to support themselves and their relatives independently by the exercise of their honest industry, the only alternative left them is to throw themselves upon the parish and enter the workhouse, or die from actual starvation. That the prisoner, under circumstances, should make use of some hasty and intemperate expressions, if she has done so, is not at all to be wondered at: but I consider that she has been already more than sufficiently punished by the presence that they cause an obstruction. It would be well if the police would bestow the vigilance sometimes wasted in annoying fruit-women, upon thieves and other bad characters. As Mr. Broughton truly said, the workhouse or starvation were the only alternatives for those who were prevented from exercising honest industry. It will be seen that the policeman endeavoured to make out that bad language had been used, but failed to do so. Mr. Broughton indeed appeared to be of opinion that there was enough to exasperate the poor girl. Sancho Panza thought that "fine words buttered no parsnips;" and it is not likely that a few choleric ones from such a defendant could have done the policeman any material harm. There was a somewhat similar case at Queen square police-office on Monday, when three fruit-women were brought up, charged with "obstructing the footway." The police, in support of the accusation, said that the defendants, who were in the habit of frequenting the offences having been committed at different times and places, were exposing apples and oranges for sale in their aprons, in the neighbourhood of the Broadway, on Sunday. They created such an obstruction that respectable persons were driven into the road.—Mr. Bond, the magistrate, took the same common sense view of the matter as Mr. Broughton. He gave his opinion that the women could not create much obstruction by pursuing their calling in the manner described: "If carrying a few oranges or apples in an apron were an offence against the law, a stop might be put to selling goods in the streets altogether."—The result of the case was that the women were fined in a charged, upon giving a promise that they would not stand together in a crowd, upon the pavement.]

STRANGE DECEPTION AND ROBBERY.—At HAMMERSMITH Police court on Monday, a tall man, respectably dressed, described as a gentleman, thirty-five years of age, who was stated to have been a constable of the A division of the Metropolitan Police force, was brought before Mr. T. Paynter on a charge of having stolen £165, the property of Mrs. Mary Lewis, of No. 5, Chapel-place, Brentford. The warrant upon which the prisoner was apprehended was issued about the commencement of December last.—Mrs. Mary Lewis, a female of respectable appearance, about sixty years of age, stated that, on the occasion, the prisoner, to whom she was then engaged to be married, came to her on the 26th of November last, at Bayswater, for the purpose of going to take a coffee-shop on Ludgate hill, for the goodwill of which they had agreed at £65. She had then just sold out £170 in the Three per Cents., which she had in her possession. When they were about to start, the prisoner told her she had better give him the money, and she forthwith gave him £10 and three £5 Bank of England notes. [...] then went together to Ludgate-hill to the coffee-shop, and, after examining the property, they went into a private room to settle the affair. While there, the prisoner all at once jumped up from his seat, apparently in great fright, and said, "My God, I have lost my book containing the money. I must have dropped it in your room," and asked her for the key, saying he would go back and seek for it. He then went away alone, and on his return he told her (the money was not there, and he must have dropped it on the road. They then went together to the Bank, and got the number of the notes, and stopped them, when they walked home together. On the following Friday he again saw him, when the prisoner said he would go to Brentford to try if he could borrow the money, since which time she had not seen him, and she had reason to believe that she should suffer as other folks had done. At the conclusion of the inquest he was fully committed on the coroner's warrant for trial.

SUICIDE AT CLERKENWELL.—On Saturday last Mr. Louis Schwabe, the celebrated manufacturer of figured silks by the jacquard loom, poisoned himself. The deceased was a gentleman much respected in the town, and was well known throughout the commercial world for the great improvements which he pushed forward the improvement of the silk manufacture by means of the jacquard loom. It appears that Mr. Schwabe had recently lost a relative by death, and appeared much in spirits in consequence. He was taken ill on the Friday night, or early on Saturday morning, and in consequence of the symptoms which exhibited themselves, medical assistance was procured, and the stomach-pump used, but he died at about half past seven o'clock in the morning. An inquest was held on the body at the house of the deceased, and a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased committed the act in consequence of having taken oil of vitriol, being at the time in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased was about 44 years of age.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER.—Last week we gave some particulars of an attempt made by a man named Benjamin Anderson, to poison his wife and two children. He has since been again examined. The prisoner, on his wife's death in consequence of having taken oil of vitriol, was at the situation in which he stood, and had lost the vacant stare which he exhibited on the occasion of his first examination. The evidence previously adduced went to show that some sugar and salt had been found in some sugar in a cupboard in the prisoner's house, and that the prisoner's wife had recognised it in a basin of tea which she had made. It was also proved that the prisoner had purchased arsenic, but he died at the board where the sugar and poison were found, and the reason of his being remanded was in order that the police might ascertain where and when he had purchased the poison. [...] appeared in the stomach-pump case

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, AT STOWE.



COUNTY M[illegible] ADDRESS HER MAJESTY.

THE RECEPTION-ROOM, AT THE WOLVERTON STATION.

The visits of Her Majesty to her subjects, although not made with any "pomp or circumstance," are looked to with great interest by the whole nation, and we are sure our readers will consider every incident connected with the Royal progress upon the present occasion worth recording. We therefore supply a full account of the circumstances attendant upon the visit of Her Majesty and her Royal Consort to the Duke of Buckingham's magnificent seat at Stowe

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal suite, left Windsor Castle at a quarter before eleven on Wednesday morning, in three carriages and four, for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. Major-General Wemyss, Clerk Marshal, and the Equerry, Colonel Bouverie. Mr. George Edward Anson was also in attendance on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The special train being in readiness to convey her Majesty to town, was at once set in motion, and arrived at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway at twenty-five minutes after eleven. Her Majesty having expressed her intention to avail herself of the opportunity which was offered, by her passage through town, to pay a brief visit to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, gave orders that the troop of the 17th Lancers, which was in readiness to escort her Majesty, should trot on to the Euston-square terminus, whilst her Majesty and the Prince, in a travelling chariot and four, followed by his Royal Highness's attendants, Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, in another carriage and four, proceeded to Cambridge House. The Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and Lord Jersey, proceeded direct to the Euston-square terminus, in order to be ready to receive the Queen on her arrival.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Cambridge House by their illustrious relatives, and her Majesty was forthwith conducted to the apartments of the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz. After remaining for nearly twenty minutes at Cambridge House, her Majesty entered her carriage amidst the loyal greetings of a large crowd which had collected in Piccadilly, and then drove rapidly to the Euston square terminus, where the troop of the 17th Lancers was drawn up in the court-yard, and saluted the Queen on her arrival. Her Majesty was received at the terminus by the Chairman of the Birmingham Railway Company, George Carr Glynn, Esq., and Mr J. B. Boothby, Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, Mr. Thomas Young, Mr. J. Lewis Prevost, directors; Mr. R. Creed, the Secretary; and the Superintendent of the Company, H. P. Bruyères, Esq. These gentlemen had the honour of conducting their Sovereign to the elegant apartments which have been furnished, with such taste and profuse splendour, for the reception of her Majesty when she visits any portion of that large tract of her dominions which is traversed by the Birmingham Railway. Her Majesty declined to take any refreshment, and, as every preparation had been made, no further detention was necessary, and her Majesty was then conducted to the state-carriage, in which her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert alone, and, as on the occasion of the Royal visit to the Marquis of Exeter at Burghley, no members of the Royal suite travelled in this magnificent vehicle. Major-General Wemyss and Lieut.-Colonel Bouverie occupied a *coupé* immediately behind the state-carriage, and the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Miss Kerr, and the Earl of Jersey, rode in a carriage of very superior accommodation, which has been built by the company for the conveyance of passengers of high rank and distinction.

It is almost unnecessary to say that her Majesty and her illustrious consort were received all along the line of railway between London and Wolverton with those demonstrations of enthusiasm which have accompanied their progress on former occasions by the same route. At all the intermediate stations, and at many other points on the way, great numbers of persons were assembled, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, who cheered the royal travellers warmly as they passed.

ARRIVAL AT THE WOLVERTON STATION.

At the Wolverton Station some preparation had been made for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince. They had on a former occasion stopped for refreshment at this station, but the accommodation provided for them was on the side of the "down" line. The road to Buckingham, however, commences on the other side of the railway, under which it passes at a short distance beyond the station. This rendered it necessary that preparation should be made on the side of the "up" line. For some time past Mr. Crace has been engaged in decorating two rooms in particular, one on the ground floor and one above, for the purpose, and they have been fitted up in a style of great elegance.

The apartment, on the first floor, provided for Her Majesty and the Prince, is shown in the annexed Engraving.

The special train arrived at Wolverton at ten minutes to two o'clock. As it slowly moved up to the station, her Majesty was received with loud cheers by the spectators. A company of the Buckinghamshire militia were drawn up on the platform on one side of the entrance to her Majesty's apartment, and on the other side two squadrons of the Bucks Yeomanry, dismounted, were posted.

Her Majesty, the Prince, and their suite having alighted, proceeded, attended by the Marquis of Chandos, and some of the officers of the railway, to the apartments prepared for their use. The rooms provided for her Majesty and the Prince were on the first floor, those for the suite were on the ground floor. In each refreshments were provided.

After the lapse of about twenty minutes, it was intimated that the Royal travellers were ready to proceed, and almost immediately after they entered the carriages, which had been drawn up at the back of the station. Here a body of the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Major Lucas, was drawn up, being the first of the troops appointed to escort her Majesty to Stowe.

As the carriages, preceded by the outriders, and escorted by the Yeomanry, swept at a rapid pace along the road which skirts the railway for a short distance, and then passes under it towards Stratford, the cheers of the people, who had assembled in great numbers to welcome her Majesty, were most enthusiastic.

The distance from Wolverton to Stony Stratford is about three miles. At almost every point on the way people were collected, some on foot and many in vehicles of various kinds, who loudly cheered as the carriages passed. There were two triumphal arches between Wolverton and Stratford. There were in the town of Stony Stratford altogether five triumphal arches, some larger and handsomer than the others, but all proving the loyalty and liberality of those who had gone to the trouble and expense of erecting them. The first of them was nearly opposite the house and grounds of Mr. Harrison, at a short distance from the entrance of the town. The others were at different points in the town, and there was one at the extreme end, on the Buckingham side. The first arch in the town was inscribed, "Hail Victoria," and the third bore the inscription, "God bless the Queen." Besides these arches, many of the houses were decorated with evergreens, and hung with flags; and the houses, and also the footway on either side, were lined with people (among whom were the Friendly Societies, with their badges and flags), who cheered her Majesty very heartily as she passed. The long street which forms the town presented a most brilliant and animated appearance. At a distance of about a mile from the town the Royal carriages were stopped by some slight derangement of the traces of the Queen's carriage. It was immediately remedied, and after the lapse of a few moments the *cortège* passed on.

At Wicken, near Stony Stratford, a picturesque triple arch was erected: it was so placed as to command, through the centre arch, a view of the Cranley Oak, a tree well known in these parts for at least 300 years. Here was a tent, decorated with flags, and a band of music, and the village Club. This Association was named "The Victoria Club" in honour of Her Majesty; it was established some years since, with strict regard to the best interests of the agricultural labourer; and to its rules, the Queen, then Princess Victoria, allowed her name to be attached. The school children, many of whom are members of the Club, were placed on a raised platform; each bore a staff and a medal; on the latter is a profile of Her Majesty, and on the reverse,

Father of Mercies,
Hear a Nation's prayer;
Protect our Queen,
With thine Almighty care.

At Dunsanger there was a triumphal arch, and the villagers, who were assembled on the road side, cheered as the Royal *cortège* passed. There was here a rustic band, and the appearance of the green covered with people was very animated and picturesque.

Farther on, about four miles from Buckingham, opposite Colonel Pennant's seat, there was another arch, and here also many persons were assembled. Waggons inscribed "Albert and Alfred," and filled with people bearing flags, were by the way-side. There was also a band. At a part of the road called Leckhampstead-turn, a little further on, there was a very handsome arch, formed of evergreens and fir, inscribed "God save the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family." It is the boundary of the property of the Duke of Buckingham in this direction. It is almost unnecessary to say, therefore, that many persons, particularly equestrians, were collected here, many of them tenants of the Duke. They gave her Majesty a most hearty reception on her entrance within the district of which her noble host is the chief owner.

At Hyde lane-farm, and at Maids' Morton, places of some local importance, there were also triumphal arches.

As the Royal *cortège* approached to within about half a mile of Buckingham the horses were changed, and at this point the Royal outriders were replaced by two outriders in the Duke's livery.

From the hill, just beyond where the road winds round, the town of Buckingham looks pretty and almost picturesque. On the present occasion it presented a scene of great animation and gaiety. Men in white smock frocks stood by the road-side holding flags bearing inscriptions, and the members of the different Friendly Societies wearing badges, who bore flags, some of them very handsome, and bearing Royal inscriptions. The view presented by all these, with the masses of people, the cheering, and the music of the bands that were stationed on the road-side, was one of unusual life and animation. A little further on the first arch of the town of Buckingham was seen. The Royal party here proceeded at a slow pace, and were greeted with deafening cheers. The arch bore the inscription, "Hail beloved Queen!" *(See the Engraving.)*

Her Majesty passed under this arch at a quarter to three.

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM.

Long before daybreak the church bells of this loyal and ancient town pealed forth their most joyous strains, as if to congratulate the inhabitants on the honour they were about to receive in the presence of her Majesty, and, as soon as day dawned, the shrill note of the bugle was heard summoning from their beds the gallant band of the Bucks Yeomanry, quartered in the town, and warning them to prepare for their appointed duties. At the same time the preparations (which, however, in many instances, the night had not interrupted) were generally resumed. The streets began to assume the most gay and festive appearance. The handsome castellated arch at the boundary of the town was surmounted by a large crown composed of flowers and evergreens, profusely decorated with flowers, flags, and streamers of various colours and devices, and bearing on its ample front the inscription, "Hail, beloved Queen!" the unanimous sentiment of the town's loyal inhabitants. The houses in the North end were one and all decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens, and generally with lamps and devices prepared for the illumination in the evening. Even the town gaol, which here frowns upon the passenger, had relaxed something of its wonted severity of aspect, and exhibited flags and union jacks at each corner.

Near the gaol a handsome and commodious stand was erected for the accommodation of the charity children, of whom about 1800 were assembled to witness the arrival of her Majesty. This, likewise, was decorated with evergreens and flags, and bore on the front a handsome crown, formed of variegated lamps, with the device "V. A." beside it, and on one side the inscription, "Welcome Queen Victoria to the Town of Buckingham," and on the other, "God bless Queen Victoria."

In the Market square was erected another triumphal arch, composed, like the others, of evergreens, and adorned with flowers, union jacks, and flags of various descriptions. In front there was also inscribed, "Britain's Pride," in bold characters. Here, also, the houses, which are generally of a superior description to the preceding ones, were decorated with proportionate splendour.

The Rev. Mr. Long's house was profusely hung with variegated lamps, forming, among others, the inscription, "God save the Queen and hers." The doors and windows of this mansion were also elegantly decorated. Other houses near were hung with laurel and variegated lamps, with the device, "Victoria, honoured by all Nations."

The White Hart Inn, a little further up, exhibited flags on the roof and at all the windows, and variegated lamps, with the inscription, "May God preserve and bless our Gracious Queen and her Royal Consort."

ARCH AT THE ENTRANCE INTO BUCKINGHAM.

The Mayor said—"May it please your Majesty to accept this mace, which I, as Mayor of this ancient and loyal borough, humbly present in dutiful submission to your Majesty's Royal prerogative and authority."

To this the Queen replied, returning the mace, "Mr. Mayor, I beg you will keep it. I am much gratified with my reception in this borough."

The large Engraving at page 40 represents this moment ceremonial.

The cheers of the people, who filled the market-place in masses, were deafening

The ceremony over, the Royal party passed at a slow pace round by the Town-hall—an interesting old pile of building—which was elaborately decorated with flags and evergreens, and prepared for illumination at night with inscriptions "God save the Queen and Prince Albert," "V.A.;" "P.A.;" also two large stars and two devices in the shape of festoons, which were also to be illuminated. The front of the Town-hall, with a flag waving from the roof and many others from the windows, presented a very animated appearance.

Passing the market place, the main street of Buckingham, with a slight ascent, turns to the right. At the corner of this turn was another triumphal arch, and beyond that on the right hand side, the "Cobham Arms" Hotel, the head quarters of the Yeomanry, was profusely decorated and prepared for illumination at night. On either side of the way the houses were adorned with devices, flags, evergreens, &c. Among these were two large houses, one on the right, known as the house where Charles II. slept when he visited Stowe, and one on the left, where Oliver Cromwell also slept when he made a visitation in these parts. At a few yards further on there was another arch and three platforms, tastefully ornamented, filled with spectators of both sexes, who cheered her Majesty most enthusiastically as she passed

The Royal *cortège* went through the town at a foot pace, headed by the procession formed to receive her Majesty, in the following order:—

Detachment of Yeomanry.
Superintendent of Borough Police.
Six Special Constables. Six Special Constables.
The Band.
The Gentry and Clergy of the County (two and two).
The Inhabitants of Buckingham (two and two).
Officers of the Corporation.
Sir Thomas Fremantle and Sir John Chetwode, Members for the Borough.
Mr. Caledon G. Dupre, M.P. for the County, and Sir Harry Verney.
The Town Council (two and two).
The Aldermen (two and two).

The Borough Magistrates.		Clerk of the Peace.
Policeman.	Cushion Bearer.	Policeman.
Policeman.	Mace Bearer.	Policeman.
Town Clerk.	The Mayor.	Chaplain.

Her Majesty's Carriage, succeeded by another Royal Carriage containing the Members of the Suite.

The Procession being closed by the Lodges of various Local Societies.

It is scarcely necessary to add that her Majesty's reception as she passed through the town was most enthusiastic. The loyalty of the people was exhibited in every possible manner, and both her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the same most condescendingly.

The second Engraving at page 40 shows the Royal party quitting the town.

THE ARRIVAL AT STOWE.

On entering his grace's domain, her Majesty was greeted by a Royal salute fired by the party of Bucks Artillery Yeomanry there stationed. Near the mansion the road was lined by between 400 and 500 of his grace's tenantry on horseback, all of whom wore scarlet rosettes, and received her Majesty with the most enthusiastic cheers. Before the garden front of the mansion were assembled about 500 labourers employed in the several parishes belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, all of whom wore their best smock-frocks, and had in their hats green ribands, inscribed "God save the Queen." These were all arranged in the simicircle formed by the pavilion in this front of the mansion. The centre was occupied by the 4th troop of the Bucks Hussar Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Captain Robarts, who will constitute her Majesty's guard of honour during her visit. The Royal salute which announced her Majesty's arrival on the domain being heard at Stowe, the Royal standard was immediately hoisted on the mansion. At length the Royal *cortège* arrived, and the Bucks Yeomanry, which preceded it, having instantly joined, Captain Robarts' troop fell in with them in the most efficient and soldierlike manner, and presented arms. At the same time the Bucks Yeomanry band, stationed in front of the house, struck up "God save the Queen," and a tremendous shout of welcome was given by the assembled tenantry and labourers

On alighting, her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the steps leading to the house by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, the Lady Anna Grenville, and other members of his grace's family. Her Majesty and the Prince shook hands cordially with their noble hosts, who immediately ushered them into the marble saloon, where her Majesty received and shook hands with the rest of his grace's family and several of his distinguished visitors. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and in the best spirits. Her Majesty wore a black velvet dress and tunic, and a white silk bonnet with lilac flowers. Prince Albert was dressed in plain black clothes. Before proceeding to her private apartments her Majesty expressed to his grace a desire to witness the interesting spectacle afforded by the presence and arrangement of the yeomanry and labourers in front of the mansion, and was accordingly attended by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham to the corridor of the pavilion for that purpose; and truly her Majesty could scarcely have witnessed a more interesting spectacle, or had met with a reception more grateful to her feelings than when these fine fellows (as if their voices were re-invigorated by the Royal presence) again commenced shouting and waving their hats enthusiastically, to demonstrate their unswerving attachment to their Sovereign. Her Majesty and Prince Albert acknowledged their loyalty in the most condescending manner, and then returned to the house and retired to their apartments. Immediately afterwards his grace's tenantry returned to Buckingham, where a handsome dinner was provided for them at the duke's expense, under the superintendence of Mr. Beard, his grace's land steward. The labourers afterwards dispersed, and proceeded to their respective parishes, in each of which a substantial repast was likewise provided for them by his grace's liberality. In addition to this, each man received a crown from his grace, which thereby enabled them to enjoy the presence of their Sovereign without suffering any loss from the consequent cessation of their daily labour

The dinner party consisted, besides her Majesty and the Prince, of the Duchess of Buckingham, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord and Lady Delaware, Lord and Lady Jersey, the Marchioness of Douro, Lord Nugent, Lord and Lady Orkney, Lady Peel, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Miss Kerr, Lady Mary West, Lady Clementina Villiers, Lady Anna Grenville, the Marquis of Chandos, the Marquis of Breadalbane, General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Sir James Graham, Dr. Buckland, Captain Carrington, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Smith (the Duke's librarian), Lord and Lady Southampton, Sir Thomas Aubrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Robarts.

A public dinner took place in the evening at the Cobham Arms Hotel, to

LORD COBHAM'S PILLAR, AT STOWE.

At the Guildhall great preparations had been made to do honour to this great occasion. The Royal standard was hoisted on the roof, and floated magestically over the building. Flowers, too, and evergreens, were wreathed around the principal entrance and the windows, and in front of the building was hung in variegated lamps the words "God save the Queen and the Prince," with a splendid crown and stars, and "V. R." and "P. A." as devices At West-street was another beautiful arch, decorated in a similar manner to the preceding ones, and surmounted with a handsome crown of evergreens and flowers. This also bore the inscription "Long Live the Queen." In Hyde-lane, scaffolding was erected, and beautifully decorated, which was occupied by spectators, who consisted chiefly of the *élite* of the town and its vicinity. At New Inn there was also another triumphal arch, bearing the family banners, after which the visitor came to the beautiful Corinthian arch, on which was hoisted a handsome flag bearing the Buckingham arms, and might see before him the garden front of the magnificent mansion.

But the spectacle at Buckingham was not confined to triumphal arches and decorated mansions; its streets, at an early hour, were filled with persons hurrying to and fro in the work of preparation. Bands of rustics in their holiday attire came flocking in, and began to amuse themselves by gazing wonderingly around them. The fine and manly fellows who compose the Bucks Yeomanry began to appear in the picturesque and handsome costume of their regiment. Bands of music stationed here and there ever and anon struck up their liveliest strains. Special constables, with their formidable staves, and cards in their hats, assembled at the gaol, each looking as if upon his single exertions depended, for that day at least, the peace of our Sovereign Lady; and here, also, were crowds of little boys, who gave open testimony that they were resolved to break it, at least as far as it could be done by the discordant notes of their most loyal voices.

About noon, the Mayor, Henry Smith, Esq., with the Aldermen, Common Council, and gentry of the town, assembled at the Guildhall, and also a great number of the principal inhabitants. At noon, also, all shops and offices were closed, and business of every kind was suspended. At the same time all the streets and other thoroughfares communicating with the line of procession were closed, and no vehicles or horsemen allowed to remain in them About three o'clock the public procession intended to escort her Majesty through the town was formed, and proceeded to the triumphal arch at the boundary of the town to meet her Majesty. The Mayor and Corporation were attired in their official robes, and were attended by their officers, bearing the mace, sword, and other official insignia. The clergy also wore their robes, and each gentleman in the procession wore a scarlet rosette. The members of the various benevolent and other societies also wore their respective decorations.

In the market-place the ceremony of delivering up the corporate insignia of the town was performed. The Mayor, Mr. Henry Smith, advanced to the carriage in which her Majesty and the Prince were, and tendered to the Queen the mace on a cushion.

ARCH IN [illegible] KINGHAM

celebrate the Royal visit of her Majesty, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to the town of Buckingham. Mr. Henry Smith, Mayor of the borough, occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Thomas Fremantle, and Sir John Chetwode, the Borough Members; Mr. Caledon G. Dupré, one of the County Members; Sir Harry Verney, Captain Fremantle, the borough Aldermen, and all the principal residents in the town

The health of her Majesty and the other members of the Royal family was drank with the greatest enthusiasm, the same compliment being paid to the various members of the house of Grenville

THE ILLUMINATIONS

Stowe House was brilliantly illuminated in front of the north wing, on the portico over the grand entrance, with the words "God save the Queen" on a large *tableau*, encircled with crimson lamps. On the right and left were the initials of her Majesty and Prince Albert, "V. R. and P. A.," encircled with laurels, and headed with a large regal crown—an extensive and splendid design—one large *tableau*.

At Buckingham the principal designs were —

Mr. Smith (the Mayor), large Crown and V. A.

Rev. J. L. Long, large Crown, and "God save the Queen and Here."

Mr. Hearn, large Crown, encircled with laurels, V. A., two Stars, and festoons.

Captain Dews, large Crown and Star, and the portico, with columns in front.

Mr. Swain, Cobham Arms Inn, Crown and Star, V. A., and plume of feathers.

Messrs. Salmon and Haslop, Crown, V. A., and two plumes of feathers.

Mr. King, Vivat Regina, large Star, and P.A.

Mr. Nelson, large Star and V.A.

Mrs Gray, Star and V.A.

The officers of the Yeomanry Bucks Hussars illuminated the left wing of the Cobham Arms Inn (their mess-room), with a large Crown and V.A., encircled with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

Mr Harrison, White Hart Inn, Crown, V.A., and Plume.

Messrs. Bradford and Harrison, Crown, V.A., and two Stars.

Mrs Smithson, Crown and V.A.

Misses Thomas, large V.A.

Mrs. Chapin, Crown and Festoons.

Mr. Seaton, Star.

Mr. Bennett, Star.

Mr. Freeman, Star.

In one part of the town there appeared in gigantic letters, "God bless Queen Victoria *and here.*" Many of the houses bore inscriptions of a loyal character.

The illuminations at Stowe House, and the majority of the houses in the town of Buckingham were by Mr. Henke, of Great Portland-street.

It is understood that her Majesty's visit will be comparatively private. The number of guests in the house, exclusive of the family of the noble host, will not exceed twenty four or twenty-five.

It is intended to present the following address from the inhabitants of Buckingham to her Majesty and Prince Albert :—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the borough of Buckingham.

"May it please your Majesty—We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, most gratefully avail ourselves of your Majesty's auspicious presence amongst us to offer the expression of devoted loyalty and attachment which we at all times feel towards your Majesty.

"We trust your Majesty will believe that any expressions we might use would very inadequately convey the deep sense we entertain of your Majesty's condescension in thus adding your Majesty's name to those of your Royal predecessors and other august personages who have visited this ancient and loyal borough.

"We most earnestly pray that, under the protection of Divine Providence, continued and increased blessings may be shed upon your Majesty's Royal Consort that your Majesty's reign may be distinguished by the glory and undisturbed prosperity of this great country; and that your Majesty may be visited with every personal and domestic blessing, and long preserved for the especial benefit and happiness of these realms.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 15th day of January, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign."

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT

"The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the Borough of Buckingham.

"May it please your Royal Highness—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of this ancient and loyal borough, most joyfully tender to your Royal Highness our profound respect, and hail with the most heartfelt pleasure your Royal Highness's appearance amongst us. The intimate ties which unite your Royal Highness with the happiness of our beloved Queen, and the future prosperity of the nation, encourage us to call forth our most earnest prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare, and we trust that your Royal Highness may receive every blessing which Divine Providence can bestow, and may long continue to be an ornament to these realms.

"Given under the common seal of the said borough, the 15th day of January, in the eighth year of her Majesty's reign."

THE MANSION OF STOWE.

Upon the present occasion a description of the noble and splendid residence of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers. The mansion of Stowe is of vast dimensions and noble construction. The principal rooms form one long suite, opening into each other, and crowded with the most gorgeous fittings, and articles of taste, richness and luxury. The suite of apartments especially dedicated for the service of her Majesty are on the eastern side of the mansion. They consist chiefly of the rooms called the Rembrandt-room, the breakfast and small dining parlour, the sate-library, the library, the music-room, the state drawing room, the state dining room, the state dressing room, the state bed-chamber and the state closet. The room appropriated for the Royal bed-room is the Rembrandt-room, so called from the celebrated collection of the works of that great master. Besides these, and among the many other things equally worthy of notice, are the curtains and covers of the chairs and sofas of China silk, worked in silver on a yellow ground. In the centre of the ceiling is a painting by Valdre, of Venus at her toilet. The furniture of this room is principally of marqueterie. Two very magnificent cabinets, with drawers and secret springs, are elaborately inlaid with ivory, mother-o'-pearl, and coloured woods, representing landscapes, figures, birds, &c.; they are mounted in ormolu, and in the centre of one of them is a beautiful painting in silver gilt, of a bacchanalian subject.

There are two other cabinets of marqueterie, and a clock of the same, with ornaments in ormolu; it stands about 10 feet high, and was formerly in the Palace at Versailles.

On the sofa-table, which is also of marqueterie, are candelabra in ormolu, and an inkstand with miniature mosaics.

One of the carved and gilt tables has a beautiful slab of malachite, and on others are *dejeunés* of old Dresden china; the chimney piece is of Italian white and variegated marble, and on it, and in other parts of the room, are some specimens of elaborately painted vases, in Worcester porcelain.

The magnificent carved and gilt frame which encloses the glass between the windows came from the Doge's Palace at Venice.

In the angles of the room are carved and gilt tripods for lights, &c.

The bedroom, where the royal visitors will repose, is a noble room, of great height, and solemn yet not sombre hue. The state bed is, we believe, the same as was constructed in 1795 for Frederick, Prince of Wales, and not but occupied in 1805 by his Majesty George the Fourth. The pillars at each corner of this unique and gorgeous bed are fluted and richly gilt, and support a crimson canopy elaborately carved and burnished with gold, and bearing a splendid gilded plume upon its apex. The hangings at the head are of crimson, and those around it of yellow silk damask. The counterpane is of satin, and bears, upon a ground chiefly of a maroon colour, embroidered flowers of exquisite device and workmanship. This room, with all the Royal apartments, is also further adorned with the richest and most magnificent carpets, in the state drawing-room the walls are yellow, the ceiling white and gold, and in the state dressing-room the walls are yellow, the ceiling white and gold, and in the state bed-chamber, corresponding with girandoles of the same, placed in different parts of the room. In the centre of the chimney piece, which is of Italian white marble, is an antique tablet, in bas relief, of oriental alabaster, representing the emblems of a sacrifice to Bacchus, in the frieze are oval compartments, with fauns gazing in a fountain. The pilasters and part of the entablature, are of porphyry. On the chimney piece stands a clock, supported by figures, in biscuit porcelain, on a base of white statuary marble, and ormolu ornaments, made by Valliamy

The furniture of this room consists of very elaborately carved and gilt chairs and sofa, covered with crimson velvet, which were formerly in the Doge's Palace at Venice; from whence were also brought the magnificent frame which incloses the picture of the Sybil, by Domenichino, and the elegant pier tables which stand on each side of the fireplace, being slabs of green marble, supported by boys and dolphins, in a very bold style of carving and richly gilt.

Opposite the sofa is a small table, supporting part of the very beautiful inlaid marble pavement, from the baths of Titus, at Rome, brought from thence by the Marquis of Chandos.

Her Majesty's dressing-room, generally called the green drawing-room, is a gorgeous apartment, the prevailing colour of its adornments being white and gold. The walls are studded with pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools. There are precious gems by Teniers, Ostade, Cuyp, Wouvermans, &c. Then come, all opening into each other, the small library, intended for her Majesty's private drawing-room, the great library, rich with gilded volumes; and the banqueting-room. The prevailing colour of these rooms are white and gold. Nothing can be imagined more gorgeous than the general effect; the blaze of gilding is dazzling, and the profusion of articles of furniture and luxury, apparently all satin and gold, the lavish display of every species of artistic curiosity, carved in fair marble, traced on paper or canvass, or moulded in the precious metals, absolutely wearies and perplexes the senses.

Upon the walls you gaze upon pictures of world-wide renown. There is the beaming tenderness of Carlo Dolci—the faultless outlines and transparent colouring of Correggio—Raphael's divine grace—and Poussin's learned combinations—the glorious flesh of the somewhat earthly fancy of Rubens—the gold gems portraits of Vandyke, instinct with almost breathing life—the sunny skies of Claude, with the tempted dreams of his loved Mediterranean City, with his glowing sunsets—the drinking boors of Teniers—and the gloomy caverns and dreary thickets of Salvator Rosa. Again, we have the tapestry of old—full of quaint imagery—symbols, and fauns, and monsters, and the gods of the old divinity of Greece—all mingled together in these strange phantasmagorie groupings and assemblages which flowed so readily from the fancies of old tapestry workers. And the arts and luxury of all nations and ages have been laid under contribution to furnish forth the fittings of these splendid apartments. There are carpets glowing from the looms of Persia; hangings which once adorned the marble palaces of Venetian statesmen; porcelain and rich quaint rich gildings and carvings, which might have graced the *salles* of Louis Quatorze; vases in marble and in bronze, relics from classic Italy, recovered from ancient sepulchres and ruins; rich stuffs, spangled and glittering, the spoils of Tippoo Saib, and other fallen Eastern warriors; and near them, and not contrasting unfavourably with their richness, specimens of the industry and skill in ornamental wearing of Holland and the Low Countries. All this—the mingled contents of a picture gallery and a museum—is so skillfully blended with articles of ordinary use, and formed so as to be in strict keeping with the more purely artistic decorations of the apartments, make up a glorious *coup d'œil*, as rich as it is varied. The display of plate in the banqueting hall is also very magnificent. Enormous gold and silver vases, candelabra, wine coolers, cups, salvers, pergnes, &c. Among these a really magnificent piece of plate, allegorical of the cause of agriculture, with delicately modelled figures, representing various rural objects, persons, and amusements. This, which stood in the middle of the table, was presented by the county of Buckingham to the Duke, as a testimonial of confidence and respect

The Duchess's drawing-room, as it is called, with its boudoirs, and the apartments near it, are fitted up in a darker and graver style, but with the same profusion of luxury and richness.

The rooms usually allotted to Prince Albert are also extremely rich, and full of articles of artistic curiosity and value.

THURSDAY EVENING

Her Majesty retired to rest last night about eleven o'clock, and rose at eight this morning. Her Majesty and Prince Albert breakfasted together in their private apartments, and at nine o'clock attended prayers in the family chapel. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, one of his grace's chaplains, officiated. After divine service, Prince Albert walked for a short time, and then, in the grounds, but, the weather not being very favourable, soon returned to the mansion. About eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded to shoot in the preserves, called Guernsey Hill and Paper Mill Spinney.

The shooting party consisted of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Jersey, Marquis of Chandos, Earl Delaware, Sir F. Graham, Mr. G. Anson, and Colonel Bouverie. Prince Albert, the Duke of Buckingham, and Sir R. Peel proceeded to the preserves in an open carriage; the rest of the distinguished party walked. The sport was of the best description. The produce in two hours only, during which it lasted, was upwards of 200 hares and 100 pheasants. Of these, it was stated, his Royal Highness Prince Albert shot 114 hares, 39 pheasants, and also 1 snipe. The party returned to the mansion at half-past one o'clock. His grace has ordered the game to be liberally distributed.

Towards noon, the day, which had been gloomy in the morning, became much finer, and soon afterwards the sun shone forth cheerfully. Her Majesty accordingly availed herself, after lunch, of the opportunity thus afforded of visiting the gardens near the mansion, and the various grottoes and temples which are contained in them. Among these may be mentioned the celebrated Temple of British Worthies, described by Kent, and containing in niches busts, on the one side, of Pope, Sir Thomas Gresham, Inigo Jones, Milton, Shakspeare, Locke, Newton, and Bacon; and on the other King Alfred, the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William the Third, Sir W. Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Hampden, and Sir J. Barnard. Besides these there is the temple of Ancient Virtue, containing full-length statues of Lycurgus, Socrates, Homer, and Epaminondas. In another part of the grounds is the Queen's Building, originally designed by Kent, and decorated by George Marquis of Buckingham to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. Another temple is called the Temple of Concord and Victory, which is a large building in the style of the Monument, Gothic Temple, which is a large building in the style of the Monument, Gothic Temple, which is a large building in the style of the Monument, and adorned inside by a collection of old painted glass, and a great variety of armorial bearings, which are very finely executed. The tower affords a very extensive view around the country. There is also the temple sacred to Friendship, in the architecture of the Tuscan order, containing busts in white marble of Richard Viscount Cobham, and the political party of which he was a member—viz., Frederick Prince of Wales, and Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst; Richard Grenville, afterwards Earl Temple, William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; and George, afterwards Lord Lyttelton. Her Majesty proceeded through the grounds on foot, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, and a party of nearly twenty of their graces' distinguished visitors.

Immediately before the departure above alluded to were presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the High Sheriff of the county.

During and after dinner the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards performed in an adjoining chamber.

The town of Buckingham still continues to display every token of festivity.

Wherever the Royal party are seen, they are enthusiastically cheered by the people

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We are, this week, compelled, by want of space, to confine our Illustration to the exterior of the princely palace of Stowe. The first engraving, at page 41, shows—

The Corinthian Arch, or Gateway, to the Gardens and Park.

This magnificent structure is 60 feet high, and 60 feet wide. From thence appears the *Garden Front* of the mansion. The ornamented buildings in the grounds display great taste. One of the most prominent of these tributes is a Rostral Column, erected by Lord Cobham, in honour of his nephew (Captain Thomas Grenville), who was mortally wounded in an engagement between the French and the fleet of Admiral Anson. The column is surmounted by a figure of Heroic Poetry, who holds in her hand a scroll bearing—

"Non nisi grandia canto."

"Heroic deeds alone my theme."

Upon the plinth, and on the pedestal, too, are inscriptions.

Next week, we shall present to our readers several very interesting *interior* views of Stowe House; but we avail ourselves of the present opportunity of returning our grateful acknowledgments to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, for his kind permission to our artist, Mr. Landells, to make the requisite drawings.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO STOWE.—COUNTY MEETING AT AYLESBURY.

In anticipation of this auspicious event, a county meeting was held on Saturday last, at the County hall, Aylesbury, pursuant to a notice issued by the High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, Mr. John Barnes, in conformity with a requisition signed by several noblemen and gentlemen of the county for the purpose of presenting an address to her Majesty on her visit to the county. There were present on the occasion—Lord Carrington (the Lord-Lieutenant), the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the High Sheriff, the Marquis of Chandos, Lord Nugent, Sir H. Verney, Sir T. Fremantle, Mr. G. G. Du Pre, M.P., the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, Mr. J. P. Deering, the Rev. John Harrison, and many other influential gentlemen

The High Sheriff took the chair, and the business of the meeting was opened by the Under Sheriff reading the requisition.

Lord Carrington (the Lord-Lieutenant) then rose, and in a loyal speech proposed the address, which, being read, was seconded by Mr. Du Pre, M.P. for the county

Sir T. D. Aubrey moved, and the Hon. C. C. Cavendish seconded, that the High Sheriff should sign the address on behalf of the county, and present it to her Majesty.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos proposed a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, which was seconded by Sir T. F. Fremantle; and the meeting broke up.

PEN-AND-INK DRAWING. Mr. Minasi, has just completed a most elaborate pen-and-ink copy of Wilkie's celebrated picture of "The Penny Wedding." In the transcript, since Mr. Minasi has varied a few of the effects. The drawing is an oval, 43 by 35 inches, and the very nice finish reminds one of Wollett's engraving.

We hear that Mr. Pritchard, late British Consul at Tahiti, has just sailed, as a missionary, for the populous group of the Samoas, or Navigators' Islands. The group, which comprises the islands of Upolu, Savaii, Tutuila, Manono, &c., is situated nearly due north to the west of the Tahitian and Society Islands, and east of the Fiji Islands. The population is about 50,000, whilst that of Tahiti and the Society Islands is only 20,000, of the Marquesas 15,000, and of the Harvey Islands 10,000

The *Detroit Advertiser* gives some information in regard to Strongwind, one of the Ojibbeway Indians, who, it will be remembered, married an English girl in London That paper says:—"We recently saw this Indian with his fashionable wife at her stores, purchasing articles for housekeeping. She is very pretty, stylish, *petite* Englishwoman. He is a coarse, awkward, stupid, and boorish looking man. She seemed to treat her spouse in rather a schoolmistress-like manner, and was vastly amused at his ignorance of the use of the various articles. He put no objections to the purchase of anything that did not meet his savage notions, and seemed to doubt the necessity of having earthen plates. She managed the savage pretty well."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 19.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—American Independence, 1776.
TUESDAY, 21.—St. Agnes.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Mahomedan era, 1261.
THURSDAY, 23.—Full Moon.
FRIDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.
SATURDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ensuing Jan 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m	M. h m	A. h m
1 0	1 30	2 0	2 42	3 0	3 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*C. P. D.*"—*A Savings' Bank.*

"*A Bristol Chanter*" *is anxious to learn in what musical key the bells of Exeter Cathedral are set.*

"*F. T. H.,*" *Holsworthy, is thanked for the improvement in Atmospheric Railways; which we have not room to insert.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Bristol, will, perhaps, favour us with a sketch of the watering-place referred to.*

"*B. D. H.*"—*No.*

"*G. G.*" *Bewdley, should address a letter to Mr. Dircks, King William-street City*

"*Alpha.*"—*Certainly not.*

"*J. E. B.*" *is thanked for the suggestions.*

"*M. R. F.,*" *Camberwell, should see our journal of last week*

"*R. P.*"—*Books are not considered household furniture in Policies of Insurance.*

"*G. B. J.*"—*It is not in fault.*

"*A. T. M.*"—*We occasionally give portraits of eminent musical composers.*

"*P. P.*" *Penrith.—The charge per quarter, if paid in advance, is 6s. 6d.*

"*T. J.,*" *Mickham, should write to Lloyd's*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A Letter Writer,*" *published by Tyas, Paternoster row.*

"*A Regular Subscriber*"—*Mrs. Shelley is the author of "Frankenstein."*

"*L.*" *The North American Mails are made up on the 3rd and 18th monthly, except during Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, when only on the 3rd of each month.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Maidstone.—We cannot admit the repetition.*

"*I to T*" *should read Shakspeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."*

"*J. H.,*" *Bloomfield.—The address to Regent-street, Piccadilly. Messrs. Watkins and Hill will, probably, reply to our correspondent's second question.*

"*A Sleafordian*" *should apply to the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is entitled to his pension as Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

"*J. E. A.*" *We know nothing of the company in question.*

"*Alice Hawthorn,*" *Manchester.—The statement that Alice Hawthorn had been sold to Baron Nieumann was correct at the time it was made. We cannot tell what has since occurred*

"*A Subscriber*" *should write to the Secretary of the School of Design, Somerset House.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The engravings which appeared originally in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *can only be had in that journal.*

"*J. C. H.*"—*It is only requisite for players to obtain the sanction of a Mayor or other Magistrate*

"*Danum.*"—*Hunt's Exemplars of Tudor Architecture.*"

"*T. S.*" *should write to Mr Alderman Faweathet, Lancaster-place, Strand, respecting the Diseased Needlewomen's Society*

"*P. O.*"—*We can say nothing in favour of the works in question.*

"*Paul Jacklin*" *is correct.*

Erratum in the Key to the Panorama of London and the Thames.—*No. 233 should be St. James's Church, Bermondsey—not Trinity Church*

Acknowledgments, with thanks, from Yorkshire—The Thames, by C. L. A. R. A., The General Postman's Address, by F. W. F.; Lines on the Panorama.

THE LARGE PRINT.

*** In reply to several letters complaining of the non-delivery of the Large Print, the writers should, in each case, apply to the person who receives their subscriptions. Not a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 11, was sent from the Office without the Print, Gratis.

☞ *We accidentally omitted to state in the Supplement, that Mr. Whitlock has published Fifty Outline Drawings for the Large Print.*

The Print can be cut in half, lengthwise, and joined at the point denoted by the numbers in the Key.

All Persons commencing their subscription with the present year will be entitled to the Print.

The charges for mounting and framing the Large Print, by Mr. Moore, Upper St. Martin's lane, are as follow :—

Stretched on Canvas, Mounted, and Varnished, in Black Frame	..	8s. 0d.
Ditto, ditto, in Gilt Frame	..	12 0
Ditto	..	6 0
On Rollers, Varnished	..	7 6
Long Frames, extra	..	4 0

"*A Six Months' Subscriber.*"—*The Print may be mounted on fine linen, and scraption with the utmost neatness.*

"*James Smyth,*" *Beverley, is entitled to the Print.*

"*A Subscriber*" *may send our Large Print, like any newspaper, by post, to Ireland, or elsewhere.*

"*A Soldier of the Garrison*" *should send 6s. 6d. to our office.*

"*One Anxious*" *and "Nonsuch," Huntingdon, should commence their subscription with the present year.*

"*A. G.,*" *Peebles, is thanked for his suggestions.*

"*W. L. Y.,* a *subscriber from the first, who wishes for an extra copy of the Print, must commence with this year; as must also "J. M.," Halifax*

*** Volume V. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, price 18s., bound in cloth, gilt edges. May be had of all booksellers, and at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1845.

A REVOLUTION in the States of South America is so common an occurrence that it scarcely excites attention, in some of them one a month is about the average; the intelligence of a revolution in Mexico, therefore, brought this week, by the Acadia, is not surprising. It derives, however, a certain kind of interest from the present position of affairs between Mexico and Texas, and Texas and the United States. The movement has thrown Santa Anna from his post of Dictator, by a series of *pronunciamentos*, something in the style of those which drove Espartero from Spain. Santa Anna commanded the Mexican Forces in the war with Texas, and from his position as the General in Chief, appears to have arisen his present difficulty. One of the articles of the Mexican Constitution provides that the President cannot, in person, command the armed force, either by land or sea, without the permission of the Congress. This permission Santa Anna neither sought nor obtained, but took it as a matter of course, thus violating the Constitution and offending the party that supports it. For some time all was doubt and uncertainty, for, had the army declared unanimously in his favour, he would have been strong enough to have crushed the constitutional party, and to have made himself master of the country. But the army failed him; a part of it only gave him an unconditional support; he may recover himself by some unforseen chance, but the accounts give state that this is unlikely, as public opinion, which counts for something even in Mexico, is against him. The journals forebode that he will have to yield to the storm, and if he escapes with his life, it must be by a quick flight to the United States, by way of Tampico, or to the provinces South of Mexico, by way of the Pacific. In the meantime the fate of all fallen ministers has overtaken him; his name is insulted in the very places and by the very men who, when he was supreme, the most servilely obeyed him. His statue, that was placed in the theatre, has been broken to pieces, and another of bronze, that stood in the market-place, had to be privately removed; *sic transit!*—one more to the many thousand instances the world has seen of the same ambition and a similar end to it. It is satisfactory to learn that the revolution has been a bloodless one; perhaps the word revolution is scarcely the right one to apply to such an occurrence in that part of the world. In the Euro-

penn sense it is a national revolt, the rising of a whole people, who change a dynasty of rulers or altogether expel it. In the Mexican and other states of South America it means little more than a change of parties, and in that sense we might as well call a majority gained by the Opposition here over the Ministry, a revolution also.

While these scenes are being acted in Mexico, Texas, released from the yoke of military dictators, which is all the government she would ever have got from Mexico, is "progressing," and that favourably. The annual message of President Houston was sent in to the Texan Congress on the 5th of December. He states that the connections of the republic with the states of Europe have increased during the past year, particularly by treaties of "amity, navigation, and commerce with some of the German States." In speaking of her relations with France and America, he hints at the subject now of so much interest—her independent existence; the President has the fullest confidence in both France and England, allowing the Republic to—do just as it pleases; he says—

The Governments of Great Britain and France still maintain towards us those sentiments of friendship and good feeling which have ever marked their intercourse with us, and which it should continue to be our studious care, by every proper manifestation on our part, to strengthen and reciprocate. There is no ground to suspect that the late agitation of international questions between this Republic and that of the United States has, in any degree, abated their desire for our continued prosperity and independence, or caused them to relax their good offices to bring about the speedy and honourable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. That they should evince anxiety for our separate existence, and permanent independence as a nation, is not only natural, but entirely commendable. They will never require of us, I am fully assured, any sacrifice of honour or interest; and if they did, we should be quite free, as I am certain we should be ready, to refuse it.

The financial and trading affairs of Texas seem prosperous enough, the revenue equalling the expenditure; the greatest subject of complaint

PRESENTATION OF THE MACE TO HER MAJESTY, AT BUCKINGHAM.

HER MAJESTY LEAVING BUCKINGHAM.

THE GRAND CORINTHIAN ARCH AT STOWE.

STOWE—THE GARDEN FRONT.

OUR COMMENTARIES OF THE WEEK,

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Events do not thicken fast enough for us. In times when Parliament is at a stand-still—as it is to say, when it is not sitting; when the dear divine Opera is closed, and reareth its inhospitable grandeur at the foot of the Haymarket,

Mourning so gloumly
The absence of Lumley—

when the spirit of dulness is *in* town, and the spirit of fashion is *out*, it is a hard matter to pick up food for fun; and unless one meets with Sydney Smith, or Sir Peter Laurie, or a Clown out of one of the Pantomimes, good reasonable jokes are not get-atable! As we said before, events are *not* like hasty pudding, for they do not thicken.

What is, in fact, the real aspect of affairs in general?

In France the war of words has commenced, the battle of the orators is in full skirmish, the Chambers are open. Guizot and Molé are in tilt, and the Peers listen to the Minister with ears of ice! They say that nothing was ever known so cold as the atmosphere of the Chamber of Peers, or so hot as that of the Cabinet. It would seem that Ministers are unpopular, and Lords and Dukes are apathetic, and that the real cause thereof is the dislike of the grand nation to the documentary evidence that has just been published about Tahiti. The Gallic cock always sticks his spurs into a Minister if he is not allowed to crow over perfidious Albion. It appears to us that we all attach too much consequence to what other people are doing, and the paper war about Tahiti and Morocco was certainly one of the most air-blown bubbles of the dearest animal which we call a year. Our own tenacity, as well as that of the French, is quite open to squibbery. The ditty is quite right which cha.nteth -

Par exemple—we must make a row *out of doors*,
If de Joinville's a fancy to *shoot on the Moors*,
But *at home* we should never complain of his stock O,
If he wouldn't have *silk* but would *leather Morocco!*

So *Tahiti's* name half engenders a war,
And Fashion would give up *pomade for Pomare!*
But were we *at home*, the dark lady to see,
She might have who she liked now to take *tay or tea—Tahiti!*

And so on in chorus. Nevertheless, we hope Pritchard will get his tin of compensation, and that Molé will not beat Guizot, for just now he is about the best Minister in Europe.

Ireland beats France. Ireland always *was* the place for a shindy, and now the shindiggers have got quite among the priests. There is what we call no end of a row in the church there. The people are abusing the Pope as if he were at the head of Lord Cardigan's hussars instead of the church. There is no temperance in their abuse. The notion of a concordat had made them drunk, and they bring the contents of *Vat* and *Co.* to bear against the Pontiff himself! Dan is writing letters like mad—very respectful to the primate—but reserving a *prime hate* for him all the while—and in a holy fury against his holiness, who, he says, has nothing to do with repeal; and has no more business with anything *temporal*, than Father Mathew has with anything *spiritual*. By the way, how goes the Mathew subscription? There is upon our table the snatch of a glorious ballad upon the subject, with some allusion to the cold-water cure, as contemplated in England. We believe it was written upon Lord John Russell's taking the chair the other day at one of the *Anti-spiritual* meetings.

"We've seen some ruin—not *blue* ruin —
In Father Mathew's and undoing:
Who made pawnbrokers of mankind,
By leaving them his *pledge* behind!

Too soon found out gin's truant throng,
His *drink* too weak, his *pledge* too strong!

But now, of poverty to ease bim,
We've wed his sickly Temperance daughter
To all our national wealth of water,
And got up *public baths* to please him;
Where Ministers and Mothers—so gossiping rumour alleges—
May go and wipe away their *great*, and wash *their little* PLEDGES!"

So, hurrah for Public Bath! Father Mathew! Peel. O'Connell! the Pope and the Concordat!!!

Now, reader, can't you sing us a note of admiration?

Talking of notes, there is an advertisement from some learned professor running the round of the papers, saying that Messrs. Togood and Rogers' stolen notes have been committed to Memory! Would not the professor have been better employed in getting the thief committed to gaol?

So ho! So ho!

For fear the public should think we are alluding to Soho-square, we just "stop the pen" to write down the fact, that this is merely an exclamation.

So ho! So ho!
The Queen is at Stowe!

And all the country people are congratulating the Duke, or reading Shakspeare—staring at the triumphal arches, or shouting, "*So much for Buckingham!*"

The Royal Visit promises to be a very pleasant one, and the whole ceremony of the journey was magnificently arranged. The *Spinning* part of the business seems to have been the presentation of the village *Muse*, by the Mayor of the hamlet

Not Hamlet the jeweller—nor Hamlet the Dane—but the hamlet of Buckingham aforesaid; not, however, Buckingham the Duke, but Buckingham the village. It was curious to hear a returned transport in the crowd expressing a democratic indignation at the presentation ceremony.

"I say, Bill—aint it reyther *in-for-a-dig* for a Mayor to look like a *Mace Cone?*"

Another unusual and, indeed, rather unaccountable circumstance, deserves to be recorded,—the Mayor's name was Smith! It would appear, however, that her Majesty is not fond of spice, for when he presented it she desired him to "keep it himself"—probably thinking it might lend a flavour to his next Christmas pudding.—The Queen, however, expressed herself delighted with her reception.

English tourists in Paris appear to be thriving glorious; Macready at his benefit will have the opportunity of imitating poor departed Billy Abbott, by putting his hand upon his heart, and shouting "La Gloire de la France" to the bouquet-pelters of Paris—and after that to the Royalty of the Tuileries. It would appear, also, that literature is thriving both at home and abroad; for the Americans have sent Miss Jane Porter "on a easy chair," whereon to rest her literary limbs, should fatigue be consequent upon the prevailing mania that she should Miss Jane Porter be inclined to Polk—. Is there no uphol sterer, with a literary turn in his lathe, who will get up a Mesmeric Sofa for Miss Martineau. Let us see, how does the ballad-monger translate her letters to the Athenæum—how does he interpret what she means to achieve?

Animal magnetism is now so to prevail,
That no human inclination is ever hence to fail
By it, you can shut your mouth and open your door,
And is used to do before!
By it by stretching his hand, and raising his arm a little from the socket,
A young thief will draw your handkerchief out of your pocket!
By rapid passing his fingers across the face in blank,
A friend will draw your money—*not for you*—out of your bank.
Mesmerism, *by piercing a telescope to your face and keeping your eye ajar*,
Will *draw out the telescope*, and enable you to see *twice as far!*

Nay, according to Miss Martineau,
It's twice as strong as sartin O!

That when you've "kick'd the bucket," by tying a magnetic cord around you
mind, *this is no sell!*—
It will draw you *down after the end of the bucket*, and by that process make you *well!*

After which there seems very little use in continuing these Commentaries. With Miss Martineau animal magnetism has proved a decided Commentary of *Sense-her!*

FOREIGN POST NIGHTS.—It is well known to our commercial readers, that previous to the introduction of the penny postage, the Post office was opened on what were called foreign post nights, (Tuesdays and Fridays) till midnight, upon the payment of sixpence for each letter. When this plan came into operation, the postage was reduced by half an hour, and letters were only received up to half past eleven o'clock. It was, however, expressly stated that this limitation was only a temporary one, and that as soon as Mr. Rowland Hill's plan came into full operation, additional facilities would be given. So far from this being the case, however, a notice has been issued from the Post-office still further restricting the time when foreign letters may be posted on the Tuesdays and Fridays. After the 31st inst. the box is to close finally at half-past ten. Thus the penny postage plan will prove an inconvenience, at least in regard to foreign letters, so far as the mercantile classes are concerned, as just one hour and a half less time will be allowed for the postage of foreign letters than formerly.

THE MINSTREL'S CURSE.

(From the Germen of Uhland.)

By LEWIS FILMORE.

In olden time a Castle stood
All high an I stern to view,
That overlook'd the land as far as Goran's margin blue;
Fair, fragrant gardens grac'd it round, like wreaths with blossoms bright,
Where sparkling fountains upward sprang in Rainbow colour'd light.

There dwelt a Monarch proud, who call'd that fair domain his own,
Yet 'mid its Beauty much was one a sad and clouded Throne,
For all his soul was fierce with hate, rage on his glances rode
His speech was ever of the Scourge, and what he wrote was blood.

Toward that Castle's gate there came a noble Minstrel pair,
One with the gladsome eye of youth and one with time-touch'd hair;
The old man bore a lute, and rude a steel scarr'd mien prickly,
His young companion lightly step'd the courser's dusk beside.

And as they went, the old man said, "be ready now my Son;
Recall our ancient lay, and give Thy voice no rel est tone!
Be al, nar shall together joined of joy and pain to sing,
That we to-day may soothe to rest the steel-hearted King."

And soon the Minstrels stood within the lofty hall of state,
Where, on his throne, amid his court, the King in grandeur sate;
The King with wrath in beckon'd for the minstrels boldness light,
The Queen as soft and mild as beams the moon upon the night.

The old man struck the strings, and drew a tone of wondrous swell
That ever on the ear fell sweet in accent of deeper volume full,
And inwardly clear the young man's voice was heard in notes among,
Arising like the music wild of a spirit-anointed song.

They sang of Spring—of Love they sang—of the golden time of Youth—
Of Freedom, and the worth of Man—of Holiness and Truth;
They sang of all that thrills the heart with feelings mild and soft,
They sang of all the noble themes that raise man's soul aloft

The countless in a circle round, the air rife and just perfect—
The stern, cold warriors of the King, they knelt their God before!
The Queen, at once with softness mild a gentle joy expressed,
Unto the Minstrels threw the rose she wore upon her breast.

"Ye have seduced my knights, and now would ye my Queen beguile?"
The Monarch said, and shook his head with fiercer rage the while;
Then drew his sword and plunged it deep in the fair young Minstrel's heart,
Who rose, for this act of guilt to sing, a bloody storm doth part.

As by a storm dispersed, the guests fly scatter'd with alarm,
And the Minstrel youth breath'd out his last upon his master's arm,
Who wrapp'd a mantle round the corse, and plac'd it on his steed,
And bound it fast, and with it left that Castle stern with speed.

But at the Castle's lofty gate halted the stager grey,
And seized his harp that lay there prone from every harp away;
He dash'd it 'gainst a pillar's base that far the fragments flung,
And spake a Curse that harsh and loud in wild anathema rang.

"Woe be upon thee, House of Blood! in thee no more be found
The voice of song, of harp string's note, or minstrel's thrilling sound!
Nor ought but groans, and tread of slaves, and the gush of many tears,
Till Vengeance to a sleepless heap thy walls and towers wears!

Ye gardens that are now by me with rich delight of May,
That does but darker to mine eyes this gory trunk display
Ye all shall wither! Scream or shout is more shall through ye flow!
As o'er a many wilderness thou shalt o'er ye go!

Woe to thee, murderer! the curse the Minstrel can command!
Thy wealth an hour shall waste not, there's blood upon thy hand!
Thy name shall be forgotten in oblivion's starless night,
Shall perish like the evening cloud that melteth from the sight."

The Singer old the spoke no Ban, and Heaven has heard his call;
That Castle to the dust sank soon, with every tower and wall,
A relic of departed years, now shunned by every man,
But rent, and shattered that may be by the west breeze o'erthrown.

Around, instead of gardens fair, is waste and desert ground
No tree nor crats a shadow lies, no stream runs through the sand,
And Monarch's name no song preserves, no chronicle of verse
Lo!, dumb, forgotten; be it so! such is the MINSTREL'S CURSE!

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA. Part X. Bogue, Fleet-street.

The present number exhibits a portrait of Madlle. Falcon in the part of *La Jolie*. The head and face are sweetly executed, but the hands, particularly the left one, are badly placed and badly drawn. The illustrations are, however, with the text are, if possible, more beautiful than heretofore. It also contains an interesting account of the progress of the Italian Opera in England from the days of Handel to the present time, which will be read with attention, no doubt, by all true lovers of the Lyric Drama.

THE HEAD OF CHRIST. By M. PAUL DELAROCHE

There is no subject which either pen or pencil ought to approach with such timid reverence as that of the head of the Redeemer. Few artists have succeeded in imparting to it that divine expression of countenance, which, while it confesses it bears the sorrow and degradation of humanity, allows the Deity to shine through. Many have burlesqued its sacred character to a disgusting degree, and some others have pictured it after every clime and fashion. Sebastian del Piombo represented it as that of a Mulatto (full of mournful feeling nevertheless,), and Rembrandt in a variety of powerful but coarse expressions. The head, as imagined by M. Paul Delaroche, is most deficient in mind. There is considerable strength produced, although by weakly materials. The expression is more that of rebuke than mercy the forehead recedes too suddenly, and the animal predominates in the back part of that head.

"In which we learn there dwelt the double soul
Of God and man."

Altogether, however, it is a production of the highest order, and if coloured as well as well drawn, would be a greater honour to the French school.

MUSIC.

MUSIC HALL, STORE STREET.

Mr. Turner's fourteenth annual concert took place here on Wednesday evening. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Albertazzi, Miss Dolby, Mess C Fenton, Miss S. Chuny, Mrs. W. Cox, and Messrs. Harrison and Machin. The conductor was Mr L. Lee, the clever composer of the "Hebrew Melodies." The great feature of the night was a humourous new descriptive scene on the popular fairy tale and lyric drama of "Cinderella," by Mr. John Parry. It is full of telling points—the effect of the warning clock at the ball—the dignity of the baron the spite of the sisters—the good old crone, and the amorous Prince, are all happily seized upon, and transmuted into "very excellent mirth." It is brilliant by Albert Smith, to whom the public are indebted for "Fayre Rosamond," and the "Pelka Explained." It was completely successful. Mr. Turner gave the scene from "Der Freischutz" in excellent style. The room was crowded.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The terrible drama *Le Dame de St. Tropez*, which has caused such excitement in Paris, edited by Frederick Lemaitre, has already crossed the channel, and we believe that several translations are now lying at the different theatres. The piece has proved nearly as great a hit as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, but whether it will turn out to be, in London, better adapted to the theatres over the bridges, than any on this side. There are some powerful situations in the piece, which is understood to be partly taken from the affair of Madame Lafarge, but our audiences in this capital do not relish such strong seasoning, in dramatic concections, as those of the Boulevards

A burlesque upon "Antigone" is, we understand, in preparation for the Adelphi Theatre, by Messrs. Beckett and Lemon. A three-act drama, by Mr. Buckstone, was also read this week; and a farce, by Mr. Morton, has been accepted. Madame Celeste has been performing at Bristol, but returns this week to rehearse in the new piece there now in hand, as also parts for Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

The new theatre, opposite the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, will open next week. It is very spacious, and is to be called the Royal Standard Theatre. It has been built by Mr. Nelson Lee—the successor to Richardson, of "fair" celebrity and has an arena, as at Astley's, for equestrian performances, which can be filled with most of the others, at once removing the front part of the stage. The company has been drafted from the principal minor theatres of the metropolis.

At Covent Garden a new opera, by Mr Spires, called "Honesty," is in rehearsal, in which Mr. Vandenhoff and his daughter will appear. The last scene is to be one of great extent, representing Smithfield in the time of Queen Elizabeth, while Bartholomew Fair, Old St. Paul's, &c., in which the area of the whole of the Covent Garden stage will be displayed. "Antigone" has been played every evening, and the houses have been uniformly good; but the Easter holidays will interfere with most of the others, if decidedly "slow." However, it appears to draw money, and so we presume the end of the management is answered.

The term for which the Lyceum theatre was taken by the Keeleys, expires at Easter. Arrangements are pending to renew it; and if the offer be liberal, it is hoped that the proprietors will make any reasonable concession, rather than allow the former highly respectable, Old St. Pancras, to sink in position of being a fated establishment; more especially after the success which has attended the efforts of the present management to raise its fallen fortunes.

Miss Cushman, an American lady, who performs Meg Merrilies highly, is about to appear on our boards. She is mentioned as an actress of great talent, and singular versatility, being equally at home in comedy, tragedy, or musical burletta.

Letters from Italy state, that another sentence of the Military Commission sitting at Bologna was published in that city on the 23rd ult. Nineteen persons, among whom were several physicians, lawyers, or proprietors, implicated in the conspiracy of 1843, were brought to trial before that tribunal in the beginning of November Five were acquitted, and the fourteen others condemned to from five to fifteen years' imprisonment. M. Vichi, a proprietor, who was visited with the highest penalty, has been delivered into the hands of the Papal police by the Tuscan authorities.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"On fine days we rode a hunting."—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

Popular attention has of late been drawn to the policy of the Game Laws, by many grave occasions to which they have given rise. These laws are undoubtedly in worse odour at the present moment, than they ever were within our memory, although it is not easy to assign any reason for it. Because evil has come of attempts to infringe them, is certainly no evidence of their moral unfitness. This movement in opposition to them has been followed by the Horatian consequence—*dum vitant stulte vitia*—and wholesale slaughter has taken place of unoffending deer, and such "no quarter" among games and pheasants as might scandalise Robin Hood, were he in the flesh. Indeed, it is not improbable, that these ill-timed massacres of game, have added fuel to the poacher's fire; but, whatever the origin of the existing prejudice, something will no doubt come of it. We shall have great outpourings of parts of speech in Parliament, and public meetings—"pronunciamentos"—and the like, and haply an extension of the Game Bill of Rights. Perhaps we ought to be content with things as they are. A pheasant that costs the "grower" a guinea, may be had in Leadenhall market for three and sixpence, and for ourself we don't think *that's* to be growled at. Hereafter, however, it will be our province to write more minutely on this question; just now, we are about to give an example of the social benefits conferred by one of the *game-ocracy* country gentlemen, who, if he gives us the bane, certainly supplies also, a very pleasant antidote.

It is a bold thing to say, but one that few will be found to deny, that there is not a more popular country gentleman in Great Britain than the Duke of Beaufort—as Rob Roy said to Rashleigh Osbaldeston, there may be richer and more learned, but it will be news to us when we hear of a better or a truer patriot. The hunting establishment at Badminton, is among the most ancient in the kingdom, its blood has long been the most renowned. The Beaufort family is remarkable for high fame and power, vast muscle, and the absence of all unnecessary "temper." The pack is distinguished for uniformity of size, or leveiness, and performances which stand alone in the records of the chase. In 1839, it is stated that they had a burst, the joint blank distance being four miles and a half, which was done in *fourteen minutes*. It is good with a cold scent, and surpassing with a kindly one. William Long has had the whole direction of the department of the chase at Badminton for a long run of years, and a more efficient manager could not be found.

It is needless here to speak of the brilliant style in which his Grace of Beaufort turns out, or of his courtesy in the field; both are household axioms with all sportsmen. For some time, unfortunately, he was embroiled in that fertile source of fox hunting strife—the question of country—with Mr. Horlock. That has been set at rest, and the Beaufort hounds have now a territory worthy of their exploits. The stud is a noble one; an idea of the profuseness of horse-flesh may be gathered from the fact that his grace has been keen known to mount seventeen of his guests in one day. Most persons who have had experience of the Brighton road when there was a road to that second-hand metropolis in the best day, will remember how well his grace shone on the box; they will, therefore, be prepared for him at cover side in every sporting relation "quite correct." The following is a list of the covers drawn by the Beaufort hounds, with their distances from the kennels. Badminton is fourteen miles and a half from Bath, and ten miles and a half from Chippenham, a station of the Great Western Railway.

DISTANCE FROM BADMINTON.

	Miles.		Miles.
Bath Lodge	1	Lower Woods	5
Petty France	9	Higham	9½
Alderton	3	Foxley	7
West Keynton	4	Yate Rocks	6
Dodington Park	3	Irrie Acres	4
Cat's Heads	3½	Yate Toll-bar	7
Foss Gate	4	Badmington Lawn Meet	0
Tormarton	4	Hallavington	7
Hawkesbury Upton	3	Bell: Old Sodbury	5
Silk Wood	4	Coal Pit Heath	10
Nan Tow's Tump	4	Stanton	6½
Pettop's Inn	9	Draycot Park	9
Chavenage Green	9	Castle Combe	5
Trouble House	10	Kingscote, Michael	5½
Tetbury Newton	6½	Sulton Court	11
Newark Park	7	Dyrham Park	7½
Long Ash Toll-bar	6	North Wraxnall	6
Alderley	6	Wick Rocks	10
Hare and Hounds	6	Langley Burrel	1
Shipton Mayne	7	Giddy Hall	9½

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The grand movement this afternoon was the elevation of Kedger to the premiership, it was an economical one. The change, which was plainly indicated in our last, having been brought about by what is technically phrased "bearing up." This, the puraic restoration of the Cobweb colt, and a strong feeling to back Annandale, were the features of the day's betting. We should add, however, that Old England, Weatherbit, the Laird o'Cockpen, and the Connaught Ranger, were in considerable force, but at very little improvement in the prices.

CHESTER CUP (ACCEPT OR NOT).			
40 to 1 agst Worcester	50 to 1 agst Remp (t)	50 to 1 agst Corranna (t)	
40 to 1 — Annie (t)	50 to 1 — The Runaway (t)	100 to 15 — Cain Boy (t)	
40 to 1 — Rasan (t)	50 to 1 — Valerian (t)	1000 to 15 The Bean (t)	
50 to 1 — Attila, Dodger (t)	50 to 1 — Polyb o-Hugh		
	ASCOT		
12 to 1 agst Kedger	30 to 1 agst Pantaun	35 to 1 agst Laird o'Cockpen, c	
13 to 1 — Alarm	33 to 1 — Old England (t)	40 to 1 Calypso's Dam	
27 to 1 — Ida	33 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	50 to 1 Seaman	
28 to 1 — Pam	33 to 1 — Ants Repealer (t)	50 to 1 Connaught Ranger	
30 to 1 — Colwek colt	33 to 1 — Newsmonger (t)		
30 to 1 — Annandale	35 to 1 — Fitzallen	50 to 1 Clear the Way (t)	
30 to 1 agst Blanchwight	100 to 1 agst John Davis	100 Ants Repealer agst Laird o'Cockpen	

THURSDAY.—Their backers were so thunder-warm this afternoon, that both Kedger and Alarm receded from the positions assigned them in Monday's returns, the attendance, however, was so thin, that we may not look upon it as a proof of actual want of confidence. The Colweb colt returned to his old place, but was not backed, two or three parties seemed inclined to "nibble," but did not fancy the terms. A few scores and thirties were laid on upon Old England, Newsmonger, The Laird o'Cockpen, Miss Whip cord, the Connaught Ranger, Clear the-Way, and Flahawlagh. The provincials continue to feed the two or three Chester Cup books opened in town; it promises to be a very heavy betting race.

CHESTER CUP (ACCEPT OR NOT).			
40 to 1 agst Zanpol (t)	50 to 1 agst Catanzo (t)	66 to 1 agst Portrait (t)	
40 to 1 — Turpley (t)	50 to 1 — The Era (t)	66 to 1 — Marmat (t)	
40 to 1 — Chaney (t)	50 to 1 — Barnesde (t)		
	ASCOT		
25 to 1 agst Kedger	33 to 1 agst Pantaun (t)	50 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt (t)	
25 to 1 — Laura (t)	33 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Connaught Ran-	
27 to 1 — Ida	33 to 1 — Weatherbit	ger (t)	
28 to 1 — Colweb colt	33 to 1 — Newsmonger (t)	50 to 1 — Clear the Way (t)	
30 to 1 — Pam	33 to 1 — Sweetpea (t)	50 to 1 — Cable Boy (t)	
30 to 1 — Annandale	50 to 1 — Anti-Repealer	50 to 1 — Flahawlagh (t)	
	CASE		
7 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)			

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HENRY GREY.—This gallant officer, the brother of Earl Grey, who has been in the military service of the country since November, 1759, when he obtained his first commission, an ensigncy, in the 36th foot, died at his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, on Saturday, having nearly reached his 80th year, 65 of which he had held the Royal commission. He had held the colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons since 1811, and the date of his commission as a general was May, 1838; he was the ninth general in seniority in the service.

THE CHINESE RANSOM.—The Pelican sloop, 16, Commander Philip Justice, has arrived at Portsmouth, from China, with another instalment of the Chinese indemnity. The Pelican left Hong Kong on the 3rd of August with a freight of 1,000,000 dollars.

NEW STEAM BASIN AT PORTSMOUTH.—The foundation stone of a steam-basin at Portsmouth was laid on Monday, by Sir Hyde Parker, C.B., superintendent of the dockyard.

SINGULAR DEATH.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell, before Mr. Mills, on the body of Mary Davies, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her husband. It appeared from the evidence of a female named Emery, that deceased and her husband lived in habits of constant intemperance, and neither of them had been sober since Christmas-day last up to the 4th of January. On that day, while they were at dinner, some dispute arose between them, and after much recrimination the deceased took up the saltcellar and threw it at her husband. It missed him and went through the window behind him. Being irritated at this treatment, he got up and struck the deceased sharply on the back of her head with his open hand, and drove a hair-pin, which was in her hair, a short distance into the scalp; very little blood followed the injury, and nothing further was thought of the matter until the next day, when the deceased complained of a pain in her head. She soon became much worse, and eventually died on the 11th inst. A surgeon who was called in appeared to be of opinion that death was caused in consequence of a violent cold, coupled with her intemperate mode of life, and the constitutional irritation arising from the injury, and a verdict of "Natural Death" was therefore returned.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, January 16, 1845.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—This examination is fixed for Tuesday, the 14th of October next, and the succeeding days. Subjects as follows:—1. Greek Testament; The First Epistle of Saint John. 2. Ecclesiastical History; the Articles of Religion, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. This examination to be open to all students who have been admitted, *ad eundem gradum*, from Dissenting Colleges. The exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Civil law. Those who pass this examination satisfactorily to be immediately afterwards examined in the first twenty-six chapters of the book of Genesis, in Hebrew. Candidates to send in their names on or before the 14th of October next, to each of the Examiners, viz.—the Regius and Lady Margaret Professors of Divinity, and the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—To the following are the subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1845:—1. The Gospel of St. Luke. 2. Paley's Evidences. 3. The Old Testament Prophecy. 4. The 16th Book of the Iliad. 5. The Bellum Catilinarium of Sallust.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—James William Field, B.A., has just been appointed Assistant Master of Uppingham Grammar School, near Leicester.

The following Church appointments of gentlemen of this University have just taken place:—The Rev. Henry Drury, M.A., of Caius College, to the Vicarage of Brimhill, with the Chapelries of Foxham and Highway (value, £216). The Rev. Thomas James Robinson, B.A., of Queen's College, to the Curacy of Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Theodore Shurt, B.A., of Christ's College, to the Curacy of Southery, near Downham Market, Norfolk.

ORDINATION TO BE HOLDEN.—Sunday, January 26th, Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich.

OXFORD, Jan. 14.—In a convocation holden this day, being the first day of Hilary Term, the Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—Bachelor in Divinity James Alexander Emerton, Magdalene Hall. Masters of Arts: Rev. William Grey, Magdalene Hall; William Henry Scott, Fellow of Brasenose; Arthur Howard Ashworth, Oriel. Rev. Henry Davis Heatley, St. John's. Bachelors of Arts: Robert Stockdale, St. Alban Hall; Francis Gilbert White, Lincoln; John Spearman Wasey, Trinity.

ATTACK UPON A CLERGYMAN AT EXETER.—The Rev. Mr. Courtenay, the curate of St. Sidwells, in Exeter, was nearly deserted by the congregation on Sunday, when he went into the pulpit with his surplice. On reaching the church, both after the morning and the afternoon service, he was surrounded and hooted at by a considerable number of persons belonging to the middle classes. It is among them, it is said, that the greatest animosity prevails towards the Puseyite clergy, at once regarded as latent on using the wealth of the church to carry the people back to Rome.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.—On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, a body was observed by some bargemen floating in the Regent's-canal, between the Kingsland-road and Hargerstone bridges, which was taken to Shoreditch dead-house. The deceased was without a coat or hat. There was nothing to lead to his identity, and there was neither any memorandum nor money in his pocket. About one o'clock on the same day, when he at once recognised the body of his father, and who stated that he had been missing since the 9th of December the same day on which Mr. May was last seen alive—that his father's name was Francis Bryan, a weaver living at No. 38, Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. When he left no home he wore a coat, and it is believed that he had some money in his possession. He has left a widow and four children who were dependent upon him.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MR. MAY, OF BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker concluded the inquiry concerning the death of Mr. William May, silk manufacturer, of Bethnal green, of which we have before given some particulars. The testimony threw little or no light upon the suspicious occurrence. Mr. Goodwin, a surgeon, who had examined the body at the request of the jury, was more positive in his opinion as to the cause of death than Mr. Storey, the surgeon examined at the first inquiry. He was of opinion that death took place previous to the body being immersed in the Regent's-canal, and that several of the marks of violence on the body were not caused by contact with the bottoms of the barges, but by some species of violence done on land. The Coroner said the case remained still as mysterious as ever, and suggested an open verdict. The jury recorded that deceased was found dead in the Regent's-canal, with marks of violence on his person, but how he came there, or how those marks were caused, there was no conclusive evidence to show.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Tuesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Sea Lion, Wootten-street, Cornwall road, Lambeth, respecting the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kay, aged fifty-six years, the wife of Mr. Kay, a farrier, living at Charlotte-terrace, Blackfriars road. The deceased was the wife of a farrier. On Saturday morning last she proceeded up stairs to arrange her household affairs, and whilst so employed she suddenly fell backwards and expired. Death was occasioned by disease of the heart. Verdict, "Natural death."

On the same day Mr. Wakley, M.P., was engaged in holding inquests on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly. The first was held at the Carpenter's Arms, Grape-street, Rathbone-place, on the body of George Grey, aged fifty three, in the employ of Mr. Bardell, in Stephen's-mews, close by. On Wednesday week the deceased was in the usual state of health, and so healthy that he had not been ill for years, was cutting chaff with two other men in a hayloft in the mews. He went to get a sack to fill it, and the moment he took it up he fell down, and died without utterance of a single word. He had been laughing and jesting the previous part of the day. The jury here informed the coroner that a woman who sold coffee under a gateway in Rathbone-place, had, shortly before they assembled, dropped dead whilst serving a customer.—The second inquest was held at the George the Fourth, in Guildford-place, Clerkenwell, on the body of George Harris, aged fifty-five, a porter, deceased lived at 15, Easton-street, and was quite well until about half an hour before his death, which occurred suddenly, in his bed-room, on Thursday week. He had suffered no violence previously, and was a sober man.—The third inquiry took place at the Rose and Crown, Allen street, Goswell street, on the body of Robert Wilson, aged three months, a twin child. The mother said that on Monday morning early she was about to suckle the deceased, when she found deceased lying dead on her stomach, with its head beneath her right breast. Verdict, in each case, "Natural death."

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday the body of a man was found in a field adjoining the New-road, Richmond, under circumstances that at first gave rise to a suspicion of foul play. On that morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Charles Stroud, who is gardener to Mr. Bruin, and resides at Petersham, New-road, was crossing his masters' field, where he observed the body of a man lying near a wall which separates the field from the parish garden. Stroud examined the body, which proved to be that of a man about 40 years of age, and the latter, with several mistakes, instantly proceeded to the spot and to the deceased. Mr. Lewis, a surgeon, was called in, who said that deceased had received some bruises, and that a nail pierced the brain. The wounds on the different parts of the body appeared to have been caused by the fall of some animal, but neither of them was dangerous. The police afterwards instituted a strict inquiry into the circumstances, and ascertained that the deceased had gone late on the previous night into the field with some hay for a horse that was turned out, that he was drunk at the time, and must by accident have run against the wall and disfigured his face; and with respect to the other marks and wounds the general supposition is that they were caused by the horse, when it found the deceased lying on the ground, biting him to awaken him, such instances of sagacity in the horse not being uncommon.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—On Monday Mr. W. Carter, concluded an inquiry, at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo-road, respecting the death of Emma Meyer, otherwise Emily Ashburn, aged 22 years. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased had been leading a dissipated life for some considerable time. Mr. Hayes, the surgeon, was of opinion that the deceased had died from the effects of a severe fall, which had occasioned other internal injuries, and were sufficient to account for death. The coroner said he had been informed by her father on some sharp substance off the bridge. Verdict—"The deceased destroyed herself while in a state of temporary insanity, resulting from poverty and drink."

SUICIDE OF THE RESIDENT OF SIR HENRY PEYTON.—On Monday night an adjourned inquest was held before Mr. T. Higgs, on the body of Benjamin Payne, aged 40, late butler to Sir H. Pottinger, who committed suicide.—Sir H. Pottinger deposed: The deceased has not been long in my service, but I have noticed him to be peculiarly stupid in not minding his orders, and a very absent man. A gentleman named Atkinson had frequently spoken to me of his absence of mind, which he thought arose from drink. Before I left me, From that time he had been constantly shut up in his room, and frequently complained of a violent headache. On the morning he committed the act, and the minutes previously, he came into my study, and said he wished to make an apology. His eyes were then red, as if he had been drinking largely. I told him that he did not suit me, but that I should pay him his wages and hoped he would up to the 6th of next month. He asked me for time to get up his plate, which I granted. On the morning he committed the act he told me he had been drinking in mine and brandy, but he would make it good. No doubt the sudden discharge caused him to commit the act. I think he drank to great excess.—Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm said he had frequent opportunities of seeing the deceased, and he appeared to be a man completely out of his senses through drink.—Verdict "Temporary Insanity."

TREATMENT OF ITALIAN BOYS.—On Monday an inquiry took place before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Horse and Groom, Seven Dials, on the body of Joseph Leonardi, an Italian boy, aged 15, who was found dying in the streets in a state of destitution, and expired in St. Giles's workhouse. The deceased was one of those unfortunate creatures who are brought over to this country to perambulate the streets with hand organs, and to solicit charity. The investigation excited much interest, and several gentlemen connected with an association formed for the protection of the Italian boys, with their solicitor, were in attendance. The employer of deceased, an Italian named Rabbiotti, was also represented by his solicitor.—Two Italians, in the employ of Rabbiotti, were first called, and corroborated in stating that it was a kind and considerate master; that they were comfortably lodged, well supplied with food, and by no means hard worked. A lad named Fortunati was next examined. He said he had formerly been in the service of Rabbiotti, and knew the deceased. He had lived with deceased's master for some time, but was obliged to quit his service on account of the cruelties practised upon him. Their hours for parading the streets were from nine in the morning till eleven at night. They then returned home and went to bed, three of them sleeping together. From what he knew of deceased, he considered his death was mainly attributable to the cruelties he systematically experienced, and to a violent beating given him by his master. One evening the deceased came home, and his return was represented to his master. Rabbiotti took the lad by one arm and one leg, and, dragging him from the bed, struck him violently against the wall, and beat his head against the table, which was standing in the middle of the room. Deceased was labouring under disease of the chest, and constantly complained. Notwithstanding, he was compelled to go for the usual round into the streets with his organ.—A gentleman who was present said, that the amount of cruelty practised upon these poor defenceless boys by their rapacious masters was inconceivable. Mr. Bennett, surgeon, deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the body. The lungs were one mass of disease, and expose sure to cold would greatly accelerate it. There were no marks of violence on the external surface of the body, and he was of opinion that a natural cause produced death.—The Coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of natural death, but accompanied it with a severe censure on the conduct of Rabbiotti, for allowing the deceased to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, whilst labouring under illness. It was stated in the course of the inquiry that in the Metropolis and principal manufacturing towns of England, there are 1000 Italian organ-grinders who draw from the public a sum exceeding £20,000 annually.

FIRE IN THE CITY-ROAD.—On Tuesday night, about half past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the patent iron-wood manufactory of Mr. Gorton, Chitbasin, City-road. The proprietor himself was the first to discover the fire, but imagining it to be no more than the foul state of a chimney, he took but little notice, when the flames burst forth with great fury, filling the room. Fortunately there was an abundance of water procurable from the canal, and by eleven o'clock the firemen succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire, but not till the workshops were completely destroyed. About forty loads of wood were entirely destroyed. Several persons had duckings in the canal, but no serious accidents occurred.

FIRE IN THE KENT-ROAD.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, a serious fire, involving a sacrifice of property to a large amount, burst forth from the premises belonging to Messrs. Ward and Son, coachbuilders, situate at the junction of the Old and New Kent Roads, immediately facing the Bricklayers' Arms. Such was the fury of the fire, that ten minutes could scarcely have elapsed before the entire factory was in flames, from the basement to the roof. The entire warehouse was blazing in every part, and a number of persons having at length gained the factory-yard were busily engaged, as far as the intense heat would allow them, in extricating the carriages in that part of the premises, to the number of thirty, but not a vehicle could be got fire. Active measures were adopted, in order to preserve the surrounding property; and a very good supply of water being obtained, the firemen in the course of three hours checked its progress. A large wooden building to the eastward of Mr. Ward's premises, adjoining a row of houses, shortly after the outbreak ignited, and it was through the prompt measures adopted by the brigade men that the entire property was saved. The dwelling-house of the firm was preserved by an iron door in the passage that led from one to the other. Mr. Ward insured the contents of the factory in the Sun Fire office for £3000, and the building for £800. The loss, however, is calculated at between £5000 and £6000.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Naples, dated Dec. 30, states that Sir William Follett and Lady Follett had arrived in that capital from Rome. We are gratified to learn that the learned gentleman's health was wonderfully improved, partly, no doubt, by relaxation from his professional avocations, as well as by the change of climate and scene. Sir William may be expected home in about three weeks.

The Emperor of Morocco has inflicted a degrading punishment on the chiefs who took an active part in the pursuit of his army after the battle of Isly, and in the plunder of Souirra, after the bombardment of that city. He has ordered their beards to be shaved off with the razor of the barber.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Benjamin Wood, the member for the borough of Southwark, and brother to the late Alderman Wood, is at the present time lying in a dangerous state of illness, with little hopes of recovery.

A Constantinople letter, dated Dec. 25, says, "every day brings news of accidents happening in the Black Sea. More than 300 large vessels are boarding about the ports, not being able to get in, the entrances to the mouths of the Danube being filled with ice. The Seri Perwas has been obliged to return back, although much pressed to leave for Galatz.

The *Gazette de Mons* states that a lawyer's clerk, a native of Belgium, named Dubois, has been left by a lady a fortune of 30,000f., to the prejudice of her brother, generously renounced all claim to it in favour of the natural heir.

After the celebration of a marriage, a few days ago, in the church of Camuple (France), the cure and the whole of the wedding party, adjourned to the dwelling of the bridegroom, for the usual benediction. This ceremony finished, the whole party, amounting to 25, were with glass in hand about to drink health and happiness to the new married couple, when the floor of the chamber gave way, and they were all precipitately let down to the stage below. Happily, no one received any serious injury, unless the torn and tumbled wedding garments of the bride and her attendant ladies were so considered.

The application of electrical telegraphs on the railroad from Leignitz to Frankfort on the Oder, invented by Mr. Trentler, has perfectly succeeded. These telegraphs serve for both day and night, and every one is delighted with the quickness and precision with which the signals are transmitted.

A letter, dated Berlin, the 7th inst., announces that the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz will give a grand musical festival during the end of the month, to which his Highness has caused to be invited a vast number of *artistes* and *dilettanti* from his own and the neighbouring states. Amongst the latter will be Meyerbeer, who has returned to Berlin for this festival are Prince Albert of Prussia, the British Ambassador to the Court of Prussia, M. Meyerbeer, and Madame the Countess de Rossi.

An electro-magnetic telegraph from Berlin to Potsdam is being constructed, of which the wires will pass by subterranean tunnels. This telegraph will cost about 25,000 thalers, or about £4000 sterling. The distance is about six French leagues.

The answer has been received by the London Missionary Society, to the memorial presented by them to Louis Philippe, respecting the events at Tahiti, but it is couched merely in general terms, and amounts to little more than an acknowledgement of the receipt of the memorial.

The steam-packet Waterwitch, arriving at Hull, from London, on Wednesday, brought into port the master and crew of the barque Ann, Storey, of Sunderland. It appears by the statement of the ship-wrecked men that the Ann was on her first voyage, from Bombay to Falmouth, with a cargo of guano, and unfortunately struck on the sand, and, while beating over, shipped a quantity of salt water, which, penetrating the cargo, caused such a tremendous combustion. A volume of smoke watched the crew of this new danger, and induced their taking immediately to the boat, and scarcely had they done so, when a tremendous explosion of the gas, ascertained by their partially fired guano blew the stern out of the vessel, which then fell down.

We regret to learn that Mr. Baron Gurney is labouring under severe indisposition, which prevents his lordship's attending to his judicial duties. The learned baron at present is residing at Brighton. The last accounts were favourable.

The Montpelier and Nismes Railroad was opened on the 9th inst.

Very favourable accounts have been received from the great Leeds and English cottons and woollens had gone off "brilliantly" in preference to Zollverein fabrics.

A letter from Oran gives the following as an episode of the battle of Isly:—"At a critical moment during the battle a Bedouin chief, being hard pressed by the enemy's cavalry, found it necessary to form itself in square. On seeing the front rank kneel, the Moroccomen, not acquainted with French tactics, fancied that the soldiers were praying for a victory, and refused to surrender. Ceasing all acts of aggression, the whole body of cavalry came leisurely up, expecting to receive the arms of future prisoners. The commanding officer of the corps of infantry saw the enemy's misconception, and kept his men in the position [illegible] the Moroccans came within two paces [illegible] when a general discharge of musketry [illegible] that the whole were not *post-mortem* examined."

Upwards of 100 cabs were driven indoors last week at Stafford, Perth, Stirling Royal Hay, Orkney, and are to be disposed of by public auction. Bargains will be worth several hundred pounds to the parties concerned.

A short time back, in digging a well at Estrablin, near Vienne (France), a bronze seal was found, bearing the inscription of *Hugo, Dei misericordia Francorum Rex* (Hugh, by the grace of God, King of the French). It is considered to be a true antique, and to have belonged to the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. IV.

"I felt it would be thus."

I felt it would be thus, when I stood beside thee last,
A robe of festal splendour was then around thee cast;
Yet when they came and told me that death had laid thee low,
I did not start to hear it I felt it would be so

For when I saw how oft the secret tear would start
From some deep well of feeling that gush'd within that heart,
And watch'd how sadly soon the colour went and came,
At every word of praise, at every look of blame!

And when I heard thee sing those mournful songs of thine,
And mark'd how all thy soul seem'd pour'd in every line,
Oh! there was that within me which told me what must be—
They never can live long who live so feelingly

There's a world where tender hearts know not the wounds of this;
And they who feel the keenest only feel most bliss.
When men'ry softly whispers that thou wert good and fair,
We will not wish thee here, but wish our spirits *there!* R. R. S.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

In a long statistical account, in one of the Paris papers, of the number of persons in France accused of the crime of murder during, from 1839 to 1843 inclusive, we find the following results: The number accused was 541. Of these 251 were acquitted; 65 condemned to death, of whom 37 were executed, and 28 had their judgments commuted; 138 sentenced to hard labour at the hulks for life, and 86 for various limited terms; 29 to minor punishment. Of the total 541, 295 were men, and 246 women; but the poisoning of husbands by their wives were more numerous than of wives by their husbands. To the total number of 541 there are to be added six who have been tried and condemned in default of appearance.

THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

"Did you know I was here?" said the beldame to the fire. "Oh, yes. I always contrive to *get wind of you*," was the reply.

A HINT TO LAUNDRESSES.

Don't never wash for a two-pair back, if no by you can help it. He's sure to miss one of his two shirts when you takes home the basket. Squares is good, and so is terraces, if they're opulent, as they don't go to tea gardens on Sundays, and so can't have their feelings hurt by seeing you in their silks and muslins (which, in course, you've sent to a wrong party) at the Condick, or Copinhagen, where you may take 'em to air 'em.

A PROHIBITION TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

Dryburgh Abbey, where the body of Sir Walter Scott lies buried, is the property of the Earl of Buchan. Over the large gate, at the entrance to the abbey grounds, is a board, on which is painted, in large letters, placed there in all earnestness, by order of the Countess of Buchan:—"Slaveholders from America not admitted."

ANOTHER COMET.

It is said, that on the 28th of December last Mr. D'Arrest, at Berlin, discovered a comet near the star 15 Cygni. Its right ascension at 8h. 8m and 27s. mean time at Berlin was about 19h. 26m. and 37s.; whilst its northern declination was about 56 deg. 18m. and 35s. Mean time at Berlin, on Monday evening, at 5h. 48m. 51s. mean time at Kensington, its observed right ascension was about 19h. 14m. and 56s.; and its northern declination about 42 deg. 49m and 45s.

THE DRAMA IN FRANCE

The Academie Française nominated a committee of four of its members to award a prize of 10,000f. to the best dramatic piece, in verse, of five acts, whether tragedy or comedy, represented during the period from 1834 to 1844. There has not been brought out within these years a single comedy of five acts in verse, and the number of tragedies is very limited.

ANTY GONEY.

Λεοσσετε Θηβην ο κορυσσαλος
Ολα τροι ολων δαβδων ταυχυ
Την ευσεβειαν σεβιαζα.

SOPH. *Anti.*

AIR—"*Bob and Joan.*"

Deeds of death I sing,
Weep ye hearts most stony,
O'er Lad Oughton's spring
Of Thomas Anty Goney.
She had another name,
Brutes of boys no doubt, Sirs,
Who would plainly sing,
Year and a year about, Sirs.
Toora! toora! loo.

Etcocles first
Quoffed Amphion's nectar;
Then self rather burst
Than resign'd—Sawyer.
Polynices said—
"Take it up after Kit," "
Th' other shook his head—
"That's all. My eye and Betty,
Toora! toora! loo.

"Pooh!" cried Pol "you joke,
Not serious? What folly!
Then your nibs Pill puke"
"Try it on dear Polly."
Thus the row began.
Where Creon saw the sorry
Pair his sons, near Heemon,
Each with cut very serious
Hi a augnost and remove
But which they cried "Your wife
Would mist not very serious
Is dead." The deuce is a lie!
But which they cried "Your wife
He dropped a morbl knife,
Is dead." The deuce is a lie!
And cheer'd up from that minute
Toora! toora! loo.

Now begins the fix,
I broke bones,
Quicks of the Styx
Was by Oleson forted.
But by King Creon's law
Toora! toora! loo.

"Tis dead, to bury Pol, etc—
Hell! I'm cured," quoth he,
I'd do it. Nix my doll, sir."
Toora! toora! loo.

"I'll be cursed!" exclaimed a wench
"The King." "Who dared to do it"
"Twas I, and nothing loath
Cried Anty. "Then you'd rue it!

And the Lad Jocs, by Jove!
Loud on all Friars—
Creon, cried he, you're
Vile enemy to laces.
Anty's grave is up,
He sings her sweetest dirges,
Trees into Briefs he puts up
Our monstrous insurgers
Toora, toora, loora! loo.

New Creon had a son
In love with Anty Gowry,
Was sh, not like the t'ew
To be left lumpy poorly.
So Heemon, two and two
And doomed by an old wizard,
His dagger boldly drew,
And whipped through his own gizzard.
Toora! toora! loo.

Whose Creon saw the sorry
Of his son and near Heemon,
His anguish and remorse
Would mist not very serious
But which they cried "Your wife
Is dead." The deuce is a lie!
He dropped a morbl knife,
And cheer'd up from that minute
Toora! toora! loo.

And now the moral, Lod!
There's a sort we'll take for shy, Miss,
The like a spider's cast,
Which should in "Read sigh," Miss,
Our tragic tale is done.
Thalia craves your pardon,
For rhyming into fun
The woes of Covent Garden
Toora! toora! loo.

SOPH. *Anti.*

ANCIENT VALUE OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Manuscripts were in former times important articles of commerce, they were sold excessively scarce, and purchased with the utmost care. Usurers themselves considered them precious objects for pawn. A student of Pavia, who was reduced, raised a fortune by leaving in pawn the manuscript of a lawyer of law; and a grammarian who was pressed by a fire, remuit his house with two small volumes of Cicero. *D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE

A venerable old gentleman, aged 74 years and upwards, a resident in Bolton all his life, was walking in Bradshawgate the other day, when a worthy magistrate asked him "What, my respected friend, will you take for your recipe for long life when you die?" "Oh, Sir," replied the old gentleman, "I can give it you now My parents were poor, but industrious, and had a large family to bring up. We were put to work early—I was set to work at the age of six years, and continued so to labour until I was seventy years old. In short, with God's protection, I worked regular, played regular, ate regular, drank regular, went to bed regular, got up regular—did all by regularity during my life. That, Sir, is my recipe."

AN FEMALE SMOKER.

A woman named Jennings died recently at Burghclere, Hants, at the extraordinary age of 108, retaining all her faculties to the last. She was a most inveterate smoker, having addicted herself to it for more than sixty years, consuming during that period two ounces of tobacco weekly. At this rate, smoking cannot be very prejudicial

RATS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT

Some French speculators have entered into the destruction of rats, from which they derive great advantage. The skin is prepared with great care, and proves a great value as a fur. The carcase, properly speaking, is sent to a soap manufactory at Grenelle, where it is boiled down for the sake of the grease, which is found to be an excellent material for the manufacture of candles. The flesh that remains of the animal is sold for the nutriment of birds, ducks, and pigs. The leg and foot bones, however, which are described as being as fine as ivory, are employed in the manufacture of ear and tooth-picks.

THE FIRST PRINT KNOWN

The earliest engraving hitherto known, which represents Saint Christopher bearing the infant Jesus on his shoulders, is marked with the year 1423; but an accident has carried this date five years backward. A few weeks ago some person at Malines, who was about to burn an old chest which contained a quantity of mouldy papers, perceived, pasted on the inside of the lid, a print which was become very obscure from dirt and age. A person, however, was present, who had a knowledge of prints, and who carefully took off the fragments; and, having united them again, found clearly marked the date of 1418. This rare specimen, which belongs to the Flemish school, has been purchased for the Royal Library at Brussels, at the price of 500 francs.

SKETCHES IN MEXICO.

DEMONSTRATION BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MEXICO.

New York papers to the 26th ult. have been received by the packet ship Liverpool. They contain a document of considerable importance, viz., a special message from President Tyler to Congress upon the affairs of Mexico and Texas. President Tyler states that this message has been rendered necessary by the receipt of despatches from Mexico, and after characterising

MEXICAN SOLDIER.

the language of the Mexican Government as "highly offensive," he proceeds to give his opinion of the course which he considers it incumbent upon the United States to pursue. He places before Congress in strong and warlike language, the "outrages," both in acts and language, which have been directed against the United States for a long time past, and adopts the same arguments as those used by Mr. Shannon, thereby showing that the present Government, in all its branches, justifies the conduct of Mr. Shannon in his negotiation with Mexico. Mr. Tyler makes the following declaration in regard to the annexation of Texas. He says —

"The subject of annexation addresses itself most fortunately to every portion of the Union. The Executive would have been unmindful of its highest obligations, if it could have adopted a course of policy dictated by sectional interests and local feelings On the contrary, it was because the question was neither local nor sectional, but made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State of the Union, that the negotiation, and finally the Treaty of Annexation, was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive that, so far as demonstrations have been made upon it by the people, they have proceeded from all portions of the Union. Mexico may seek to excite divisions amongst us, by uttering unjust denunciations against particular States, but when she comes to know that the invitations addressed to our fellow-citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to settle in Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the fact that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a distinguished citizen from an eastern State, which was afterwards renewed under the auspices of a President from the south-west, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distraction in our councils by attacks, either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens by name, can she hope to escape censure for having ascribed to them, as well as to others, a design, as she pretends, now for the first time revealed, of having originated negotiations to despoil her by duplicity and falsehood of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of vast importance. In order to acquire that territory before it had assumed a position among the independent Powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falsehood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico the United States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years—during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal courts of Europe —and when it has become obvious to the whole world that she is for ever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against

MEXICAN WATER CARRIER.

States which have had no especial agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally important to the interest of both countries. And after nine years of misleading war, Mexico now announces her intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the independence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to reconquer that republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which at the end of a century will furnish her as plausible a ground for discontent against any nation which at the end of that time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the United States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence."

Notwithstanding this denunciation of the conduct of Mexico, however, Mr. Tyler intimates that the United States will not resort to such a decided step as a declaration of war, although the conduct of Mexico justifies such a step: but,

"Actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Executive, resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of annexation. By adopting that measure, the United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding that forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against them, upon her head will rest all the responsibility."

This hint of immediate action has been already adopted by the House of Representatives. No less than three bills on the subject have been introduced and discussed.

In the Senate, on the 19th ult., Mr. Atchinson introduced his bill, extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory of the Oregon. A long debate followed, and the bill was ultimately referred to a select committee.

The tariff had been the subject of debate, but it does not seem likely that there will be any alteration in it this session.

The accounts from Mexico represent that country to be in a state of great excitement. The insurgent general Paredes had increased his force to 10,000 men, and the insurrection was spreading.

The steamer Acadia has since arrived after a rapid voyage from Boston, and by this means the accounts reach to the end of December.

There is important news from Mexico by this arrival, brought by the Eurenia from Vera Cruz. Mr. Cushing had arrived in New York, from Mexico, the vessel having sailed on the 12th ult., from Vera Cruz.

The following is the order in which he relates it: -

"Santa Anna had assumed the functions of military chief of the revolution.

"The four departments of Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Sinalva, and Sonora, concurred at once in the *pronunciamento* of Jalisco, and thus the five north-western departments were in arms at once against Santa Anna. Between these and Mexico there intervene the two departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

"Paredes advanced to Lagos, on the frontier of Jalisco, and there established his head quarters, with an army of 1400 men, to await the progress of events. In the contiguous department of Guanajuato was General Cortazar with 2000 men, on whom Paredes depended for support; but the rapid movements of Santa Anna himself prevented Cortazar from joining Paredes (if he had the intention), and compelled him, for the present at least, to declare for Santa Anna.

"For, instantly on hearing what had taken place in Guadalajara, Santa Anna, who was then at Magna de Claro, in the department of Vera Cruz, and in whose neighbourhood was a large body of troops, professedly collected for an expedition against Texas, set out for Mexico, being invested by the

THROWING THE LASSO.

Presidente interino with the conduct of the war against Paredes. He set out for Juan Jalapa on the 7th of November, at the head of 8500 men, crossed rapidly the department of Puebla, where he received some additional troops, and on the 18th arrived at Guadaloupe, a town near Mexico, where he fixed his head-quarters

"He might have left the departments of Vera Cruz and Rubia full of professions of loyalty to his government, and he found the same professions in that of Mexico; and similar professions came to him there from Queretaro and Guanajuato; and he proceeded to march from Guadaloupe, and to assemble at Queretaro a force of 13,000, with which to overwhelm the little army of Paredes.

"But, even at this moment, all powerful as he was received, at the head of a great army, and with all the departments behind loyal, symptoms began to appear of the uncertainty of his cause. For, though the Congress did not professedly support Paredes, yet it insisted that Santa Anna should proceed constitutionally, which the latter was unable or indisposed to do.

"The Mexican Constitution provides expressly that the President cannot command in person the military force either by land or sea without the previous permission of Congress. But Santa Anna had taken the command without even pretending to ask the consent of Congress; and in so doing had himself performed a revolution quite as positive and serious as that of Paredes

"On arriving at Queretaro, Santa Anna found that although the military authorities were professedly in power, yet the *junta departamental* had pronounced for the institution of Jalisco. Therefore, he made known to the members that if they did not repronounce in his favour, he would send them prisoners to Perote

"The position is now an entirely critical one, therefore everything depends on whether his troops adhere to him against the Congress and the Constitutional Government. If they do, he becomes the military dictator of the country

"This subject occupied the Chambers on the 29th and 30th of November, and their attitude has now become so menacing that the Presidente interino Canalizo (after consultation with Santa Anna) took the high-handed step of deciding to close the session of Congress by force, and declaring Santa Anna Dictator of the Republic

"Accordingly, on repairing to the palace on the 1st of December, the members found the doors shut against them, and guarded by soldiers; and on the 2nd appeared the proclamation of Canalizo, as Presidente interino, declaring the Chamber dissolved indefinitely, and conferring all the powers of Government, legislative as well as executive, on Santa Anna, as Presidente propietario, the same to be exercised by himself as Presidente interino until otherwise ordered by Santa Anna.

"For some days this forcible demolition of the Constitutional Government by the creatures of Santa Anna remained without producing any apparent effect in Mexico. But on the very day when the news reached Puebla, General Inclan, commandant general of that department, in concert with the civil authority, pronounced against Santa Anna, and in a few days (on the 6th) the garrison and people of Mexico rose against the Government, impri-

MEXICAN DRAGOON.

soned Canalizo and his Ministers. Congress re-assembled—the President of the Council of Government, General Herrera, assumed the exercise of the functions of President according to the Constitution, and new Ministers were appointed the next day, whose authority was immediately acknowledged in Vera Cruz

"They refused, and three of them were immediately arrested by his order, and sent off under a strong guard in the direction of Mexico and Perote. When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress immediately summoned before it the Ministers of War and of Government, to know whether they had authorised General Santa Anna to imprison the members of the junta department of secretary.

"Meanwhile, Santa Anna is constitutional President of the Republic, but unconstitutional in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up his command.

"If he refuses, he becomes undoubtedly a rebel and a traitor, because the new Provisional Government in Mexico is constitutionally constituted. If he consents, he ceases to have any troops for his support—he is placed at the mercy of his enemies.

Mr. Cushing was the bearer of the commercial treaty concluded between China and the United States. It appears that he was attacked and robbed by a set of banditti, at El Pinal, near Puebla. He lost many private papers of great value.

In New York business was dull, it being just the close of the year, and the 1st of January setting day.

No especial change had occurred in State Stocks generally, with the exception of Pennsylvanian Fives, which have advanced from 60 to 73¾ and 75.

We annex a few characteristic sketches of the Mexican population, which will, doubtless, be interesting at this moment.

1. *A Mexican Soldier*, in undress the jacket and trousers are of linen, and the head dress is a shako of muslin the entire dress is white, with crimson collar, cuffs, and epaulettes.

2. *A Mexican Dragoon*: the coat is blue, with crimson facings, trousers, light claret; and a broad brimmed hat, with a muslin band

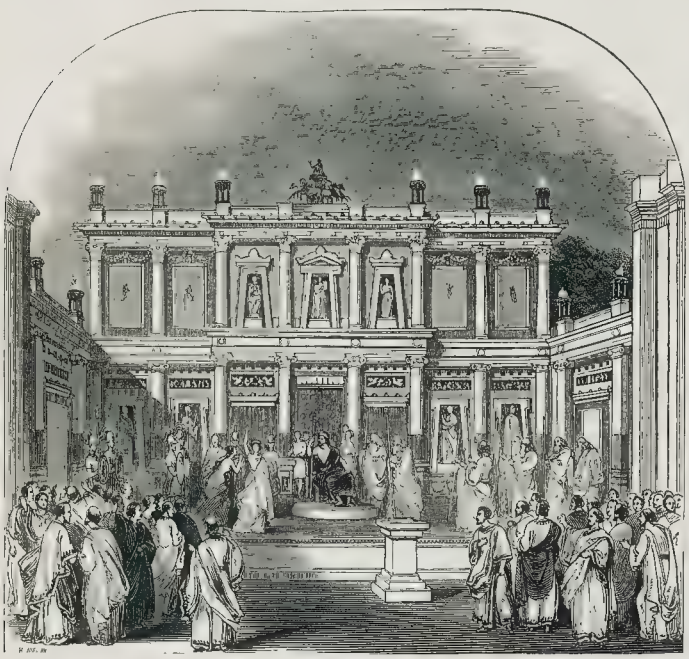
3 *A Mexican Ranchero* seizing with a lasso an officer from the front of his battalion; the dress of the former is a green jacket and trousers, and a broad straw hat

MEXICAN BEGGAR.

4 *A Mexican Water-Carrier*. his apron and cap are of leather, and the water is borne in earthen vessels by straps, in the manner shown in the Engraving.

5. *A Mexican Beggar*, carried in a chair upon the back of a strong man.

The Engraving in our front page represents one of the principal streets in the fine city of Mexico; with a specimen of the palace-like style in which the principal houses are built. It is the street of silversmiths; to the right is the Convent of San. Francisco.



SCENE FROM "ANTIGONE," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Who could have ever dreamt of Sophocles appearing on the stage from which Shakspeare has been driven, or that the Greek's tragedy should be mutilated into a choral opera? But, *nil admirari*, we should not wonder at anything now-a-days.

The tragedy of "Antigone" was represented at Athens some two thousand years ago, and such was the rapture of the people on its production, that the author was rewarded by an appointment to the governorship of Samos. The Athenians knew how to respect genius. But the "Lacmedontian Maid," or, as Statius calls her,

"Antigone devota malis,"

never was in such wretched plight as she is now made to appear. This does not apply to her personation by Miss Vandenhoff, whose performance of the part cannot be too highly praised; but to the wretched reduction of the Greek tragedian's powers into a weak dilution of his poetry; in addition to this, there is some cumbrous music, most wretchedly performed: music which requires great masses of vocal strength, such as we noticed on its production at Exeter Hall, but which, with a paucity of voices, one and all out of tune, was execrable.

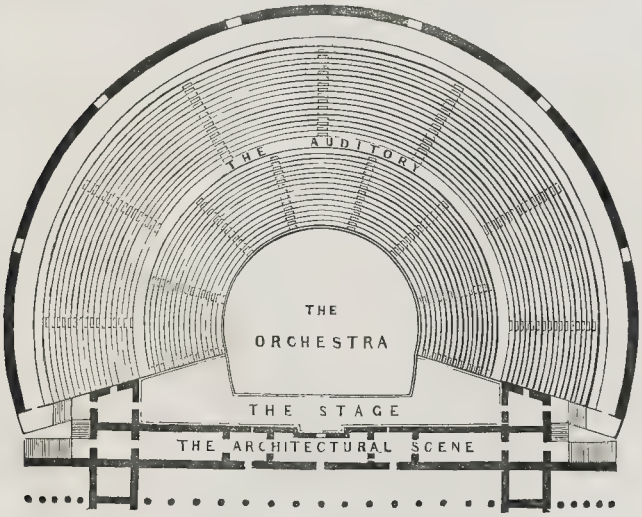
That this production has been successful on the Continent is not to be wondered at, for it was brought out under the immediate order and patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia at Potsdam, and subsequently at Berlin, Vienna, Hamburgh, Frankfort, and other principal towns in Germany. Again, at Paris it was looked upon by the admirers of the Greek model as a *renaissance* of the days of Crebillon and Racine, and hailed as the precursive sign of the downfal of English and German dramatism. But the music, after all, was too heavy for the volatile Gauls, for it was the drama and the resuscitation of its style that was more welcomed than anything else. Its production on the English stage under the best auspices would have been hazardous; but got up as it is, with a bad chorus and a worse orchestra, nothing could have had less hope of success. Still the "pure gold" of Mendelssohn's music "shone through the ungraceful foliage which surrounded it," although its effects were very faint echoes of those we had heard before.

The scene by Mr. Macfarren, representing the proscenium of an ancient Greek theatre, is very classically and correctly painted. The acting of Mr. Vandenhoff in the part of *Creon*, was dignified and severe, and formed a beautiful, or rather a strong contrast, to the gentle, but still resolute, character of *Antigone*, which was personated by Miss Vandenhoff with most touching tenderness.

"Of voice, look, gesture, everything the muse
Of Tragedy herself might well display!"

Mr. Bartholomew has had a difficult task in his adaptation of this tragedy to the English stage, but we congratulate him on the success with which he has performed it. Nevertheless, we fear that it was a thankless under taking, and suspect that Sophocles and Mendelssohn will never supplant Shakspeare and Locke.

The scene of our illustration is that wherein "Antigone" is brought in by the guards, and acknowledges having buried the body of her brother.



PLAN OF A GREEK THEATRE.

PRINCESS'.

A very amusing drama, translated from a piece which appears to have created some sensation in Paris—we believe, at the Variétés—was produced here on Monday evening, and was perfectly successful. It is called "Monseigneur, or Paris in 1730." The drama contains a character of that class so peculiarly suited to Mr. Wallack's style of acting—a robber of polished manners and inexhaustible resources, with a dash of morality running through all his swindling: a union of attributes taken from Massaroni, Don Cæsar de Bazan, Claude Duval, and Barrington. The plot is too long to describe, running through four acts, (or *tableaux*, as they are termed, after the French, in modern stage nomenclature). It is chiefly remarkable for its extreme ingenuity, being full of those surprises and situations, in working out which the dramatists on the other side of the Channel leave our own authors so far behind. The dialogue is not distinguished by any particular smartness, but moves along smoothly enough; and has the great recommendation, if not witty, of never being verbose and unnecessary to the progress of the action. The chief *rôle*, Monseigneur, was, as we have stated, ably filled by Mr. Wallack, and his assumption of it was throughout a finished piece of acting. We question whether any one on the London stage could have played it with so much effect: his easy assurance, and cool intrepidity in the midst of danger—his elegance of deportment or sturdy resolution, when either required to be called into action, with the accidental "bits" of sentiment, on discovering his brother, were all admirable. Next to him Mr. Granby, a careful actor, deserves to be commended for playing so well the debauched old banker and stock-jobber, *M. Labarre*: nothing was overdone, and yet every point told well with the audience. Mr. Oxberry was immensely funny as the jeweller's apprentice, *Germaine*, raising his voice to a most ludicrous pitch in those absurd screams of terror and simplicity which are sure to bring forth the laughter of the audience, and Mr. Walton, as the dishonest cashier of Monseigneur's band, *Bernard*, left us nothing to find fault with. A mock *scena*, descriptive of the delights of the ballet, was given with much effect by Miss Emma Stanley, who played *Rosaline*, a *danseuse* at the opera; and Miss Marshall made a *piquante* little *grisette*, such as one might have seen in 1730, picking her way, from top to top of the paving stones, in the Faubourg St. Germain, as she took home her work to her aristocratic employers. It is not often that we find a professed dancer speaking so sensibly as this young lady. Altogether the drama was very well acted, and fully merited the success it achieved. The applause at the fall of the curtain was unanimous; and Messrs. Wallack, Oxberry, and Miss Stanley were called for by the audience, when it was announced for repetition. We think we may conscientiously recommend it to the notice of our play going readers.

There is some nice scenery by Mr. Beverley introduced in the first and fourth acts. But is there not an anachronism in the view of the Marché des Innocents? The time of the piece is 1720, and if we remember rightly the fountain introduced was not erected until 1788, when it was built in the market-place, principally from the materials of an old one, the work of the celebrated Jean Goujon, which stood at the angle of the Rues Aux Fers and St. Denis

At the STRAND, Mr. Wild has been performing in his old piece, "The Road of Life," and, at the OLYMPIC, Miss Davenport has appeared in *Horatia*, and with effect, albeit she might be better supported. The Pantomime at this latter house is aided by an active Clown—Mr. Flexmore.

SOPHOCLES AND THE "ANTIGONE."

Methinks I see the mighty Poet's eye
Adding indignant lightning to his tongue,
As 'fore the Judges he reciting stood
To vindicate his intellect against
A foul conspiracy by children form'd *
Mark, how each glowing line improves his sense
And turns to shame th' unnaturals whose thirst
Is for the old Man's pelf and not his brains.
Oh! History, on thy memorials nought
Is half so beautiful as Poetry
Defending Reason!

The revival of the "Antigone" of Sophocles at Covent Garden having called public attention to its author—the great Greek dramatist and tragedian—we have, at the desire of several esteemed friends, prepared the accompanying sketch of Sophocles, from a fine antique bust, which was found about the year 1778, near Genzano, seventeen miles from Rome, and which is now preserved in the British Museum. The head is carved in the somewhat precise and formal manner of the early Greek school, but with more of the individuality of character which belongs to a later style. It is, without doubt, an authentic work; and presents, in all probability, a good likeness of the poet.

BUST OF SOPHOCLES.

Sophocles was born in the second year of the 71st Olympiad, 495 B.C., at Colonos, a small town near Athens, and was contemporary with Æschylus, Euripides, and Pericles. His genius and talents were not confined to poetry: he was associated in command with Pericles and Thucydides, and assisted in reducing the isle of Samos. In his maturer age he exercised the functions of a priest. His tragedies are said to have been a hundred and twenty in number, of which seven only have come down to us. He lived to the age of 90 years, and gained numerous dramatic prizes.

In addition to this notice, we have subjoined a plan of a Greek Theatre, which will show, in comparison with a modern structure of the kind, how impossible it is, with our present means, to produce anything like an identical representation of a drama of antiquity. In the Greek Theatre, the chorus, which is arranged at Covent-garden in so irregular and awkward a manner, occupied the whole body of our present pits, a situation in which the musical responses would be listened to by the audience without interruption of the dramatic action. The chorus was in fact a poetical commentary, supposed to be uttered by the dramatic audience, and which, therefore, was very properly placed in the midst of the assembly.

* The treachery of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wished to become possessors of their father's wealth, and, tired of his long life, they accused him before the Areopagus of insanity. The only defence the poet made was, to read his tragedy of "Œdipus at Colonos," which so delighted the judges, that they pronounced that no insane man could have written it. We should like to know what verdict they would have passed upon Nat. Lee!

The following inscription for the tomb of Sophocles translated by the first lyrist in the world (or of any time) may not be inadmissible here:

"Around thy tomb, oh! Bard divine,
Where soft thy hallow'd brow reposes,
Long may the deathless Ivy twine
And Summer pour her waste of roses!"

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.

Some further information of an interesting character has been obtained relative to the murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt Hill. It should be remarked that although the facts here supplied proceed from a respectable channel, they are of an *ex-parte* character, and explanations may hereafter be given by the accused. Nevertheless, although very desirous not to do anything to prejudice him, yet as the public take such an interest in the matter, it is our duty to satisfy their curiosity as far as possible. The following particulars may be implicitly relied upon:—

From inquiries made by the metropolitan police, in consequence of a communication made by Mr. Perkins (the superintendent of the Eton police), the commissioners in Scotland-yard. It was ascertained that a person in the garb of a Quaker had purchased some prussic acid at the shop of Mr. Hughes, a chemist and druggist, residing at 89, Bishopsgate street-within. Perkins left Eton on Sunday last for London, and proceeded to the shop of Mr. Hughes, where he ascertained that a Quaker looking person had purchased a small quantity of prussic acid on the 1st instant, the very day the murder was committed; and, also, a similar quantity on the following day. The person who served the poison was an assistant to Mr. Hughes, named Thomas. As the tracing the possession of prussic acid to John Tawell was a link in the evidence extremely desirable to be obtained, Mr. Thomas left London on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Perkins, for Aylesbury, in order to identify the party accused. Upon arriving at the gaol that evening they found the prisoner had been locked up for the night, and it was not deemed advisable that he should be seen until the following morning. Accordingly, next morning Mr. Thomas attended at the prison. He was first shown several of the prisoners, but amongst those he could not identify any one as the person to whom he had sold the poison. He was then taken by the gaoler into a cell in which were several other prisoners, and he immediately pointed out John Tawell as the man who served him with the poison. Tawell on Wednesday, the 1st instant, between twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon, taking with him a small bottle with a glass stopper, and asked for four pennyworth of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. The bottle was a small labal, upon which was printed, "Scheele's Prussic Acid," and also other particulars with respect to its strength, and the quantity sufficient for one dose. Mr. Thomas not being able to remove the stopper from the bottle, gave him another bottle of the same size, and placed upon it a similar label. The prisoner then left. It will be recollected that on the same evening, as early as six o'clock, he was seen at the residence of the ill-fated Sarah Hart, who was found in the morning of the following day, from the effect of prussic acid, as was proved by the medical witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, within half an hour afterwards. On the following day (Thursday, 2d inst.), the prisoner again called at Mr. Hughes's, and asked for another 4d. of hydrocyanic acid, stating to Mr. Thomas (by whom he was served with the poisonous preparation), that he had had an accident and broken the bottle he had bought the day before. In the meantime, Mr. Thomas having been enabled to loosen the stopper of the prisoner's own bottle, this bottle was returned to him with the required quantity of prussic acid, a label having been previously affixed to it describing the poisonous properties of its contents. It was about half-past eleven o'clock on that morning that John Tawell was at the shop of Mr. Hughes, and within an hour afterwards he was taken into custody at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, by Mr. Wharland, inspector Wiggins, of the D division of the metropolitan police.

No trace of either of the small bottles containing the prussic acid he purchased at Mr. Hughes's have been discovered. What he intended to have done with the contents, had he not been apprehended so shortly after he made the purchase of the deadly drug, will, perhaps, for ever remain a mystery.

A piece of paper, which had been tied over the cork of a small bottle, was found in the fireplace of the deceased in bath-place, on the night of the murder, but it is so discoloured by the effects of smoke, that it is now impossible to ascertain what was its original colour. It is in the possession of Mr. Champneys, surgeon, Salt Hill, and will be produced on the trial.

Some humane and benevolent individuals, residing at Eton and Salt-hill, and in their immediate vicinities, have taken compassion upon the helpless state of the two children, and opened a subscription, not only to aid them at the present moment, but to endeavour to get them placed in such a way where they may be taken care of and educated. Mr. Botham, the proprietor of the Windmill Hotel, Salt hill, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions on their behalf.

Mrs. Hudlow appeared before the magistrates at Eton on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of stating that the body exhumed the previous day, at Farnham, was that of her daughter, Sarah Lawrence.

Mr. Larkin also produced a silver watch, with the initials "S. H." engraved on the back, maker's name, "Bennett, London, No. 694," found at the residence of the deceased on the morning of the murder, and which he was ordered to retain, to be produced, if necessary, at the trial of the accused.

The mother of Sarah Hart, through the activity of the police, has been discovered, residing with her second husband, named Hall, at Greenwich, at Gravesend, and, strange to say, another of them had heard of the supposed murder until they received a letter from one of the police, communicating the particulars. The mother and husband proceeded at once to Tuesday afternoon, when a meeting of the county magistrates took place, with a view to the further investigation of the case. After the depositions of several witnesses were taken, the woman proceeded to the coroner's room at Farnham, where the body of the deceased was disinterred in the presence of Mr. Norbiad, Mr. Champneys, and Mr. Moss, surgeons, the churchwarden of the parish, the foreman of the jury, and a number of other persons.

The coffin was placed on trestles at the church porch, and the lid being removed, the mother placed her hand on the face of the corpse, and exclaimed in the deepest agony of feeling, "This, indeed, is my poor girl." The countenance had not taken that ghastly appearance, but no change in appearance since its interment. The coffin was then consigned to the grave. It appears, from information obtained from the mother, that the deceased's name was Lawrence, she being a daughter by a former husband. She was born at Chatham in the year 1805. The last time she saw her was between four and five years ago, when she was living with the prisoner Tawell, at Bridge street, near Southwark-bridge, as his servant, but she was not aware of her having the two children of whom the prisoner is supposed to be the father. At the period the prisoner had established a charity-school in the above neighbourhood, to which he subscribed £100 per annum.

Superintendent Larkin produced before the magistrates on Wednesday, the drugs found at the prisoner's house at Berkhampstead. There were upwards of fifty phials, containing various liquids, which underwent an inspection by the surgeons, Mr. Norbiad and Mr. Champneys, none of which contained prussic acid. In obtaining the drugs the officer received every assistance and courtesy from the wife of the prisoner, who is a very pleasant woman; and the daughter, a young lady of seventeen years, assisted in packing up the drugs in a hamper.

The following is an extract from the Old Bailey records of 1814. It relates to the person who has been committed for trial for the alleged murder of his old servant, Mrs. Hart, near Slough:—

"London.

"John Tawell (30 years of age), from the Poultry Compter, committed by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Birch) on oath of Edward Anthony Thorogood and others, for feloniously and falsely forging and uttering a certain bank note for payment of £10, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the Bank of England.

"Dated 4th of February, 1814.

"Detained on oath of Joshua Bray and others, for feloniously, knowingly, and wittingly having in his possession and custody a forged bank-note for payment of £10, knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited.

"Dated 4th of February 1814—Indicted. Confessed possession."

The confession of the minor offence of having possession of the bank-note, the making of which confession as a means of escaping the capital punishment was to be at first sight a very great favour indeed, had the effect of causing a sentence of transportation for fourteen years upon the convict.

The Poultry Compter was the prison which is now called the Giltspur-street Compter

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE, AND SUICIDE BY THE HUSBAND.

An attempt was on Wednesday made, by a man named Clements, to murder his wife, and he afterwards committed suicide. The particulars of this fearful affair are these. Clements, who resided at Hermondsey, was in the employ of Mr. Elberton, woolstapler in the Grange-road, Bermondsey. Since last June he occupied, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children, a newly furnished first floor at No. 24, Little George-street, in the immediate vicinity of his employer's premises. For some time past Clements had exhibited considerable depression of spirits, but not to such an extent as would lead to the supposition that he meditated the dreadful act which he carried into effect on the present occasion. He complained of being unwell on Wednesday morning before he left home to go to work, and returned before his usual time, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of getting his wife to make him some tea, and to toast some bread for him. At this period their eldest son, a boy about 13 years of age, was in the sitting-room with his parents, and another about ten years of age was sent to the public-house for a pint of porter. In about a minute after the boy had quitted the house, the landlady, a Mrs. Fudner, was alarmed by hearing a loud scream, followed by the noise of some person falling heavily on the floor immediately over the room in which she was sitting. A knock coming to the street door, a young man, named Bond, was let in, and the moment he entered Mrs. Clements came running down stairs with her throat cut, and the blood gushing from the wound. When she got into the passage she fell from exhaustion and loss of blood into the arms of Mr. Bond, ejaculating "For God's sake call a doctor." Bond then carried her into the back parlour, and having placed her in a reclining position, he hurried away, and gave information of the transaction at the police-station of the Rotherhithe division. Two policemen were immediately sent to the house for the purpose of taking Clements into custody, but upon their entering the room he was discovered lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, and a razor with which he had perpetrated the deed, close by his side. A medical man specially arrived, but the unfortunate man was quite dead. On examination of the wound in Mrs. Clements's throat, although of a dangerous description, it was ascertained there were some hopes that she might survive, and no time was lost in conveying her to Guy's Hospital. Her account of the occurrence, as well as she could recollect, from the haste in which it was carried into effect, was that her husband had been complaining for some days of his head, and, being in arrear of rent to his landlord, it seemed to weigh very much on his mind; in the preceding night he awoke in a fright, and said to his wife that he often ran through his mind the idea of cutting her throat if she did not bear them in the lower part of his house. She endeavoured to reason with him on the groundlessness of his fears. When he subsequently returned from his employment to his family, and that he was expecting the tasting a piece of bread at the fire, he suddenly rushed upon her and drew the razor across her throat. She felt the blood trickling down her neck, and with an effort she rushed out of the room into the back yard, and was regarded by a man, who was then standing at his door, where she sunk into the arms of the man Bond from loss of blood. The unfortunate deceased must have destroyed himself immediately after his wife escaped out of the room; for, when another lodger went into the apartment, he was found as above described, with his throat cut, and deluged in blood. It appears that the deceased had come up from the country about seven months ago with his family, and that he was considered a very sober and industrious man. He had no previous quarrel with his wife, with whom he lived on terms of affection, and as yet no cause can be assigned for having attempted her life, and then committed self-destruction, except that of a deranged imagination.

Clements is a native of Stourbridge. He is about 60 years of age. His wife is about the same age. He has been married thirty-five years, and had a large family. Two of his sons (the eldest of whom is about thirty years of age, and is a married man with a family,) are living at Hereford, where they work with Mr. Morgan, a woolstapler, to whom also four daughters are married in South Wales, and at Ross, in Herefordshire. The deceased man, Clements, also worked for Mr. Morgan, at the Glasebury establishment, where he continued for about fifteen or sixteen years, when he got out of employment, and there being a demand for labour in London, he, with five others, was sent for to London, by the stewards of the Woolstaplers' Society (such being the custom of the trade club to which those who are members of it belong). In the month of June last, and immediately afterwards obtained employment at Mr Elkington's. He continued to work for him until about the month of October, when, trade becoming rather slack, he was paid out with the rest of the workmen. From that period until November he was a pensioner on the books of the club, receiving a weekly allowance from the society of 10s. From that day he has been in full work, earning upon a fair average from 25s. to 30s. a week, consequently, being of sober habits, he was not in want of the comforts of life.

The poor woman is not considered out of danger, arising from the great loss of blood she has sustained, but no vital part appears to have been touched, hopes are entertained of her recovery. The wound ranges along the back of the neck, and is six inches in length and nearly one inch in depth. Several of the muscles are severed, and the windpipe divided, but the cut has not reached the bone. From the manner in which the wound had been inflicted, it must have been given when she was in a stooping posture, and the razor was drawn across from left to right. It would seem as if he had made a chop at her with the razor. He was sitting at the dinner table, behind him was a small bed, from which it is imagined that he obtained the razor whilst his back was turned towards Mrs. Clements. The wretched man had received a very good education, and for a person in his station in life was remarkably well informed.

REBECCA AGAIN IN WALES.—Late on Monday night week a most outrageous attack was made on the Vicarage-house of Fishguard, the residence of the Rev. Henry Nathan, the Curate, during his absence from home. Mrs. Nathan left the house between the hours of nine and ten o'clock a.m., otherwise death inevitably would have been the result, the attack being so severe with stones of huge dimensions; when about seventy panes of glass were destroyed, besides other damages. Strong suspicions fall on three notorious characters, who were committed in the autumn of 1843 for destroying the turnpike-houses of the parish of Fishguard. This enmity against the Rev. Henry Nathan arises from the circumstance of his communications with the Secretary of State on the subject of the Rebecca riots, the result of which has been the discontinuance of any destruction of property, save in the present instance.

A WOMAN EXECUTED FOR MURDER AT IPSWICH.—On Saturday Mary Sheming, who was convicted at the late assize at Bury St. Edmunds, of the murder of her grandchild, paid the forfeiture of her life for that offence on the new drop, at Ipswich. The circumstances of the case appeared very recently in our paper. It was marked with peculiar atrocity. The culprit persisted in her own innocence, and alike charged her daughter Elizabeth with the murder, and then endeavoured to fix the guilt upon another daughter, named Matilda, who for some time has been a prisoner in the same gaol, under a conviction of larceny. On the Thursday she had a short interview with her husband and all her children, and, strange as it may seem, was particularly affectionate on all sides; she manifested great emotion when she saw her daughter Caroline, with whom she exchanged forgiveness, and something passed in secret between her and her guilt child. The parting between her and Matilda was extremely painful; the shrieks of the latter were heard all over the prison upon being separated from her mother. She maintained extraordinary fortitude during the morning, and very heartily for her child's future welfare. About eleven o'clock the culprit walked with a firm step from her cell to the chapel, where she was engaged in prayer with the ordinary minutes to twelve, when she had been told some time before she had any confession to make, and was solemnly warned that she had not many minutes to live. To all these questions, which were put in a compassionate tone, she replied in the most resolute manner, but that she had repented of all her sins. The sad procession was then formed, the chaplain walking first, reading select portions from the burial service, followed by the culprit, who walked between the lodge and the governor, the executioner from Newgate, and by a female attendant; followed by the Under Sheriff and by two of the officers of the gaol. As the procession passed across the area from the lodge to the new drop, the culprit, in a firm voice, but with a wretched culprit sighed deeply, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" several times; but she otherwise continued remarkably firm. Upon being brought into the fatal platform she looked round on a circle of faces, and the executioner prepared to tie her wrists with cord, and to pinion her arms; and here her firmness seemed, if possible, to increase, though surrounded by the awful paraphernalia of death. She assisted in the staircase leading to the scaffold, assisted by the executioner and his attendant on either side, but betrayed not the slightest emotion as she took her station under the drop. As she was going up the steps a slight impediment arose from her gown; getting entangled, and she contrived partially to shift the cap from her face. The rope having been adjusted, she was left alone on the platform, requiring no support, but keeping her position with a firm step, and appeared to pray. The executioner then remained for about five minutes, whilst the chaplain offered up several impressive prayers. She appeared to make no response whatever, nor did she appear to hear the chaplain. He descended, the platform fell, and, after a few struggles, the wretched culprit ceased to exist. The execution was witnessed by about 5000 or 6000 people, many of whom had come from considerable distances.

THE MARKETS

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—[illegible] arrivals of English wheat have taken place, chiefly from Lincolnshire. To-day the show of samples of wheat of home produce was extensive, owing to which the demand for that article was exceedingly dull, at last Monday's prices. In foreign wheat we heard of no variety of notice. The feminal for [illegible]

BOROUGH

English—In Essex and Kent [illegible] ditto, white [illegible] fair, 29s to 32s; ditto, white, 32s to 36s; grinding, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Kingston and Ware, 36s to 40s; Chevalley, [illegible] ditto, white [illegible] 34s to 38s; potatoe ditto, 32s to 34s; Youghal and Cork [illegible] ditto, white [illegible] 32s to 34s per quarter.

Foreign—[illegible] 32s to 35s per quarter.

Barley—[illegible] 44s to 50s; white, 52s to 54s. *In Bond*—[illegible] 44s to 50s; white, 52s to 54s. *In Bond*—[illegible] 15s to 17s; beans, 24s to 30s; peas, 28s to 32s, per quarter [illegible] 15s to [illegible] per barrel.

The seed Market.—The arrivals of clover seed having been large, that article is heavy, and rather stationary; the value of all kinds of seed we have no alteration to report.

Trade during the present rates:—Linseed cakes, English, £6 12s to £6 18s, ditto foreign, £7 7s to £8 10s, per ton.

Grass.—The prices of wheat [illegible] on board in the Metropolis are from 74 to 74s., of household ditto, 64 to 66s, per 4d. loaf.

Tea.—A moderate amount of business has been transacted in this market since our last, while prices are steadily supported. No public sale to-day or declared.

Sugar.—In West India sugar the transactions have been to a fair extent, while Mauritius and Bengal parcels are held at full currencies. Richard goods have gone off steadily, at [illegible] brown and fine for standard lumps.

Coffee—Ceylon coffee [illegible] a steady sale at [illegible] good ordinary. West India coffee moves on freely, but in East India and foreign [illegible] as we have very few transactions to report.

Rice.—Very large supplies of Irish butter having come to hand since our last report, and [illegible] an increase to that extent, we have to report a decline in the value of that article. Best Limerick [illegible] 80s to 82s for the finest descriptions. Bacon is extremely dull, at an abatement of 2s per quarter. Waterford sizeable imitation [illegible] are sold at 4s to 5s. Hard very little doing at 2s per cwt less money. Hams [illegible] prices lower. Other kinds of provisions are about stationary.

Tallow.—The demand for all kinds of tallow is heavy at further reduced rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 39s 6d to [illegible] for the next three months. Town tallow, £1 [illegible] per cwt. Town tallow, £1 [illegible]

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s to 80s; useful ditto, 90s to 95s 6s.; fine upland ditto, 85s to 95s; clover hay, 85s to 95s; oat straw, 30s to 34s; wheat straw, 28s to 32s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is comparatively small, only a moderate business is doing here, yet prices are steadily supported. Many of the holders are looking forward to better rates. Sussex pockets, £7 0s to £8 0s; Wealds, £6 8s to £7 10s, Mid Kent, £8 0s to £10 10s; East Kent, £8 15s to £9 10s. Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 12s. Mid Kent bags, £7 15s to £8 15s; East Kent ditto, £11 0s to £12 0s.

[illegible]—Adairs', 19s, West Wylam, 20s [illegible], 21s 5d; Candoe, 22s 6d, Hetton, 21s, Adelaide, 22s 6d; Stewarts', 24s; Lambton, [illegible]

Foreign and Colonial parcels are [illegible] English qualities are in good request, at full prices.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being large, the demand has become somewhat inactive, at from 40s to 45s per ton.

Smithfield, Friday.—Although the supply of beasts offering to-day, was but [illegible] her trade was to a very sluggish state, at barely a repetition of quite [illegible] The best on sale were taken from Holland, in very middling condition. For sheep—the numbers of [illegible] on the market fully equal to last week's, but rather on a fully Monday's quotations. Prime [illegible] was the inquiry was steady, at an advance of 2d per [illegible] Other qualities of veal were quite [illegible] small demand, at [illegible] rates. Mild cows sold at from 2s 6d to 3s 6d each [illegible] per [illegible] 3s to 4s; second ditto, 3s 6d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s [illegible] 4s to 4s 6d per [illegible] 4s to 4s 6d; prime Scots, 4s [illegible] 4s to 4s 6d; inferior ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d per [illegible] 4s to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d per [illegible] 4s to 4s 8d per [illegible] 4s to 4s 8d per [illegible] 4s

CONTINUED SUCCESS and Overflows at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Grand Juvenile Troop and Double Holiday Spectacle, unequalled in the Metropolis, JANUARY 20, and during the Week, at a Quarter to Seven. Fifty-eighth Night of the National Spectacle of THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or, THE RACE-HORSE AND LIFE-GUARDSMAN. MAN AND STEED, introducing a splendid Fox-chase on the Stage and in the Circle by a Living Fox, a complete Pack of Hounds, with CROSS BARS and other requisite effects. Also, the whole of the Scenes of the Arena, and miscellaneous Feats of HORSEMANSHIP. Mr. ... Mr. Selby, Bridget and Miss Mears. Pierre, Jun. Troop of Juvenile Pupils. Brilliant ... valeur, introducing Mr. Batty as Twelve Female Equestrians on their bay ... Concluding with the pre-eminently successful Comic Pantomime of HALLOA! or, JOHNNY GILPIN'S RIDE, or THE BLACK WITCH OF EDMONTON. Clown, Mr. ... Batty. Pantaloon, Mr. Bradbury; Harlequin, Mr. H. Leary; ... Mrs. J. W. Collier; Johnny Gilpin, Master Wells. Arch and Stage Manager, Mr. F. ... From Eleven till Five. Box Book-keeper, Mr. C. Hooker. Lessee and ... Carriages may set down at six, performance to commence at Seven precisely. ... at an early hour for the convenience of the Juvenile Branches and ... from th

NEW CHRISTMAS GROUP.—Madame ... SON'S greatest efforts, which ... exhibit in Europe. The GOUSI of BRU ... of ONE VIEW, group of Leopold I., George IV., Queen ... William IV., Queen Adelaide, Queen Victoria, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Duke of York, Count Mensdorff, Count Cambridge, Sussex, the Rebus and George IV., restored, the Spirit Group of the Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, Blucher, The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is ... inexpressible."—The Times. Open from Eleven till Four, and from Seven till Ten.—MADAME ... One Shilling. Napoleon Rooms, Supreme.—Banner, Baker-street, Portman ...

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. — CHILD'S CHROMATROPE, exhibiting the most extraordinary and beautiful Changes of Colours ... DR. RYAN on the Evenings, New Objects in Nature and Art for the PROTEUSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The first Exhibition of a Series of beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS ... DR. RYAN and Professor BACHHOFFNER'S Original LECTURES daily. DR. RYAN also lectures on the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY. All these Lectures illustrated by Original Experiments. ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS. ... DIVING BELL ... THE HYDRAULIC TRIUMPH ... GALVANIC ELECTRICAL MACHINES, &c. &c.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING. CHILDREN HALF. MANCHESTER.

MR. JULLIEN'S FANCY DRESS BALL will take place on ... MONDAY, JANUARY 20, at Her Majesty's Theatre. ... JULLIEN, in announcing the above BALL, begs ... respectfully to draw the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Manchester ... vicinity, to the very ... peculiarities expressed by the Visitors of his Two Ball Masquerades ... at Theatre Royal, London, and also his long experience in conducting such balls ... at the Adelphi, Royal Pavilion, &c.

THE DECORATIONS will be in the same style as at M. Jullien's last ... Grand Ball Masqué, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, which was pronounced, by the Press, ... by the Visitors of the Ball, to be unequalled by any Public or Private Fete ever given in England.

THE ORCHESTRA will consist of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS ... the Concert Orchestra, conducted by M. JULLIEN.

... favourite Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Galops, will be arranged ... possible variety, while the New Manners and Peculiarities of Fancy Dress ... Grand Masked ... Ball.

The Doors will be open at Half past Eight. Dancing will ... at Half past Nine. The Dances and Arrangements of the Ball will be under the ... direction of four Masters of the Ceremonies, with whose regulations M. Jullien respectfully requests the compliance of the company, his wish being, some, that it ... their comfort and convenience.

Admission to the Ball—Ladies' Tickets, 5s., Gentlemen's, 7s. 6d

*** The Dress Circle will be set apart for persons ... in fancy dress.

Private Boxes and Places may be obtained at all the Music-sellers, and at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, from Eleven till Four.

JULLIEN'S CHIMES QUADRILLES, now published, and to be had at all respectable Music-sellers' ... the Quadrille, founded on Charles Dickens' Play, and ... stories of Jullien

MR. GEORGE YATES has recommenced for the Season his GLASSES and INSTRUCTIONS in PERSPECTIVE, ... DRAWING, at the Royal Mode of Dancing. A Class will be formed in a Private Family attended on school terms.—Letters addressed to St Peter's, Hammersmith, or at ... Soho-square.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at ... Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all competition. Also, a variety of the Swiss manufactures of any other house. Free Lever ... Watches, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

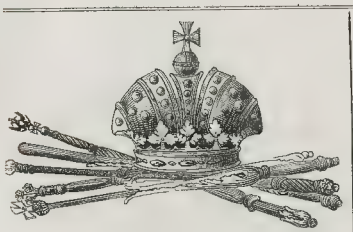
NOTICE TO INVENTORS. Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Present Instructions Gratis; ... Specifications, prepared ... pre pano, to Mr. ALEXANDER ...

AGENCIES.—COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS, and others ... informed that the LONDON GENUINE TEA COMPANY are now ... ... Tea Agents for the Present Year, and persons ... for a remittance of ... the Leaders, by which many hundreds ... have saved ... per cent. ... apply to the Company, at their Warehouses, 2, LAURENCE ... STONEY HILL, LONDON

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, MAZOURKA VALSE, ... POLKA, and VALSE à DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius to ... ... Elves, Princesses, and Gentlemen of many ... age, walking, privacy and expedition. An Evening Class on Monday ... Private ... Class on Wednesday and Saturday ... Rooms may be engaged by private parties

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA. DISEASED JOINTS, ... GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS, LUMBAGO, &c. &c. ... LOUIS ULCER, SKIN DISEASES SWELLED LEGS, &c. &c. Instantaneous Cures in the above cases ... Complaints are daily effected by the use of COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, ... purely vegetable, through all respectable Medicine Vendors in ... ... 2s. 9d., and 11s. each ... genuine bear the name of Cockle ... Chemist, 18, New Ormond-street, ...

CULTIVATION of the HAIR.—This is admitted on all hands to be a department of the toilet of no ... importance ... a reference to personal appearance, and in order effectually to bring the hair under control, innumerable ... have been proposed, applied for the purpose, ... the second Report of the Society for the Suppression of ... OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, which produces, ... prevents the hair from turning grey ... ed the baldest application causes it to curl ... ... from fall ... Price 3s. 6d., and its ... per bottle. No other prices are genuine. Oldridge's ... 9, ...



A report of the death of the Emperor of Russia reached London on Thursday last; it was not given as authentic, and in all probability will prove to be a mere rumour. It nevertheless sufficed to attract public attention to the family of the Emperor, and particularly to the Grand Duke, the heir to the throne. Leaving the intelligence to be confirmed or disproved by the lapse of the very few days, which is all that will be necessary to do so, we have thought it a fit occasion to give the accompanying sketches, and a few

THE CÆSAREWITSCH, GRAND DUKE ALEXANDER, HEIR TO THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

particulars of the junior branches of the Imperial Family, which are not generally known. The heir to the Russian throne is Alexander Nicholas, Cesarewitch, and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia. He was born on the 29th of April, 1818. He has been carefully educated, and is well trained in his father's system, but it may be doubted if he will inherit his father's energy. The second son, Constantine, was born on the 21st of September, 1827; Nicholas, a third son, was born 8th of August, 1831; the fourth son, Michael, on the 25th October, 1832. They have all the rank of Grand Dukes. The Emperor has, besides, two daughters, the Grand Duchess Maria, born Aug. 18, 1819; she was married to the Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Emperor was fondly attached to her, and when she died in September last, his grief was so excessive as to incapacitate him for a long period for business; in fact, it is the debility

ALEXANDRA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

consequent on this attack of illness that has given rise to the present report of his death. The Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh is his youngest daughter: she was born on 11th September, 1822. The Marquis de Custine says that both the sisters were remarkable for their beauty, and were the greatest attractions of the Russian Court. The Duchess Olga is still unmarried, as it is said she does not wish to be separated from her family. The Empress Alexandra is daughter of the late and sister of the present King of Prussia. She was born on the 13th of July, 1798. The family name of the Emperor of Russia is Romanzoff.

The Theatre and Assembly-rooms at Berwick-upon-Tweed, have been destroyed by fire. It was built in 1783, by John Porter, Esq., and many eminent performers have appeared on it. Commencing with Kemble, there have followed G. F. Cooke, Master Betty, Macready, Grimaldi, Clara Fisher, T. P. Cooke, and a host of others. The Assembly-room was of modern construction, having been formed about 1826. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*A Subscriber.*"—*It is termed Scholar's Mate, because it is the first mate the scholar is taught to avoid.*

"*Gambit.*"—*We believe it was when the Westminster Chess Club was first established that the rule became paramount. When your Pawn reaches its eighth square you may claim any lost piece you wish.*

"*A Lover of Chess.*"—*Refer to the solution, and you will see that the King mates to Rook's 3rd, and not to B 3rd.*

"*R. R.*"—*We perceive no error.*

"*X. Y. O.*"—*It is a drawn game.*

"*K. G. P.*"—*The French are fond of playing the Q P 2, Queen's Gambit, and other branches of the K P 1 game. It is an opening susceptible of great variety.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*We shall be glad to receive his assistance. The club in Paris is superior to any of our clubs, inasmuch as it can boast a greater number of first-rate players. The English are, however, superior to the French in coolness and caution. Mr. Staunton possesses these requisites of a fine player in an eminent degree. We cannot promise, as yet, the list of English and foreign players.*

"*J. L. L.*"—*The King cannot move to B 3rd.*

"*R. S. B.*"—*After this, we must decline playing other people's games. It is hardly fair.*

Black.	*White.*
	10. *B p takes Kt*
11. *Q eh at K 5*	11. *Q covers*
12. *Q takes Rook*	12. *K Kt to B 3rd*
13 *Q Kt to B 3rd*	13. *Q to B 2nd*

Supposing these moves to be played, we prefer White's game.

Problems have been received from "R. Dudding," "Wideburne," "C. Wood," "Sundry whereof," and "H. Taylor."

Will "J. S." of Bolton, send us the solution of his last problem. We believe the mate can be deferred a move.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that the proposed match between Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant is postponed *sine die*. Mr. Staunton, who still feels very weak, will not consent to give St. Amant his revenge, unless they play in a private room, in the presence only of the appointed seconds. To this arrangement M. St. Amant would not agree, consequently the match is broken off, and Mr. Staunton has returned to London. We are inclined to think that our worthy champion is right not to risk his well earned reputation, and we advise him to keep quiet for some little time. Chess, above all other games, requiring that great blessing, *mens sana in corpore sano*.

A match by correspondence has just commenced between Marseilles and Algiers.

The match between Paris and Pesth, is likely to end in favour of the Hungarian players. M. Szen, the Hungarian, who is a splendid player, directs the moves on the part of the Pesth game.

General Guingret, the much-respected President of the Chess Club in Paris, died on Sunday last. This loss will be severely felt in the Cercle des Echecs.

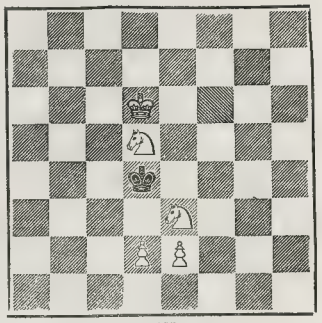
Solution to our Last.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 6 ch	Kt takes Kt
2. Q takes P ch	K takes Q
3. R to B 5th ch	Kt covers
4. B to Q B 4th ch	K moves
5. R takes Kt mates	

PROBLEM, No. 57.

By J. KLINO, Esq.

White to move and mate in seven moves



BLACK.

Solution in our next.

According to an account from Bruck, in Styria, of the 25th ult., a person employed at one of the signal stations on the railroad from Bruck to Gloggnitz was murdered, and his body laid across the rails, in order that, on the arrival of the first train, it might have passed over the body, and that it might appear the man had fallen a victim to his own imprudence. The engineer, however, fortunately perceived the body, and stopped the train. The director of police at Gloggnitz was sent for, and this functionary, on opening the man's house, found that it had been plundered of every article of value. The destruction of an entire train, which appears to have been one of the objects of the miscreants, would have been accomplished had they forgotten to hoist the signal flag.

The boy Jones, of palace-loving notoriety, is in Greece, and has tried to see the King. The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Warspite, Smyrna, Dec. 23, 1844:—"The boy Jones, who belongs to this ship, disappeared one night at Athens, and every one said he was gone to call on King Otho. I believe that was his intention, as he was found near the palace, and brought back, very much disappointed to think he could not pay his intended visit. He is a strange-looking fellow, appears half asleep, and seldom speaks to any one. It is the custom to punish when a man deserts, but Jones is put on the black list, and his grog stopped as long as he remains in the ship.

THE POST OFFICE VAN, CALLING AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Well! here we are, and who shall say
That through this British nation
Our art-gem'd paper, crown'd with *sense*
Has not made a *sen*-sation?

We're always *News*—yet ever *old*—
Antiquity takes palms
To date our very office from
St. Clement, and the *Danes!*

The Danes! pooh! never mind the Danes!
A bus without a tax on,
Has pulled up at our office door
For us to pile our *Sacks-on!*

Yes! week by week that Royal coach
Comes for us "two in han',"
And that they mayn't be in ar-*rear*
Victoria sends her *Van!*

And there's quite a row in the alphabet
On every Friday, when
The V. I. R. comes driving up
To fetch the I. L. N.!

The only contradiction is,
When pulling up this way,
With "Are you ready?"—we say "*Yes*,"
And the horses, they say "*Neigh*."

Forgive the quadrupeds their joy
You bipeds, and behold
What a lot of papers must be *bought*
When such a lot are *sold!*

And mark this! lotteries are not crushed,
For if they *are*, pray what's
The use of that van's going off
Without it's *drawing lots!*

Ah, sometimes 'tis good fun to see
The quizzing people scoff,
At the guards getting in their *bags*
That they may *bundle* off!

You see our modesty is such,
We *turn ourselves off*—whack!
At shortest notice—and that way
Do give ourselves the *sack!*

"How do you reach the country, pray?"
"Do you that question broach?
Why, Sir, we go by ream, by quire—
By railway, and by coach!"

"As quick as railway?"—"Quicker, Sir!
Nay, rail not—spare your sinlies;
We send at least 5000 News
To every Fifty Miles!"

We're taken all the world throughout,
Whatever class you sift;
And here the very Queen's own van
Is *gaining us a lift!*

Fame built us a new Temple up,
And ever since she sported it,
By what a host of *columns*, Sir,
Has not the NEWS *supported it!*

To set the Thames on fire *was* deemed
A wondrous thing by us;
But we last week packed up and put
The River in a Bus!

And that same van which now you see,
Is loaded and a going,
Will, through the ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
O'er England *set it flowing!*

Still let no inundation-dread
Fright district villages—town;
Believe us, long as we can *swim*,
Our readers shall not *drown!*

And *swim* we must—so full and fast
The thirsty public drink us——
Swim! we believe you—what on earth,
We ask, could ever *sink us!*

Some of our readers may be interested in the following calculations of our last week's numbers:—

The Papers placed separately would reach	678 miles 672 yards, exceeding the distance from the Land's-end to John O'Groats.
The Weight of Water absorbed in the process of wetting	4 tons. 9 cwt. 3lb.
The Weight of Printed Paper	30 tons 10 cwt. 51 lbs.
The Paper would cover a surface of	367,468 sq. yards. 10 ft. 32 in., or 75 acres 4468 sq. yds.
Cut into slips of one inch, would reach round the Earth, a distance of about	24,000 miles.
Excise Duty paid on the Paper	£365
Duty for Penny Stamps	1250

The whole cost of the Print alone was upwards of £2000

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ENVY AND IMITATION.

NOTHING so much proves the great influence of England among the nations of the world than the continual efforts made by every power either to injure us or imitate us. One or the other they all seem bound to attempt; the ill success of the endeavour only proves their want of ability, not the lack of inclination.

We need not allude to the ravings of the war party of France, that hates England with an intensity second only to that with which it pursues M. Guizot, because he reasons with some amount of common sense on the subject; nor need we adduce the hostile Tariffs of America, nor the barriers raised against our commerce by the policy of the German Zollverein; what recommends them is their supposed efficacy in checking the influence of England. The politicians of Europe paint us in debates, journals, and reviews as a nation of Machievels, ever intent on the two greatobjects—wealth and dominion—using fraud or force indifferently, and engaged in plotting when not actually occupied in plundering. As to the Government it is a concentration of all the activity and wickedness of the people, using fleets, armies, and slave trade treaties as so many engines of political and commercial aggrandisement. They cannot believe that a nation can become great, or keep its supremacy, without recourse to fraud or violence, or both; and meeting the flag of England on every sea, and feeling her influence in every land, they ascribe her power and wealth to causes which not only have not gained them, but which if put in practice as a system, would soon weaken one and waste the other. It is almost ludicrous to remark the terror which continental writers feel or affect, of England. Yet the truth is that we are a peace-loving people, not by any means disposed to meddling with the affairs of others, having enough business of our own, and too happy, if we can plough and weave, and buy and sell, and feed our millions, and pay our taxes quietly—tasks not always done without much difficulty. Except when actually assailed, our policy towards foreign nations has been one of good natured indifference rather than of imperious dictation. When the French chose to dethrone Charles X. we approved their spirit by recognising the new ruler; we made no opposition to their occupation of Algiers, which, if it has become a disgrace and difficulty to them is not our fault but their own. The French Ministry has intrigued in Spain to its heart's content; it cannot be said that England has checked it. The French fleet bombarded Tangier, and except some professional criticisms as to the manner in which it was done, our neighbours had nothing to complain of as to our conduct in the affair. They have roused a vindictive spirit of revenge in Tahiti, but here again it is not our fault that the natives do not appreciate the blessing of French civilisation, which always comes in such a questionable shape, that, as by a common instinct, both the Arab and the Tahitian resist it to the death. Yet in the face of undoubted facts, we are represented abroad as the great troublers and disturbers of the peace and repose of the world.

The charge is ridiculous, but there is one thing even still more so; along with this rooted dislike, England is the object of the most servile imitation.

The proofs of this abound; not content with their immense military force, so suited to the national character and position, the French are continually urging on their rulers to create a great navy, merely because England possesses one. They make the not uncommon mistake of confounding effects with causes. We have a great navy because we have a vast commerce, and extensive colonies, that create a mercantile marine unrivalled in the world; for these alone can a large naval force be required, and from these alone can it be created, supplied, and maintained. The French have not these, but wish to have what springs from them; they will possess the sign if they cannot possess the thing signified. But there is a still stronger instance of the rage of the continental nations for imitating England. France may to some extent be justified for her wish to rival us; we are near neighbours, she has a long line of sea coast both on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and she has a past history not without records of naval power. But now it seems Germany must have a national fleet! Germany, that occupies the greater part of the centre of Europe, and whose only coast-line is of limited extent, and that on an inland sea—the Baltic—must erect itself into a naval power! Nay, some steps have been already taken towards effecting it; fleets and ships being wanting, they have procured the next thing to them—a flag! It is the old imperial ensign, the black and golden eagle, which is also the standard of Austria. The journal which announces the plan of a German navy with an enthusiasm that does not appear to doubt the possibility of its own scheme, is published hundreds of miles from the ocean!

We know that there is a growing desire in Germany for a closer union among the different states of what was once the empire, but which is now cut up and divided into numerous states, some large and powerful like Austria and Prussia, others so small as scarcely to exceed a tolerably large landed estate. The Diet of the Confederation has, it is said, agreed on a national flag, to be borne by all the military contingents furnished by the several states when serving together, and by all vessels belonging to German port. This regulation is prompted by the same spirit as that in which the Customs Union was formed. But the jealousy of England and the determination to rival her if it be only by imitation on a scale ridiculously small, break out in the attempt of an inland people to make themselves a naval power. Maritime greatness has in all ages been determined by natural position, which has of course an effect also on national character. Tyre and Sidon, Carthage, Venice, Spain, and Portugal (in the days of their greatness) were all favourably situated for becoming maritime and trading cities or countries; more than all of them, England, by her insular position, has these advantages. America too, must become a great maritime power. But the same cannot be predicted of the German Empire, whose land-locked millions must seek national

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT STRATHFIELDSAYE, ON MONDAY LAST.

greatness in other directions. They may change the military contingency that Hanover, and Bremen, and Hamburgh, and Oldenburg now furnish, into a certain number of ships; they may fit out a fleet upon paper, but the German people are, and will remain, an inland and non-maritime nation. They may ... se armies, as they have done before, and maintain a stout struggle with some future Napoleon, who may seek to extend the dominion of France beyond the Rhine, but they will in vain seek a supremacy on the ocean; even a rivalry with those powers who have already attained naval greatness is to them impossible.

Individuals frequently mistake their own capabilities, and it would seem that nations are not exempt from the same infirmity. Russia, scarcely more than a century removed from absolute barbarism, adopts the language and literature of what was the most refined and elegant Court of Europe. France, with an immense army and a military history almost unrivalled for the greatness of its triumphs, desires a navy, which she has neither the material to supply, nor the possessions to employ; and Germany, with still less capability than France, indulges in the same dream; because England having such an arm is great, they must have it also! Better far would it be if each nation followed its own peculiar bent, and worked out that purpose for which circumstances have most adapted it. What the thoughtful Dante says of the impolicy of forcing the dispositions of individuals to duties unsuited to them, may with but slight change apply also to nations and communities, and it would be well if his principle were borne in mind:—

> Nature ever,
> Finding discordant fortune, like all seed
> Out of its proper climate, thrives but ill;
> And were the world below content to mark
> And work on the foundations Nature lays,
> It would not want supply of excellence.
> But ye, perversely, to religion strain
> Him who was born to gird him with the sword,
> And of the fluent phraseman make your king;
> Therefore, your steps have wander'd from the path.

When a nation wholly unfitted by its position, and the character of its people, for maritime pursuits, strives to erect itself into a naval power, it does not "work on the foundations Nature lays," and the result will prove how greatly her steps "have wandered from the path."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Parisians at this moment live only by candle light. Their lives are passed betwixt concerts, balls, routs, music and dancing, and none of those who profess to belong to the *beau monde*, think of rising from their beds before dinner time, or retiring to them before morning—hardly before sunrise. The Court has this year given an example which all eagerly follow. Louis Philippe's last ball was magnificent; 4000 invitations had been issued. The dresses of the ladies present were peculiarly splendid. The profusion of diamonds was remarkable; nevertheless two princesses, the Princess de Joinville and the Duchess d'Aumale, bore away the palm. Two suppers were served on the occasion, one in the Dinner gallery, at which the Duchess de Nemours with infinite grace presided and the other laid out in the *salle de spectacle*, where the Queen herself did the honours. These apartments, whose dazzling light was reflected from all the ornaments, cannot but vie with the present were peculiary splendid. The profusion of diamonds was remarkable; nevertheless two princesses, the Princess de Joinville and the Duchess d'Aumale, bore away the palm. Two suppers were served on the occasion, one in the Dinner gallery, at which the Duchess de Nemours with infinite grace presided and the other laid out in the *salle de spectacle*, where the Queen herself did the honours. These apartments, whose dazzling light was reflected from all the ornaments, cannot but vie with the present were peculiary splendid.

and, *ad interim*, an examination will be made by the surgeon of the prison as to his state of mind.

CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.—At the MANSION-HOUSE, on Wednesday, a respectably attired female, who gave her name as *Mary Keele*, and stated her age to be 39 years, but whose appearance denoted that she had seen some twenty summers more, was charged with bigamy. The facts of the case are somewhat novel and curious, the charge being preferred by the mother of the husband by the second marriage, a young man who only attained his majority in the month of August last. Mrs. Sarah Keele, the prosecutrix, stated that she was the wife of George Keele, who was not in any business, and that she resided at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. The prisoner at the bar had contracted an intimacy with her son in London some time about last Michaelmas. Witness had known the prisoner for about a fortnight before the marriage took place. The prisoner's husband by the first marriage was a man in the employ of John Weller, and went to Australia about three years ago, and there, as the prisoner had stated, died. Weller has a sister living at Canterbury, who had informed the witness that her brother (the husband) was still living, and in perfect health, in Australia, and that a letter had recently been received which could be proved to be in his handwriting. On learning this the witness came up to town and gave the prisoner into custody at the London-coffee-house, in Bishopsgate-street.—The Lord Mayor. Is there anybody here to prove the former marriage? The witness then proved by the first husband's sister, who resided at Canterbury.—William Gurney Keele, who appeared to give his testimony with great reluctance, stated that he lived in Back lane, Hackney, and was in the service of Messrs. Marnatt and Manley, nurserymen. He was married to the prisoner some time in the month of October last (he could not remember the day), at St. George's, Hanover-square, which was the church in which the first marriage was solemnised. He had become acquainted with the prisoner from calling on her house on the business of his employers in Canterbury. Witness believed her to be a widow: indeed he had heard about three or four months ago that her first husband was dead. He heard this from the prisoner, who told him that some person had called upon her and told her that her husband was dead, and that information had been corroborated to her by a gentleman who had stated that he had seen "the last of her husband" in Australia. This the prisoner told witness before the marriage, or he would not have proposed to her a marriage. He had engaged to marry her about a fortnight before the marriage actually took place.—The prisoner, being called upon for her answer to the charge, and when questioned by the Lord Mayor, manifested the most perfect self-possession, and replied, both in manner and deportment, that she had moved in a superior sphere to that into which she had descended by her marriage with the son of the prosecutrix. She stated that when she married this young man Keele, she fully believed that her first husband, Weller, was dead; and that she had been founded upon the information of a female four years ago, and also on a seafaring man, who had called upon her about the same time, and stated that he had seen the dying request of her husband, of whom he had seen the last in Australia. She did not know the name of either of those parties, nor could she produce her first husband to be answerable for his wife's appearance on any future day the Lord Mayor might appoint. The Lord Mayor (addressing the young man) said, Well, you are a aggrieved party, I will take your recognisance in 40*l*. and if that the prisoner shall appear here this day week to answer any charge that may be then preferred against her.

ANOTHER LADY TRIED. At LAMBETH Police Office, on Wednesday, *Augusta Hamilton*, who represented herself as the widow of an officer, was charged with robbing her ready furnished lodgings. Mrs. Rayner, of No. 1, Manor-street, Walworth, stated that the prisoner came to reside at her house a short time ago. The prisoner was then dressed in a very genteel manner, and seemed lady-like in her appearance. She stated that she could prove to her entire satisfaction, as she had just come from the country, and that she was the widow of an officer in the army, was highly connected, and that her boxes and luggage would arrive on the following morning. The prisoner, on obtaining possession of the lodging, commenced pledging everything she could lay her hands on. Richard Davis, P. 85, stated that he found a quantity of duplicates in the possession of the prisoner, some of which related to the missing property of the prosecutrix. The prisoner informed the magistrate that the prisoner was well known, and had already been tried at the Surrey Sessions, and received six months' imprisonment. The prisoner made a long statement, and said she was the widow of a midshipman, and had come up from Hastings.—Mr. Henry said it was a very bad case, and he should send the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Midland Railway was held at the Derby station on Monday. Mr. George Hudson, of York, was unanimously called to the chair, and proceeded. The report from the Directors gave a satisfactory account of the position and prospect of the Company's affairs, and concluded by recommending the payment of a dividend to the proprietors for the following rate, viz., of 4*l*. 10*s*. on each £100 of consolidated stock, £3 on each £100 of preference stock, and 2*l*. 5*s*. on each £100 of Birmingham and Derby consolidated stock. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and made a long speech by adverted to the late melancholy accident on the Nottingham line. That event, he could assure the meeting, had been to him the cause of the greatest pain and distress; but he could not anticipate the slightest blame, as they would look to the circumstances, he thought the directors were fully acquitted, and that neither the number of men in the employment of the company, nor the officials of the establishment, had anything to do with that unfortunate event, but was only one of those unforseen occurrences to which man was subject. The report was adopted, as well as the proposition, that there be a dividend, at the rate of 4*l*. 10*s*. per cent. per annum on the preference, and 2*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. on the Birmingham and Derby consolidated stocks, payable on the 5th February next.

INDICATION OF SPRING. Confirmation of the approach of spring, and as a proof of the fallacy of certain predictions as to the severe and long winter with which we were to be afflicted, we may mention that during the present week there has been a bunch of primroses in bloom in an orchard attached to the residence of Mr. Richard Major, of Silverton, Devonshire, a quantity of primroses in full and perfect bloom!

SERIOUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER. On Tuesday evening a fire which did great damage took place in the warehouse of Messrs. Smith and Ingle, paper manufacturers, Piccadilly, Manchester, which spread with great rapidity. The whole of the premises, those of Messrs. Smith and Ingle was soon in flames, which rushed from the side windows, and spread across the street, soon communicated to the wood-work of the Mosley Arms Hotel, the entrance and window frames of which house were repeatedly on fire. Fortunately, the latter were immediately forced outwards by men who broke in the different chambers; and the interior was thus preserved, though not without the greatest exertions of the firemen. Meanwhile the White Bear Inn was in the most imminent danger. The furniture, bedding, &c., were hurried out of the chamber windows, and much mischief was done by the hasty and thoughtless manner in which the property was thrown about in removal. The engines worked very effectively; there appeared to be a good supply of water, and, before the firemen had been an hour on the spot, the flames were completely subdued, though of course not extinguished. The light material (paper) with which the warehouse was filled was carried forth in large blazing fragments, which fell in thick showers on the roofs of all the surrounding warehouses. That of Messrs. J. A. Simpson and Co., Piccadilly, and some of those in Back Piccadilly, were considered in danger from this cause; but at eleven o'clock all seemed to be safe, and the flames nearly extinguished. The entire stock in the warehouses on the west side of the Mosley Arms-yard, is utterly destroyed. But little damage is done by fire to the adjacent inns.

A SHORT WAY TO THE HOUSE OF JOY.—On Friday se'nnight a poor woman, named Lucy Young, who kept a little way-side public-house, Sussex, and was behind in her payments, was so overjoyed at their settlement by Mrs. Davies Gilbert, that she went into a fit, and shortly expired.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN SUFFOLK.—A most destructive fire took place early on Tuesday morning, on the extensive premises of Mr. John Harrison, farmer of Thurlworth, near Bury, Suffolk, when two large barns, containing barley, wheat, and beans, two granaries, a stack of wheat, a stack of peas, a shed, a cow house, a straw-shed, and a barley stack containing 120 coombs, three horses, and a calf, which were tied up in the cow-house, a large quantity of farming implements, all of which were totally destroyed; the house and two bullocks were rescued from the flames through the exertions of the labourers of the parish, whose praiseworthy conduct deserves every commendation. There is no doubt the fire was the act of an incendiary.

SHIPWRECK NEAR CARNARVON.—On Saturday last a large ship, during the awful gale that was then raging, went to pieces in the bay of Carvarvon. Pieces of the wreck were strewn along the beach for miles. It is scarcely possible for a wreck to be more fatally complete. From the name on the medicine chest and other sources, we learn that the vessel was called the William Turner, belonging to Belfast, 486 tons register, George Evans, master, and that she was homeward bound from Ichaboe to Liverpool, with a cargo of guano, which is entirely lost, not a vestige of it remaining. It is our painful duty to add that not one creature escaped alive. One of the crew of the Eliza Scotland, which vessel sailed from Ichaboe before the William Turner, states that the vessel must have had about thirty people on board.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT DEVONPORT.—On Tuesday week a corporal of the 44th Regiment, quartered in George's-square Barracks, Devonport, with his musket deliberately shot at a serveant, whilst the latter was in the barracks in conversation with another corporal. The ball passed through the serveant's coat and waistcoat, grazing his breast, struck against the wall and rebounded into the barrack square. The corporal was immediately arrested, but gave no explanation of what had induced him to commit such a foul act, nor did he express any regret for having done it. It appeared that he had left the room without leave, and on examining his kit, his great coat was missing. This the sergeant, in the course of his duty, reported, and it is supposed that revenge prompted him to make the attempt on the sergeant's life. A general court-martial will shortly be assembled to try the prisoner.

CONVICTION OF WITH, LONDON, AND BURGLARS. On the night of Thursday week, a daring burglary was committed at Gerrard's Cross, Buck Inghamshire, on the premises of Mr. Thomas Yeowell, the French Horn Inn. The above premises have been on various occasions been burglariously entered, the last time not three months since, by, it is believed, the same gang of desperadoes, who have had their rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge. Information was given on the thieves effected an entry through the brick wall in front of the house, and carried off with them two pitches of bacon, two cheeses, a time-piece, two pounds of cigars, three coats, three pairs of pantaloons, a flannel waistcoat, and a variety of other articles, besides a bottle of brandy, and a bottle of peppermint. The last burglary was first discovered about five o'clock next morning, when information was immediately dispatched to Mr. John Larkin, the superintendent of the Iver and Burnham police, who, taking with him George King, one of his officers, started for Uxbridge, and obtained the assistance of Sergeant Bradshaw, P 11, to whom the persons of the gang, whom it was anticipated would make for Uxbridge, were known. The officers accordingly stationed themselves in the neighbourhood of Long bridge, on Uxbridge-moor, which divides Middlesex from Buckinghamshire, and about nine o'clock they observed three of the gang, named Robert Bell, Samuel Townsend, and Robert Shoppee, coming over the bridge, in a state of intoxication. On their coming up to where the officers were secreted, the latter rushed out, each seizing his man, when a fearful conflict took place between them. The thieves fought furiously, but the prisoners were secured, and taken to the station house at Uxbridge, when there was found on Shoppee a pair of scissors, which had been stolen from the French Horn, and a piece of brass ornament which had been on the top of the time-piece stolen. The officers then proceeded to Gerrard's Cross, in search of the property. They also took with them the prisoner's boots, when they were found to correspond with footmarks, which were traced from the French Horn to a dung-heap at those footstance, and on searching it there was found concealed the greater part of the stolen property, the remainder appearing to have been in a smock frock belonging to the prisoner Bell. At the French Horn a bludgeon was also found, belonging to Townsend. On Saturday the prisoners underwent a further examination before the Uxbridge magistrates, after the conviction they were transferred to Buckinghamshire. They were brought before the magistrates at Iver on Wednesday, and evidence of the above facts having been given, were committed for trial for the burglary.

A MAN COMMITTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO POISON HIS WIFE AND CHILD.—On Saturday last a man named *Dickman*, a journeyman baker, was committed by the Uxbridge magistrates, on a charge of having poison in a cup, for the purpose of destroying the life of Elizabeth, his wife, and his infant child. The circumstances of the case are these: The person upon whom the attempt at murder was made is a young female, twenty-two years of age, named Elizabeth Dickman, the wife of the prisoner, and her child, an infant, six months old. Dickman and his wife were married twelve months last October, and almost from the time of their marriage have been continually quarrelling, the husband ill using his wife and threatening to do for her some time or another. For some time past Dickman has been out of work and idling about the neighbourhood. On the night of Tuesday week he did not come home until after his wife was in bed, and on the following morning he got up before she did, and said he should go and enlist for a soldier. Before, however, he left the house, his wife heard him moving about in an adjoining room, and also heard a noise, as if he was mixing some compound. About nine o'clock she got up and made ready her breakfast, and on sitting down to it with her sister, she poured out a cup of coffee and added to it sugar and milk, when she observed that the milk curdled immediately. It did not, however, deter her from drinking the contents of the cup, but she had not done so many minutes before she felt a heat in her throat and pain in her stomach. She was then alarmed, and poured the remainder of the coffee, which on putting in sugar and milk became more curdled than the first, and on trying some coffee in a basin with some milk only, which did not curdle, she was convinced that the poison was in the compound with the sugar, for the purpose of poisoning her and her infant. She immediately took the sugar basin and ran with it to the shop of Mr. Chave, a chemist and druggist, and stated to him her suspicions; when Mr. Chave tasted and examining the sugar, he declared it to be mixed with oxalic acid. Strong emetics were administered to Mrs. Dickman, by which means the poison was removed, and after suffering intense pain she recovered in about two hours she recovered. Had she drunk the second cup, or mixed some of the sugar with her infant's food, which was her usual custom, there is no doubt but both of them would have died from the effects of the poison. On Wednesday evening Thomas Dickman, who is not yet 20 years of age, was apprehended at the residence of his mother. On Friday he was brought to Uxbridge, and examined before T. Clark, Esq., a borough magistrate, when evidence to the above effect was shortly gone into, and he was accordingly remanded on a charge of attempting to murder his wife and child, until a minute analysis of the contents of the sugar basin should be completed by Mr. Rayner, surgeon, of Uxbridge. Dickman was again examined on Saturday, and, as above stated, he was committed for trial, it being clearly proved that there was oxalic acid in the sugar.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN WALES.—The town of Pwllheli was thrown into a state of much consternation on Tuesday morning week, by the intelligence of a foul and deadly attempt had been made on the previous night, about 11 o'clock, on the person of Mr. Evan Williams, of Cefn-y-Meusydd, while returning home in company with Mrs. Williams from Carnarvon. Having proceeded nearly as far as the Penrhos Church, on the new road, they found that they were followed by some person; who, when he had approached them within a few yards, fired a gun, the ball from which entered Mr. Williams's back, and passed out through the abdomen. The unfortunate man immediately fell to the ground, telling Mrs. Williams that he was a dying man, whilst she, almost frantic with horror, cried out "Murder," and ran to the nearest farmhouse, called Gegin Bach, informing the inmates of the catastrophe. The villain, in the meantime, had made off with speed. The wounded sufferer was taken to the farmhouse, and medical aid obtained as quickly as possible. Mr. Williams remains in a very weak state; but favourable hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The cause of the villanous attack is wrapped in mystery, and the assassin has hitherto eluded every attempt at his apprehension.

SERIOUS CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning a young man named Evan Price, one of the shopmen in the employ of Mr. Daniel Percival, haberdasher and clothier, King street, Manchester, was examined on charges of embezzling money to the amount of several thousand pounds, the property of his master. Several cases of the embezzlement of small sums were proved against him. A bat-box had been found in the house of a gentleman at Mold, which had been purchased there by the prisoner's sister. Upon opening the hat-box, Mr. Beswick, the chief superintendent of police, found £300 in gold, and £70 in notes, together with bankers' books, containing deposit accounts in the prisoner with two banks at Chester, the Royal Bank of Liverpool, the North and South Wales Bank at Mold, a promissory note, and a mortgage deed, altogether showing that the prisoner was possessed of £2816 in cash and securities. Mr. Daniel Percival stated that the prisoner had been in his employ since April, 1839. He had a salary of £40 a year, with board and lodging. It was his duty to add the receipts into the till. The master had suspicions that all was not right for some time, and communicated them to Mr. Beswick. All the money that has been found discovered belonging to the deceased, though, a short time before his death, he was understood to have said that he was worth £4000. He was a man of somewhat eccentric habits, and his relatives, and those who best knew him, were not considered altogether of sound mind.

A SINGULAR CASE OF SEALING AT CANTERBURY.—On Thursday week a case affecting some parties before the Magistrates of Canterbury in the nature of a charge against a poor woman, named Mary Hamilton, for having stolen from the property of Mr. Jackson, brush-maker. What rendered the case so affecting was, that the prisoner had a child in her arms, and was surrounded by six others, the eldest not eleven years old—some shoeless, others without covering to the head, and all in rags—the pictures of misery and wretchedness waiting, with excessive anxiety, upon their eyes, the fate of their distressed parent, and it was also known that there was another child of the same family in the hospital, and a ninth roaming about. The father, it was stated, had gone to Dover. It appeared that the prisoner had gone into prosecutor's shop on Wednesday at noon for some trifling article, during which, it was supposed, she stole the broom, which she subsequently sold to Mr. Cayley, baker, for 1*s*. 6*d*. worth of bread. The policeman arrested her at the moment of coming from Mr. Cayley's shop, and on his accosting her about the lost property, Mr. Cayley came forward and stated that he had just purchased such a broom as was described. He also added, that he had before seen the prisoner selling articles of that description, and had no idea of its value when he gave her the price asked. Mr. Jackson appeared as prosecutor, who, with others in his employ, deposed to the facts, and identified the broom, which was valued at 3*s*. 6*d*. Prisoner, in her defence, stated that she found the broom in St Margaret's street, and being pressed with hunger, as well as all her children, who had not had any food since the previous morning, she thought no harm of getting what she could for it. She was in the greatest distress, and begged mercy of the bench. The magistrates stated the pain which they felt at the course they must pursue. She might have committed the offence through want, but it had been clearly established against her, and they must commit her for trial at the quarter sessions. Her cries of lamentation, mingled with those of the children, were deeply exciting. In reply to her earnest inquiries as to what would become of her children, the prisoner was told they would be taken care of, and an order was given for their removal to the workhouse. Thus, for a paltry broom, the cost price of which is perhaps about 9*s*., and which need not have been stolen, had Mr. Jackson's attendants been more watchful, the city will to have to maintain a family of eight or nine persons, for two or three months, besides incurring all the costs of the prosecution, and the attendance of five witnesses at the trial. [This is one of the many instances of the value of summary jurisdiction. We are no advocates for invalidating the valuable right of trial by jury, but it is evident that cases often arise where honest and sensible magistrates can execute strict justice tempered with mercy, and at the same time save much expence, and prevent great misery.]

FALL OF EARTH IN A MINE, AND EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Cosely Tavern, at Coseley, Staffordshire, on the body of Benjamin Smith, a miner, whose death, with that of two other men, was caused by an enormous fall of earth in a mine in which they were working. The accompanying statement, given before the coroner by one of the survivers, contains a fearful narrative of the condition of the workmen after the accident, and of the preservation of one man. Joseph Parkes said: I live at Coseley, and am a miner. On Friday last I was at work with the deceased, Benjamin Smith (who was about thirty two years old, and a min r, living at Coseley), in a coal-pit at the Fox Yards, in the parish of Sedgley, and while we were at work there, about half past nine o'clock that morning, a quantity of soil and earth fell in, to the amount of more than a thousand tons, and almost every man in the pit was buried up. Some few of the men were a distance off, and got clear away: but the deceased and four others were stopped up in one of the hollows. Great exertions were made to get us out. Several tons of stuff were soon removed, and in about an hour one of the six men was got out very badly hurt, but he is still alive. He was got out soon after without much injury. As fast as the miners got the stuff cleared away from us, but in the course of the day all the remaining men, except myself, were got out, but I was not got out to about ten o'clock that night. I was not at all hurt, but was very weak through the damp and confinement. I was then conveyed home. I had not had anything to eat from the previous night, at that I was more than 24 hours without eating it. I was quite sensible all the time, and conversed with all the men. I talked with Smith as long as he lived, which was about an hour and a half, as near as I can guess, after the fall. Two other men were killed. One of them lived about an hour, and the other about an hour and a half. I was afraid to stir, although I saw my suffering companions close to me nearly buried in the earth. I was in a part of the mine three feet wide, but after it went out we were in darkness all the time. Some of the men had their arms wedged down, and asked me to remove the clods from their mouths to allow them to breathe, and I did so several times although it endangered my own life, as the stuff continued falling. Other corrobora deathe.

MRS. TAWELL.—Mrs. Tawell, of Berkhampstead, is the sister in-law of Mr. Timothy Cutforth, many years manager in Newcastle of the branch establishment of Stockton Bank. The former wife of John Tawel was the daughter of Mr. Edward Appleby, of North Shields, who was well known to many persons now living as a rich and eccentric old gentleman. The deceased Mrs. Tawell is the daughter of Mr. Edward Appleby, formerly of North Shields, but who died at Houghton-le-Spring some years ago. Her first husband was a Mr. Cutforth, by whom she has one daughter and a son. She was married to John Tawell second of the name of Sarah Hart) in 1841; the issue of which marriage is an infant of about 15 months old.

IRELAND.

HIRED ASSASSINS IN IRELAND.—The *Clar* [illegible] which shows [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

QUEEN VICTORIA PLANTING AN OAK AT STOWE.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO STOWE.

In our late impression last week we announced the return of her Majesty from Stowe, and we now give a few interesting particulars of what occurred on Saturday last, previous to her Majesty's departure.

Her Majesty having arranged to leave Stowe for Windsor Castle on Saturday morning, the whole corps of Bucks Hussars, except those engaged on escort, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard, assembled in the open space at the north front of the mansion shortly before nine o'clock

Her Majesty rose early, and breakfasted in her private apartment with the Prince Consort.

Shortly before ten o'clock the distinguished circle of guests within the mansion assembled in the marble-hall to witness her Majesty's departure.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel left about half an hour before the Queen, as also did Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham. Lord Delaware left shortly after.

At five minutes past ten the Queen entered the Hall, escorted by her noble host, and having graciously acknowledged the salutations of the distinguished personages present, her Majesty took a most affectionate leave of the Duchess and the [illegible] and most cordially saluted the Duchess and the [illegible] after having entered her carriage, showing both to the Duchess and to the [illegible] the [illegible] had been given to her Majesty and the Prince Albert, and the anxiety of the noble host and hostess to do every possible honour to her Majesty and the Prince during their sojourn at Stowe.

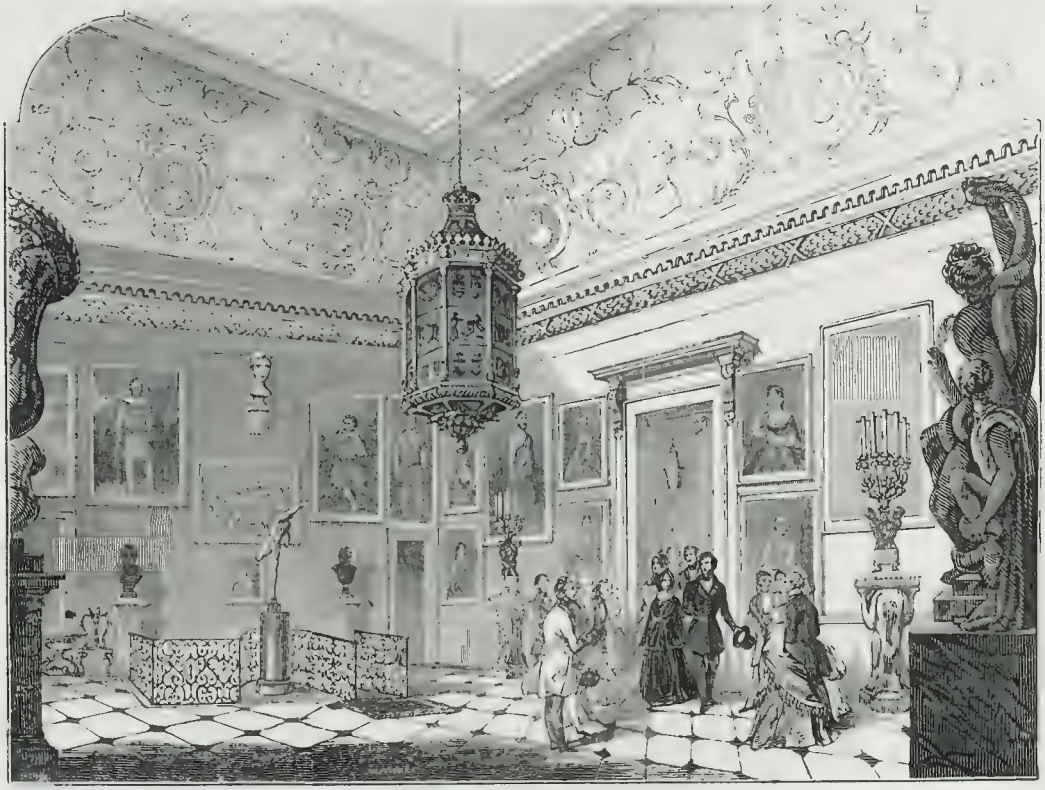
The large engraving at page 52 represents the Royal departure, and the magnificent North Hall, designed and painted by Kent. The sculpture, by Banks, Scheemakers, and other moderns, is very fine; and there are likewise here some beautiful specimens of antique art, besides a valuable collection of original portraits. As a truly superb nucleus hangs the great heraldic lantern, a tasteful work of our own times. It is of an octagonal form, each side being divided into three compartments. The centre compartments contain the shields and supporters of the Grenville, Temple, Nugent, and

HOUSE AT BUCKINGHAM, WHERE CHARLES I. LODGED.

Chandos families, as well as those of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and King Henry VII., from whom the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is lineally descended. The upper and lower compartments are occupied by shields of quarterings commemorating the most important matches with the heiresses of many distinguished families, through whose alliance so large an accumulation of heraldic honours have descended to the present head of the Grenville family, and also by some of the ancient badges and devices which were at various periods adopted by the houses of Plantagenet and Tudor. The ground, or field, of the paintings is diapered like that of the great seal of King Henry VII., the meshes being lozenge formed, with a *fleur de lis* in each knot, and a rose on each lozenge; the latter being a device of the house of Lancaster, and the former to show his descent from the royal blood of France, through his grandmother, Queen Katharine of Valois, the wife of King Henry V. The whole of the heraldry was arranged by Mr Smith, the Duke's librarian, and the very numerous coats of arms, exquisitely enamelled on plate glass, form a most complete historical pedigree of the Grenville family.

As a distinguishing mark of her Majesty's approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the Bucks Yeomanry, and the admirable manner in which the fine corps had discharged their duties, the Queen was most graciously pleased *herself* to notify to the Duke of Buckingham, previous to entering her carriage, her pleasure that the distinction of "Royal" should thenceforward be conferred upon the regiment of yeomanry under his Grace's command. This is an honour which we believe was never before conferred by her Majesty in person upon any corps of yeomanry in her Majesty's service

On leaving the mansion her Majesty was received by a guard of honour



HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM STOWE HOUSE.

consisting of a detachment of the Bucks Hussars, under Captain Roberts, and as her Majesty stepped into the carriage, into which she was handed by the Duke of Buckingham, a royal salute was fired from the summit of the Bourbon tower, under the direction of Captain Anderson, of the Royal Marines.

The Royal *cortège* left Stowe precisely at ten minutes past ten o'clock, proceeding through the park under an escort of the Bucks Hussars, commanded by Captain Carrington and Lieutenant the Marquis of Chandos, in the direction of the town of Buckingham.

As the Queen's carriage passed under the Corinthian arch, her Majesty was again saluted from a field battery, manned by the artillery corps of the Bucks Hussars, under Captain Holmes.

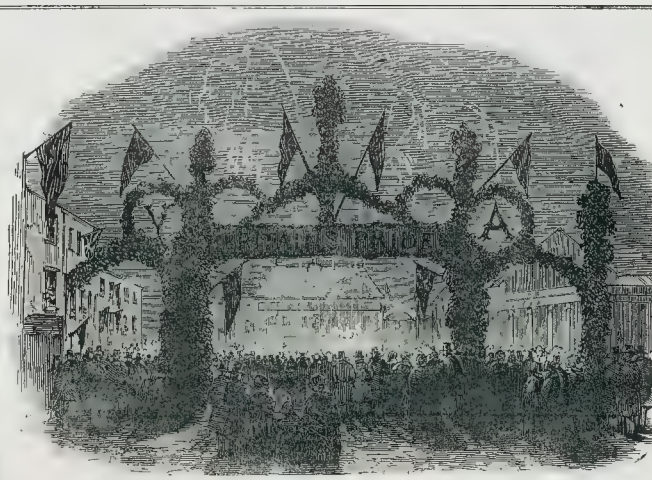
At the boundary of the borough the *cortège* was received by the municipal authorities, who preceded her Majesty's carriage to the further confines of the town, amid the loyal acclamations of its inhabitants.

The Duke of Buckingham, in his full uniform as Colonel of the Bucks Hussars, and wearing the stars and ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, rode by the side of her Majesty's carriage as far as Page Hill.

On taking leave of her Majesty at Page Hill, on the confines of his grace's magnificent domains, the Duke had the honour of receiving from her Majesty a renewal of her expressions of acknowledgment for the magnificent hospitality with which she had been received at Stowe.

THE CHANDOS TESTIMONIAL.

On the borders of the county, just previous to entering the town of Stony Stratford, her Majesty and the Prince were met by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carrington, on horseback. The Royal cavalcade proceeded slowly through the little town, the decorations of which, both public and private, do great credit to the inhabitants. Her Majesty was greeted with loyal cheers as she passed along. On quitting the town the pace was quickened, and at a rapid rate the *cortège* drove up to the Wolverton Station, where it arrived at a quarter before twelve o'clock. Her Majesty was here received by Lord Carrington, with whom she conversed for a few minutes, Prince Albert cordially shaking hands with him. The Marquis of Chandos (who had commanded the escort to the station), and the High Sheriff were also in attendance. After retiring for about ten minutes to the rooms appropriated for them, her Majesty and Royal Consort proceeded across the platform and entered the Royal carriage, the door of which was held by the Lord Lieutenant. The staff of the Royal Bucks Militia, and a squadron of the Bucks Hussars dismounted, were drawn up on each side of the passage to the Royal carriage, and several of the county magistrates were present. Her Majesty on her departure was enthusiastically cheered by the persons assembled.



FIRE WORKS, MARKET PLACE, BUCKINGHAM.

We subjoin a few picturesque commemorations of the Royal progress.

The scene at page 52 represents a most interesting scene on Friday afternoon, the locality being that portion of the grounds in which is place the Temple of Concord and Victory, whence is seen, to great advantage, the Grecian Valley, beautifully planted. Shortly after three o'clock her Majesty left the mansion, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Buckingham, and proceeded to the above spot. Prince Albert followed with the Duchess of Buckingham, and many of the other guests were of the party. On reaching the south side of the Temple, the Royal party passed; and the Duke of Buckingham having handed the Queen an oak sapling, her Majesty placed it in the ground, and then received from Mr. Ferguson a spade, with which the Queen covered the roots, the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. Ferguson completing the work, whilst her Majesty kept the tree in an upright position.

But this we hope in future years
When high its royal head it rears
Above its fellows round—
That long 'twill be
A leafy tree
Near "Concord's Temple" found!
While she that plac'd it there still prove
The idol of her people's love!

Prince Albert then planted a young cedar tree at a short distance from the spot; and her Majesty and the Prince having planted two other similar trees on the north side of the Temple, the Duke of Buckingham called out "God bless her Majesty the Queen," a sentiment answered, first, by the cheers of the noble party present, and re echoed by about two hundred persons who were congregated in the park, at a point from whence a view of the pleasing ceremony was obtained.

Upon the opposite page is a scene of right loyal rejoicing, a superb display of fireworks, in the Market-place, opposite the County Hall, at Buckingham, on Monday evening: the display was kept up, greatly to the amusement of the inhabitants, for nearly four hours; the expense being defrayed by the corporation.

In the column adjoining is a memorial of the troublous times of Charles I., and the loyalty of the town of Buckingham, which has been ever remarkable for its orthodoxy and strict attachment to the principles of the Constitution, both in Church and State. Here, King Charles I. found an asylum, and took up his quarters, while the neighbouring towns of Aylesbury, Newport Pagnel, &c., were garrisoned against him. The room where his Majesty lay, in "the Capital House" here, is yet known by the name of "the King's chamber."

In "Osborn's Tracts," vol. ii., p. 222, is this printed account of the King's journey, viz.: "On Saturday, June 22nd, 1644, the King came to Buckingham, to Sir Thomas Richardson's, from Sir Thomas Coghill's house, at Blechington; went Wednesday, June 26th, to Brackley, to the college there, and stayed only one day; went thence to Deddington to the parsonage, and thence to Merton Henmarsh."

Beneath "the Capital House" is engraved "the Chandos Testimonial," which was placed upon the dining-table at Stowe, immediately facing her Majesty. "Every friend and well wisher of his Grace," says the *Bucks Herald*, "and even the few (if they exist) who grudge him his well-merited popularity and exalted station in this country, must be in some manner acquainted with the origin and presentation of this magnificent piece of plate. They need not be told of its having been presented to his Grace by the people of Buckinghamshire, as a token of their high estimation of his services—of his public and political character, and of his private worth—they need scarcely be reminded of its beauties as a work of art. There, however, it stands, fulfilling its high destiny—that of being admired by our gracious Sovereign, who has bestowed upon it her close inspection." The inscription is as follows —"Presented by a very numerous body of Farmers of Buckinghamshire, and other Friends connected with Agriculture, to RICHARD PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G., K.C.H. and P.C., on the 14th day of May, 1845, to record their Admiration of Public Principles, steadily maintained in unsettled times, and as a tribute of respect and gratitude for his services whilst MARQUIS OF CHANDOS, as one of the Representatives of his native County in Parliament, where, for upwards of 30 years, he was the energetic, consistent, and successful Champion of the Agricultural Interests of the United Kingdom."

With this magnificent Testimonial we close our illustrations of the Royal Visit to Stowe.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO STRATHFIELDSAYE.

Oh! Strathfieldsaye!
The happiest day
That ever grac'd thy warrior-home—
Was when our Queen
In peace was seen,
And quiet majesty, to come
Within thy walls,
And make their halls
Re-echo with the hymns of joy—
Neither the drum
Or "hasy hum"
Of camp came thither to destroy
The sweet oblivion of that strife
Which has so long perplexed man's life W.

On Monday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle, to pay their promised visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye.

Her Majesty was attended by the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Amelia Murray, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Charles Wellesley.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Colonel Bouverie.

The Royal party proceeded across Ascot-heath towards Bracknell, up to which place there were no preparations for welcoming her Majesty, deserving of particular detail. Opposite the Crispin, the escort was relieved by another party of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Captain Hayworth. At Bracknell, though the place is small, the inhabitants had done the utmost the short notice rendered possible, to welcome their Sovereign. In this respect they presented an example of what must have struck those who have witnessed her Majesty's various progresses through the country—the extraordinary rapidity with which those preparations which have been so often described, and which are so similar in different places, are got up. No sooner is it known—and very often this is not till nearly the eleventh hour—that her Majesty is to pass along a particular route, however remote or rural, than a new life seems infused among the inhabitants, and all is bustle and excitement. Triumphal arches spring up in a night, in places where such things were scarcely heard of before. Flags and banners waved from the houses, processions are formed, addresses concocted (where the places visited are of sufficient importance), and such inroads are made upon the evergreens, for the formation of the various devices, and the decoration of the streets, that the visit of a swarm of locusts could not more effectually denude the trees and underwood. At Bracknell, the good folks did their utmost to make the village gay and handsome on the occasion of the visit of the Queen. There were no less than four triumphal arches of evergreens, one at the entrance, two at different points in the road through the place, and one at the other end, opposite the Red Lion Inn. The first arch was inscribed "Welcome," with "V." on one side, and "A." on the other. It was hung with flags. The second arch bore the inscription "Loyalty to the Queen," and was also hung with flags. The third was in some degree similar, and the fourth, that opposite the Red Lion Inn, was inscribed, "May happiness attend you," and also, "For God, the Queen, and the People." It was also hung with flags, and the front of the inn was very handsomely decorated with evergreens. Almost every house in the village was in some way adorned, in honour of her Majesty's visit. A considerable crowd had assembled, who cheered loudly as the Royal *cortège* drove up, a band playing the national anthem. Upwards of 350 charity children also were assembled, who were afterwards regaled at the expense of the inhabitants.

Here the Royal party changed horses, and the escort was also replaced by another party of the 17th Lancers, under the command of Captain Crawshaw. While the change of horses was taking place, the Queen was presented with a *bouquet* of beautiful flowers by Mrs. Croft. Her Majesty received it very graciously, and was most loudly cheered as she passed.

At Coppice Beech-lane-gate, a short distance further on, a handsome arch was thrown across the road.

THE TOWN OF WOKINGHAM, OR OAKINGHAM.

The chief preparations were made at Wokingham, a "corporate town," with an alderman (who is the chief magistrate), burgesses, and other officers. Here considerable exertions had been made to welcome her Majesty. As soon as the intended visit was made public, and it was known that the Queen would pass through the place, the alderman (Mr. Creaker), attended by some members of the Corporation, and the Rev. Mr. Morris, went as a deputation to Windsor Castle to express the wish of the Corporation to present her Majesty with an address. At first, the answer was unfavourable; but, subsequently, an official communication was received, stating that her Majesty would receive this expression of loyalty as she passed. In the meanwhile every arrangement had been made to give the Queen a suitable reception.

The town presented a scene of much animation. The streets through which her Majesty was to pass, and the houses of almost all the inhabitants on each side were decorated with arches, flags, and various devices, in honour of the Royal progress.

At the entrance to the town, near the church, on the London and Windsor-road, was erected a handsome arch, ornamented with laurels and evergreens of various kinds, bearing the inscription, "Welcome," composed of pink rosettes. A little further on at the entrance of Peach-street, was another arch, similarly composed, inscribed with the word "Victoria," in white and green colours; and in the centre of Peach-street, was a similar arch, bearing the inscription "Albert," in pink letters. At the extremity of Peach-street, at the entrance of the Market place, was an exceedingly handsome arch, inscribed "Victoria and Albert," and at the entrance to Broad-street, being the other extremity of the Market-place, was a beautiful arch, inscribed with the words, "God save the Queen," and surmounted by an elegant crown, composed of artificial flowers, beneath which was placed the garter, bearing the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

At the further end of Broad-street, approaching Shute-end, was another arch, inscribed with the words "Welcome, Victoria," and which was also surmounted by a smaller crown. At the end of the town branching off into

(Continued on page 56.)

HER MAJESTY PASSING THROUGH BRACKNELL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26.—Sexagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Jenner died, 1823.
TUESDAY, 28.—Dr. Hutter died, 1825.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—First Meeting of Reformed Parliament, 1833.
THURSDAY, 30.—King CHARLES I. beheaded.
FRIDAY, 31. Hilary Term ends.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Partridge shooting ends.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 1

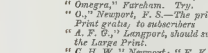
Morning.				Tuesday.				Wednesday.				Thursday.				Friday.				Saturday			
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
4	2.	4	47	4	56	5	31	5	31	6	21	6	9	6	31	6	54	7	19	7	45	8	19

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Bristol Reader.*"—*The Golden Number is so called from its having been formerly written in gold letters in the almanac, and was in reality the astronomer Meton, who lived at Athens* B. C. 432. *Ancient astronomers divided time into cycles, and it was Meton who founded the cycle of the golden number. A cycle is a period containing a number of any other periods—thus, it was formerly thought 235 revolutions of the Moon were exactly equal to 19 revolutions of the Sun, or in other words, the Sun and Moon would be in the same relative position once in 19 years: this is simply explained by a clock, by supposing the small and large hand together as 12 o'clock, it will require twelve revolutions of the large and one of the small, or hour hand, before they are again in the same position, and only the eight of the minute hand would be exactly twelve hours, and the golden number in the same case would be the exact time as indicated by the clock; from this it will easily be understood that the actual golden number for any year, is the number of years expired of the cycle of 19 years. The golden number of this year* (1845) *is 3—this is found by adding one to* 1845, *and dividing by* 19, *the quotient gives the number of cycles, and the remainder the golden number, or number of years expired of the next cycle.—Easter-day is that which comes next after the day of the Paschal full Moon, or the full Moon which falls upon, or next after, the 21st of March. This rule was fixed by the Council of Nice,* A. D. 325, *to terminate the disputes which commenced in the second century—the Eastern Church keeping it on the* 14*th day of the first Jewish month, and the Western Churches on the night preceding the anniversary of the Saviour's resurrection. Tables are given in the Book of Common Prayer, showing the days on which the Paschal full Moon falls for each year during one cycle in* 19 *years—The Dominical Letter (dies dominica—Sunday) for any year is the letter on which all the Sundays fall. To every day in the year is attached one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A B C D E F G; the consequence is, that all days having the same letter fall on the same day of the week. In leap year, the* 24*th of February has no letter, hence every leap year has two dominical letters, the first for January and February, and the second for the rest of the year. The rule for ascertaining the dominical letter for any year is given in the Prayer Book, and is very simple The Epact is the number of days in the Moon's age at the beginning of the year.*

THE EXCHANGE BELLS.—*In reply to the "British Chanter," we beg to say, that the bells in the tower of the New Royal Exchange are tuned in the key of E flat, with A natural, and D flat, extra, to change the key into B or A flat; treble of the bells are tuned in the Antonic scale, from E flat, third space in the bass, to B flat, third line in the treble clef.*

THE COMPLETE SET OF FIFTEEN BELLS.



* The accidentals, or extra notes, to change the key.

"*E. W.*"—*We have not room for the Division Lists.*
"*G. H.*"—*Matlock. Thanks*
"*H. E.*"—*Gloucester. Try Great Portland-street. We know nothing of the pretended "astrologer."*
"*L. E. V. R.*"—*It depends upon the courtesy of the Postmaster.*
"*O. Y.*"—*The interest would, doubtless, be influential.*
"*Omegra,*" *Fareham. Try.*
"*O.*"—*Newport, Mon.—The price of the two Nos. for Jan.* 11, is 1*d. (with Print) gratis, to subscribers*
"*A. F. G.*"—*Langport, should subscribe for a quarter, to insure the receipt of the Large Print.*
"*C. H. W.*"—*Newport;* "*E. K.*," "*C. B.*," *are entitled to the Large Print.*
"*J. H.*"—*Lindfield.—Landlords of inns are liable only in cases of allowing play for money in their houses. The address of Messrs. Watkins and Hill, is Charing-cross.*
"*Irish Miller*" *should apply to some well established millwright.*
"*Gloucaneus.*"—*Will our correspondent repeat his question?*
"*J. D. F.*" *Winton, probably refers to the "Annals of Scotland," some chemical works near Glasgow; we have an impression that there has lately been completed in Ireland a chimney taller than the preceding.*
"*R. R.*" *Bracknell, and Correspondents (Bourbon Part) at Wokingham, are thanked.*
"*A Friend to Jack Sepoy.*"—*The sketch and MS. have been unfortunately mislaid; will our correspondent favour us with a copy of the same?*
"*Ostensia.*" *A portrait of the Bishop of Exeter has already appeared in our journal—see No. XLVI.*
"*X. Q. C. X.*"—*The drama will not suit.*
"*E. H.*" *Harrow, should show the print to some dealer in "Curiosities."*
"*An Irish Lady.*"—*Possibly, to some dealer in the Soho Bazaar.*
"*Clare Castle.*" *Our correspondent's letter shall be attended to. With respect to his suggestion about the military notices in the Gazette, we beg to say that we always give them, as well as all other matters of interest connected both with army and navy.*
"*A Newcastle Sailor*" *asks, for the second time, "If the time-ball at Greenwich can be seen with a telescope by a vessel off the Isle of Wight?" The question must be left to his future study.*
"*Hammersmith,*" *and all others who require information respecting the "Portable Gas Lamp for Railways," should apply to the agent appointed by the inventors, Mr. J. Piper, of Shoreditch.*
"*An Original Subscriber*" *is informed that the crooks on the cornet-a-piston serve to adjust its pitch to that of other instruments, or orchestra, in a manner similar to those of the French horn or trumpet.*
"*M. M.*" *makes several inquiries respecting our drawings of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph. We answer them in his own order:*—1. *The five wires comprise the suspended, and the branch and battery wires, besides another one devoted to the service of a small angle wire telegraph, in use for private purposes. 2. The letters attached to the handles are Q's, inadvertently reversed in the engraving. 3. The magnet has only one of the coils shown. In exhibition of the second one, would have added nothing to the illustration of the principle on which the business proceeds. 4. The dial is divided into five circles for the letters, and a sixth for the pause. 5. We have examined the references in Fig. 4, and find them correct*
"*Enquirer.*"—*The "Son of Sirach" is the writer, or compiler, of one of the Apocryphal Books of the Bible, called "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach." The following extract from the introduction to it (attributed to Athanasius, contains all that appears to be known on the subject. "That Jesus was the son of Sirach, and grandchild to Jesus of the same name with him; this man, there being left in the latter times, after the people had been led away captive, and called home again, and almost after all the prophets.". The Book of Wisdom is an imitation of the Proverbs of Solomon, and is done (that by Athanasius is considered) in sayings, dark sentences, and parables, and certain ancient godly stories of men that pleased God."*
"*A. S. W. L.*" *is thanked; but we have not room for the map. The pamphlet is well known.*
"*Juvenis.*" —"*Spanish without a Master,*" *Murray's English Grammar, and Goldsmith's History of Rome The address named will serve.*
"*J. O.*" *Watford.—The only income of the Prince of Wales is the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. Our journal can be forwarded to any part by post.*
"*The Knave of Clubs*" *We never heard of the alias.*
"*T. T.*" *Dublin.—The property belongs to the husband.*
"*P. G. C.,*" *Brierly Hill, should remit 6s. 6d. to the office, and papers to that amount will be duly forwarded to him*
"*Venator.*"—*The self priming gun hat, we believe, been used by many persons*
"*B. G.,*" *Glasgow.—We do not remember the work referred to; but Malte brun's Geography contains a variety of information as to superficial extent*
"*A Jerseyman.*"—*The latter is correct.*
"*R. W.*"—*The sketch must be incorrect; as the cab met the fly waggon, when the accident occurred.*
"*M. M. O.,*" *Ratcliff.—A residence in a parish, by one of the parties, is necessary before a marriage by bans can be solemnized.*
"*W. H.,*" *Liverpool.—The charge to subscribers for the No. and Supplement was only* 1*s.—the Large Print gratis.*
"*S. H. S.*"—*All Art-Unions, or Lotteries, are illegal.*
"*A. F. B.,*" *Birmingham.—No. VI. of our journal contains a portrait of Mr. Muntz, M P*
"*A. B.,*" *St. Paul's Church-yard, should apply to Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.*
"*C. S. B.,*" *Huddersfield.—We cannot entertain the proposition.*
"*A Subscriber from the Commencement*" *The portraits in the "Beauties of the Opera" are in character costume, but cannot be purchased apart from the work*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Jersey.—The extension line of the South Western Railway, from Vauxhall to Waterloo-bridge, is not yet decided.*
"*De Grosbois.*"—*Messrs. Ackermann publish a very good Elementary Drawing book; Galignani's Guide to Paris*
"*Chip Acres,*" *Leamington, should order the papers in question of any newsman*
"*Guilelikus,*" *Stratford.—A man cannot legally marry his niece. We are glad to hear of the satisfaction expressed by the people of Buckinghamshire, at our engravings of last week.*
"*Senex*" *should address a letter to the agent of the Jamaica steam-vessels at Southampton.*
"*An Englishwoman*" *is thanked for her letter.*
"*G. H.*" *and* "*M. H.*" *We have more than once explained the origin of the Chiltern Hundreds in our journal.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Dover.—The suggestion shall not be lost sight of.*
"*Cato Censor.*"—*Napoleon did leave the sum of money, as stated. Mr. Deville's address is near Exeter Hall, Strand.*
"*A. Smith,*" *Cork, is entitled to the Large Print*
"*J. W.*" *Heyrod, Lancashire, may receive the copies, if he remits 2s.*
"*C. Eldred.*"—*The necessity of the sign manual of the Sovereign, in cases of execution, has ton, been dispensed with.*
"*Publius,*" *Winchester.—Our established circulation, weekly, is upwards of* 60,000. *The site of our office is indicated in the plan: the front of the house would have been unpracticable.*
"*J. S. N.*" *Dublin, is thanked.*
"*F. D.*"—*No. VIII. of our journal contains a sketch of Mr. Cobden, M.P.*
"*Modena.*"—*Not at present.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Buckingham, is not recommended to rely on the "invitations."*
"*Eastcheap.*"—*We have already engraved the Statue of William IV. in Vol. II.*
"*J. S.,*" *Truro.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch and description.*
"*E. D.,*" *Twickenham.—We consider the person named to be liable for the debt.*
"*J. S.,*" *Royal Leamington.—The price is 1s*
"*Prerogative.*"—*The words of her Majesty's reply are correctly reported.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Spitalfields, should apply to any music-seller*
"*A. B.,*" *Jersey, should write to any medallist, or to a dealer in gems.*
"*H. C. G.*" *Southwark.—Not at present.*
"*Verax,*" *Bath.—The document sent is not a legal acknowledgment; and unless our correspondent has other evidence, we fear he will not recover*
"*Bristol.*" *An invasion of patent can only be decided by an application to the Court of Chancery.*
"*T. S.,*" *Bermondsey.—No.*
"*A Foreign Lady.*"—*Roger North, in his "Examen," says the word Tory is the name for the wild Irish banditti, from the Irish,* Torre, "*give me.*" *It was first applied as a party term to the friends of the Duke of York, after words James II., during the agitation of the Exclusion Bill. "But," he adds, "it was not long before the Tories made full payment by the term Whig." This word, says the same authority, "was very significative, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour whey."*

An accident with the printing machines will prevent our usual supply in the country on Saturday morning. The indulgence of many of our subscribers is, therefore, requested.

*** Part XXIX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, price 2s. 6d., including the Panorama of the River Thames.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1845.

THE near approach of the session of Parliament always awakes some degree of speculation as to what business will be done in it, the repeated experience of the very little that is actually effected in the way of improvement, does not at all damp expectation of the possibility of better things for the future, man fortunately being always left to the enjoyment of the "Pleasures of Hope." We are therefore tempted to indulge a little in anticipation, and hazard a guess or two at the subjects that will in all probability occupy the attention of the Legislature.

One of the first things to be settled is the Financial business of the year, and in this respect the Government will be able to meet Parliament with satisfaction and confidence, both in the present state and future prospects of the national revenue. But from this very advantage itself there springs a sort of embarrassment or difficulty. With a deficient income, no interest ventures to press on the Government the necessity of taking off the tax that peculiarly oppresses it. The Minister has then a cogent answer in readiness for all complainants, and can at least ask the parties if they are prepared with a substitute tax that will supply the sum they ask to have remitted—a query that does not admit of a speedy or satisfactory solution. But with the public coffers overflowing all these interests urge their "favourite aversions" on the attention of the Minister, and loudly ask for relief. This is the case at the present moment. The agricultural interest are demanding the repeal of the Malt-tax; the manufacturers press the policy of abolishing the duty (a very slight one) on the importation of cotton wool. And other agitations there are, like Shylock's ventures, "squandered abroad." Thus at Bath and elsewhere there have been public meetings held for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the Window-tax. Commercial reformers, again, recommend the present juncture as a favourable opportunity for revising our Tariff and improving our commercial system. From all these symptoms it is evident enough that amongst the most important questions to be brought before Parliament will be those relating to taxation, or those of which taxation is the root and origin. First and chief of them stands the Property and Income Tax; it was imposed for three years *certain*, and the term expires in the month of April next. Some arrangement must be made respecting it during the ensuing session, and two points will have to be decided—first, can the Revenue afford to do without it altogether, and secondly, will the public feeling allow it to be continued without modification? To the first question, as the Property Tax at present realises five millions a year, we cannot hold out any hope of the answer being in the affirmative. Such a sum would be "a monstrous cantle out" of the total, and would infallibly have to be supplied by taxes of another kind. On the other hand, the case is not so urgent now as it was three years ago; the business of the country is better, and its monetary and commercial affairs in a more healthy state, and there is at the same time a very general feeling against that part of the Tax which is derived only from income, as it involves inquiries into trades, professions, and profits, which always have been and ever will be unpopular. In this state of things, the Ministry being hardly in a state to give up all, and the people having a great objection to the continuance of this portion, the probability appears to be that something in the nature of a compromise will be made, if any alteration at all is proposed. But if the people wish for one, they must press it forward themselves; if they remain supine and careless, they will assuredly have it inflicted on them for another term. If those who pay do not object to it, they cannot expect much anxiety to rid them of it to be shown by those who receive. Much, therefore, depends on the public, and whether they will exhibit the necessary activity in the matter remains to be seen.

Nothing can be said against the justice of a tax on property; all the machinery of Law and Government, is kept up for its protection, and in proportion to the amount of that protection ought to be the contribution to the expense of giving it. But the uncertain and fluctuating incomes derived from skill in professions, and employments that cannot be conveyed to a successor, and which, at the utmost, only give the holder of them a life interest, ought not to be placed on the same footing as those of a more solid and tangible character. This is what is done by the Income-tax as it at present exists, and against a renewal of this injustice, we hope Parliament will exert itself. We believe the amount raised by the per centage on real property amounts to three millions out of the five; and as the revenue from the imports and consumption of the country is improving, as it exhibits a positive surplus, we think the part of the tax levied from income, being the least productive, and the most oppressive, might be remitted altogether. This would, in fact, remove the burden from labour, and place it altogether on capital, whether held in the form of land or money. A pamphlet has just appeared, called "Considerations on the Income-tax," by G. P. Bushe, Esq., in which the distinction between property and income is distinctly pointed out, and the principles on which a property-tax ought to be levied, laid down. The following is a brief abstract of his plan:—

To modify the present income tax, so as to convert it into a Property-tax, which shall be levied upon every description of property in the United Kingdom, whether the proprietor of it reside at home or abroad.

To divide the tax payers into at least two classes, namely, those who have merely a life interest in their property, and those who have it in absolute possession; these classes to pay different rates of tax.

To free entirely from the operation of this tax those persons who derive their incomes merely from their trades, occupations and professions, in fact to free labour as much as possible from this tax, and charge it only upon the interest of tangible capital.

To recognise the Property tax as constituting one of the permanent sources of revenue.

Without giving our adherence to these proposals, to their full extent, we think they are worth consideration at the present juncture. If the tax on income cannot be remitted altogether—the "property" classes would perhaps oppose the exemption—it is still evident and certain that to lay the same amount of contribution upon one as the other, is an injustice that cannot too soon be remedied, and we remind the public that the approaching session will be the opportunity of doing so.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

January 5th, 1845.

SIR,—My attention having been attracted by the following passage from a recent work on Scinde, I feel it a duty to offer a few observations in justice to a large body of men, whose official character and reputation has been grossly misrepresented by the author of the "Peninsular History."—

"Lord Ellenborough found the finances embarrassed, the civil and political services *infested* with men greedy of gain, gorged with insolence, disdaining work, and intimately connected with the infamous press of India."

Such, Sir, is the language of the historian, when he turns for romance has arrived. Admitting the classical purity of the figures, how much to be regretted that the author's poetical conception of civilians and political servants in India is so different from the reality; that the "Napier" estimate, seasoned by strong adjectives from Scinde, should be so much at variance with the opinions of several distinguished men, unconnected with the service, whose talents were acknowledged in Calcutta during the close of Lord W. Bentinck's administration. It chances that on this point information is not confined to the "Author of the Romance." Recent events in other quarters of the globe will have proved satisfactorily that political sagacity can be thoroughly matured in India. But to return to the full-blown tissue of marvels regarding the civilians. The charge against them is, that they are gorged with insolence and disdain work. Such was Lord Ellenborough's opinion during the first six months of his residence in India.

At one period of our history in the East, the charge of insolence and overbearing demeanour was said to have characterised that class of the Company's servants; but as I have passed eighteen years in the Indian army, I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that for several years no bearing of the sort has been observed. I appeal to men, my brethren in arms, who have lived amongst civilians for years, for the truth of my assertion. With regard to their "disdaining work," I am confident that the majority perform their arduous daily duties with extreme attention, and their integrity is unquestionable. I may likewise add, that the Bengal Civil Service, at the present time, is particularly distinguished for great practical acquirements in every department of science. But the author of the "Peninsular History" is against them, so is Sir Charles—a good soldier, but no statesman Had the late lamented General Nott been placed in command, the issue of affairs in that province would have been widely different.

In conclusion, I will fearlessly assert "That no military man in the Honourable Company's service was either depressed in spirit or deprived of his usual cheerfulness at the period stated by the author." Military men would no doubt be glad of an increase to their salary, but they feel and know that their position in that respect is more favourable than in the service of her Majesty.

Yours obediently, FIAT JUSTITIA.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

En avant! Gallop on Gilpin! Ride away, Muse! Write away, Editor! Yes, no doubt you are in a hurry, sweet reader; sweet readers always are; they want everything sweet—*laud de suite*, in fact but we cry you mercy for a moment. After all, a newspaper scribe is not exactly like a Thames steamer, or a Mississipi water-witch; you cannot at your own will "back him," nor "stop him," nor give him "a turn astern," but you can considerately "ease him" a little by giving him breathing time as he goes a head Then there may be such things required as "arrangement of subject," "classification of ideas," and the like, and although we admit that the Queen's Speech and Budget are before us, yet we are literary Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot be supposed to carry his budget always ready in his brain! So mend your haste, reader, while we mend our pen; and now that we have cooled you down a little, we will unfold our marketing, and come at once to the Gaieties and Gravities of the World of the Week.

We suppose we may account it among the Gaieties that her Majesty has visited Strathfieldsaye, and made herself at home at the mansion of the honoured Duke. The bright, hilarious people have still strewn flowers upon her path, and turned out their happy faces and their holiday suits to bless the monarch and her, with a respectful decorum; and triumphal arches have spanned the roads like magic; and loyalty has everywhere worn a bright aspect, and put on its sunshine and flowers, and spoken in its fanciful emblems, pleasant words of love. Bravo! this is all good and gracious as it should be, and no doubt the Duke, iron as he is, is alive to the pleasure around him—like other human folk; and although full of honours, yet proud enough of this additional condescension and gratitude of the Sovereign towards her fine old warrior—her glorious Victory chief. The fact of a Royal Visit to the Duke of Wellington becomes interesting by association; and a little reflection over the stirring themes of our vast historical grandeur might invest it with the true beauty of poetry, and make it inspiring to the heart and thought.

Upon this subject we have a pet fancy which we should like to see brought into play. We should like to see—for once, and *for once only*—on some many eighteenth of June, or a *Royal*—Royal by the presence of our living Sovereign Royalty—) Waterloo banquet, her Majesty in person at the nation's feast, her maids of honour for the occasion selected from among the daughters of the old generals who fought at the grand battle of the peace of the world—the ladies of the Waterloo officers invited to shed proud glad smiles over the memorial trophies of the gorgeous board: and all the love and beauty and enthusiasm of that unique festival recorded in colours of imperishable truth and splendour by some master painter—in a national picture for the pride and posterity of England. A ball might crown the feast, so that beating hearts and sparkling eyes might go home merrily from the great house of victory. And the spirit of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, too, should be there (invisible, but in full dress), illustrating everything to minute perfection, so that through its columns all the world should be present at that jubilee, as it has been (led by the same faithful guide), at every scene of national import in the land

Now for a bit of characteristic merriment.

The Duke of Wellington "presented his compliments" to some news paper reporter, and "didn't see what his house at Strathfieldsaye had to do with the public press!" This was capital, and so completely the man. Lacons almost to a agony! Cool access to an old Garwood's dispatches as traits of character, will be scarcely complete without this document —

REPORTER TO DUKE.

Mr. Reporter here presents
His confidential compliments,
And begs permission through
The house of the "Hero of Waterloo."
Trusting his Grace will grant no less,
To "A Servant of the Public Press.",

Here is the characteristic reply of

THE DUKE TO THE REPORTER.

The Duke presents
His compliments,
And begs to say,
In words a few,
That Sidsaye
Has nought to do,
More or less,
With "Public Press"

And this was instead of the pressing invitation which the gentleman of the press expected!

But great people die as well as live; and (although we cry a much longer life to the Duke) the Earl of St. Germain has passed away from the world; and, as a consequence, Lord Eliot, who takes the title, ceases to be Secretary for Ireland. We did not, before this event

know that he was a kinsman of Lord Heytesbury -and that there was a connection of relationship, as well as administration-ship between them. This is an odd fact to have escaped public attention, and we do not think it could have been known in Ireland, or there would have been a pretty clear go of compliments upon the park lodges both of Secretary and Viceroy. Who is to be the new Secretary? Reader! hust thou no gossip in thee that thou canst not give us a surmise while we write? To do Eliot justice, now that he is coming away, we believe him to have been liberally disposed towards the people, and to have had the welfare of Ireland at heart, though he was somewhat *gauche* occasionally in the manner of showing his solicitude.

But now is the time to make a rare choice of a Secretary. Bestir thyself unconscionsly. O Peel!

Dan has come from Darrynane.

> And is very busy haranguing the nation
> In the beautiful hall of Conciliation —
> Oh! but the funds that have gathered that way
> Have made 'em redare the Repealer's pay,
> Less are the salaries, less are the fees
> Of all the hard-workers except the M. P.'s
> There's poor Lord Killeagles, cut sick off we fear,
> Is it of no use to pay him to keep the peace here?
> And the Hall says it now can't afford him a farden
> For filling the office of head Repeal Warden;
> And Duffy, and Davis, and boys of the *Nation*
> Are in a condition of sad tribulation
> That young blood of Erin (as yet all undrupt)
> Should—*in Circulation*—be suddenly stopt,
> By the Hall not affording—as if to confuse all—
> To take in *quite so many papers as usual*

Tom Steele, meanwhile, has been putting down Ribbandmen and Ribbandism by the yard; but, nevertheless, there has been a great purchase of ribands of riband-women in Dame-street. Dan says he's quite satisfied with the Pope now, and the resurpt is all right, and as *Cannon-i-kil* as the great gun of Athlone. But he is going against the Bequests Bill, and there is still a considerable shindy among the priests.

* * * * * *

Our own clergy are battling too. This is not as it should be. These Sunday days at Exeter are disgraceful in the extreme. They mock religion, and the pastor can scarce.y be a true one who only scares his flock! These schisms of form rather than of doctrine are obnoxious to the people; and without meddling with church controversy, we may just hint that there is nothing so revolting to pious feeling as religious discord, or the shadow of a mutiny in the citadel of Christ.

* * * * * *

We do not look sufficiently to the poor. There is a horrid case in the papers of a destitute woman with a whole flock of starving children being committed at Canterbury to a prison, for which she is to be tried, convicted, punished, and her children thrown into the workhouse for her maternal dishonesty (for she exchanged the brocm for bread), the poor rate to pay for the children, and the country for the trial. Oh, for a sound discretionary power of summary jurisdiction! We cannot help thinking that if everbody who could afford to "call music" from a "*Canterbury*," and to ride in a Sawyer, had pitied this awful case of street walking destitution, the brooms at Canterbury would never have been stolen!

France has been very kind to us this week. Admiral Dupetit Thouars has refused the sword which the Republicans subscribed for him, wherewith to cut the throat of perfidous Albion; and the said Albion is very likely in consequence to remain whole in the carotid artery. The generous old King has been gold-en-aff. boring Mitchell, and diamond-poignarding Macready. Mitchell, who got 3000 francs besides from the King, is, on account of the poignard present, going to have Macready's portrait. *dagger-a-typed* the moment he arrives. It was curious the way in which he looked *daggers* in Hamlet that Louis Philippe hit upon the appropriate gift of the poignard.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM STRATHFIELDSAYE.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at the Castle, from Strathfieldsaye, in a close travelling carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards (blue). The following members of the Royal household attended her Majesty and the Prince in two of the Royal carriages and four. The Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting, the Honourable Amelia Murray. Maid of Honour; Lord Charles Wellesley, Equerry in Waiting, Col. Bouverie, Equery to Prince Albert, and Mr. G. E. Anson, his Royal Highness's Private Secretary. Her Majesty, when alighting at the entrance, was received by the Hon. Lucy Maria Kerr, Viscount Sydney, Captain the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood, and Captain Meynell, by whom her Majesty was attended to her private apartments. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, will have the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle this evening.

PROJECTED VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO BRIGHTON.—Brighton will shortly be honoured with a visit from a portion of the Royal Family: we believe the Royal children. During the last two or three days, preparations have been made at the Pavilion, such as laying down the carpets, lighting fires, &c., for the reception of the Royal Family; and Mr. Henry Saunders, Inspector of Palaces, has arrived there for the purpose of giving the usual directions.

DEATH OF LORD ASTON.—We regret to notice the death of this venerable nobleman, which occurred at the vicarage, Tardebigg, in Worcestershire, on Tuesday. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Mayston Lord Aston was an Irish peer, and the last surviving member of his family, male or female, consequently the title is extinct. The living of Tardebigg (of which the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., of Hewell Grange, is patron) becomes vacant by his lordship's demise.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—We regret to state that the Earl of Mornington is seriously indisposed. The inquiries at his house have been very numerous during the week, and the latest account of his lordship was somewhat more favourable, but it is feared that he is in a dangerous position.

ILLNESS OF LORD FRED. BEAUCLERK.—We lament to state that the Rev. Lord Fred. Beauclerk, uncle of the Duke of St. Alban's, is lying in a very precarious condition from a paralytic attack, at the family residence, 10, Lower Grosvenor-street. The use of the right side is entirely gone for the present, and his lordship still labours under the want of the power of speech. Hopes are, however, entertained of his recovery.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN'S.—This venerable nobleman died on Sunday morning last, at his seat, Port Eliot, St. German's, Cornwall, in his 76th year, and is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Eliot, formerly member for Ireland, whose elevation causes a vacancy in the representation of East Cornwall. The noble earl was seized with a spasmodic attack in the early part of the week, a complaint his lordship was subject to, but at first no positive alarm was created. The late earl was, as a politician, a Conservative, and possessed considerable electioneering influence in Cornwall, having previous to the Reform Bill returned four members to the House of Commons; but of late years his lordship has not interfered in the opinions of his contented tenantry, nor indeed at any time did he exercise his political sentiments in a way oppressive to his dependants.

DEATH OF SIR COLIN MACKENZIE.—We have to announce the death of Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, Baronet, who expired at his seat in Rossshire (Belmuchty) on the 9th inst. The late deceased baronet was a gentleman of the county of Ross for many years, and, as such, was highly popular.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL JACKSON, C.B.—We have to notice the demise of the above flag officer, who expired on Thursday week, at Bognor, in Sussex. He had seen a great deal of active service. He was nominated a companion of the order of the Bath in Dec., 1815. The deceased was in his 73d year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLERGY IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER

It appears by the Exeter papers that the disgraceful proceedings already noticed by us at Exeter, were repeated on Sunday last.

At St. Sidwell's, at the conclusion of the service, the Rev. F. Courtenay, the curate, after leaving the reading desk by a mob of about 50 or 60 persons, with partial groans, which were in some measure suppressed by the presence of a few policemen, who took down the names of such as gave vent to their feelings, with a view to summoning them to appear before the magistrates, in this manner he was escorted to his house, in Southernhay, wearing his academical gown, and supported on either side by R. S. Cornish, Esq., and the Rev. A. Alderly, the latter of whom was unwearyingly giving vent to their dislike in astounding groans. Not the least attempt at personal violence was made. In the afternoon the same scene was repeated on a smaller scale, not more than half the number being present.

ST. SIDWELL'S.—The parishioners met in vestry on Saturday, and requested their minister, the Rev. Mr. Toye, to resign, in consequence of the alterations in the services of the church, which have been introduced by the

PAUL'S.—In this parish some popular attestation of feeling was expected, but none arose, although the surplice was worn in the morning and afternoon

ALPHINGTON.—The rector of Alphington, a village near Exeter, last week informed his parishioners that he would abandon the surplice, which he had used for many years. The rev. gentleman is a prebendary of the Exeter chapter, and as such had been accustomed to wear the surplice in his own parish. The parishioners met the week before last, and unanimously resolved to request him to forego the use of the surplice. At first he acceded to the request, and said he would wear his gown instead of his surplice, but after reading the late letter of the Bishop of Exeter, the rector retracted all he had said, and told his parishioners that he was so perplexed as to the most peaceable course to adopt as to be surprised, that he must write to the Bishop for further advice.

SALE OF A VALUABLE CHURCH LIVING.—On Tuesday the perpetual advowson, with the next presentation to the living of Trimley, St. Martin, in the county of Suffolk, was disposed of at the Auction Mart. The incumbent is in his 86th year. The auctioneer stated the value of it to be £700. The first offered was £4000, and it was knocked down after a spirited competition for £5950.

THE NEW TEST.—There is no longer any doubt that the Hebdomadal Board will propose the abandonment of the new test, which was to have been proposed to the Convocation along with the motion for the condemnation of Mr. Ward

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTCY.—Sir C. F. Williams, Knight, one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, died on Saturday last, at an advanced age, from heart disease. Rumour gives the appointment to Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, who has several times gone the circuit for Judges, or to Mr. Whateley, the Queen's Counsel, but it is also said, that some of the country commissioners have promises of being advanced to London as vacancies might occur.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—On Tuesday a half yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks was held in the Dock house, Tower-hill, Thomas Tooke, Esq., in the chair. It appeared from the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the company, that the balance brought forward to the credit on the 1st of January last was £112,021 18s. 8d., and that the like balance on the 1st inst. was £99,834 4s. 3d. The balance on the 1st instant, therefore, was less, as compared with the corresponding date of the last year, by £13,077 14s. 2d., and that the diminution in the net receipts during the past year, had been less than those of the preceding year by £4804 12s. 10d. The directors recommended the declaration of a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company for the six months ending the 31st of December last, which was agreed to.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a very elegant entertainment to the Aldermen and their ladies, and to some of the principal officers of the corporation and their ladies, on Tuesday. There were amongst those present Aldermen Lucas, Farebrother, Kelly, Wilson, Marshall, Sir John Pirie, Humphery, Farncomb, Hooper, Wood, Johnson, Charles Hughes, Hughes, Moon, Hunter, and Sidney Sheriffs), the Chamberlain, Mr. Masterman, M.P., the City Solicitor, Mr. Secondary James, Mr. Secondary Potter, the Town Clerk, the Coroner, Archer, &c. It was a full dress party, and all the Aldermen were in their scarlet gowns. The company assembled in the state drawing-rooms, and went through the saloon to the long parlour, in which the dinner was laid out. All the massive gold and silver plate of the Mansion-house decorated the sideboard, and the great silver epergne which was presented by the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union to the Lord Mayor as chairman of the board, stood in the centre of the cross table. Tea and coffee were served in the saloon. The company separated at eleven

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The excellent rector has addressed his parishioners in support of a third (additional) service on Sunday evenings, at St. Clement Danes Church; for which object a collection will be made in the morning and evening of to-morrow (Sunday). Out of the proceeds the rector proposes to augment the stipend of one of his curates; and this being considered, in connection with the largely increasing evening congregation, doubtless, our fellow parishioners will respond liberally to an appeal for so meritorious a purpose

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ROWLAND HILL.—The chairman of the City of London Mercantile Committee on Postage, Sir George Larpent, has sent a complimentary letter to Mr. Rowland Hill, including a copy of some resolutions of the committee, and also a cheque for £10,000—part of the money subscribed for a testimonial. Mr. Hill, in his answer, acknowledges the receipt of the letter and cheque, and says—"As the communication intimates their intention, at some future period, of making a public presentation of the fruits of their labours, I would respectfully request permission to defer till such time all attempt to express my obligations to themselves (or my fellow labourers in the cause of Post-office improvement), and the feelings of pride and gratitude with which I accept so splendid a proof of the sympathy and approbation of my countrymen."

VICTORIA PARK, BONNER'S HALL PALACE.—The residence of Bishop Bonner, which was situated in Bishop Bonner's-fields, upon the site of the intended Victoria park, and which was sold about three months since, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, is nearly levelled with the ground. In the course of the demolition of the building a great many relics have been found by the workmen, in the reigns of Elizabeth, Henry VIII., Edward VI., &c., many of which were in good preservation. Upon removing the foundation of the side of the palace two human skulls were found. The men who dug them out found them on the ground in a recess of a dining-room and on his return some unknown person had taken possession of them. A few days ago a pair of richly embroidered slippers were found buried, and the wood of which was quite fresh, and appeared to have been a much greater value. The structure itself is composed of bricks (some of which have been ascertained to be of Roman manufacture), chalk, and stone, and the wood is of fine oak and chestnut. The walls in a considerable state was also found, but on being exposed to the air recovered animation and flew away.

LIVERPOOL MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is generally rumoured in political circles (but we do not vouch for the correctness of the report), that Mr. Sidney Herbert will succeed Lord Eliot as Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Corry will replace Mr. Herbert as Secretary of the Admiralty.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The table of the mortality in the metropolis for the week ending January 18, shows a decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding week, but a slight increase, since, in the week ending January 18 being 1001, while in the week ending January 11 it was 1098. By far the larger number of deaths during the past week have been from diseases of the lungs or organs of respiration, the number of deaths attributed to that cause being 325, including no less than 146 cases of consumption. The total number of deaths, including deaths from violence, during the past week, in the London districts, is 1619. The total number of births in the metropolitan district during the same period is 1331. During the week three males died, of the respective ages of ninety, ninety-two, and ninety-four years, and one female died at Kensington at the age of a hundred and five years.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

It is now proved beyond a doubt that the account of the death of the Emperor of Russia was a fabrication. Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 7th inst., state that on the preceding day (the Christmas of the Greek communion) a solemn service was celebrated in the court chapel of the Winter Palace. The Emperor and Empress were present on the occasion, which is one of thanksgiving for the delivery of Russia from the invaders of 1792, the cannons on the ramparts of the Peter and Paul fortress were fired at regular intervals. There was a grand reception at court after mass.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated Jan. 6, Julian date, has received positive information that Dr. Wolff, who has arrived at Teheran, from Bokhara, will return home by way of Russia and St. Petersburgh. We hope to see him here very shortly.

According to an account from Florence, dated the 2nd of January, the Duchess de Berri had arrived the day before. Two representations of operas given by the family of Poniatowski have augmented their reputation of benevolence, and have procured to the poor the sum of 15,000f. Prince Baciocchi on his part himself has signalised himself by his generosity towards the sufferers in the late floods. The succours for the last-mentioned amount, according to the *Florence Gazette*, to the sum of 229,613f.

A complete costume of a Knight of the Order of the Garter, highly enriched with embroidery, being a present to his Majesty King Louis Philippe from Queen Victoria, has arrived in Paris.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* states that the King of Bavaria has given orders to complete as soon as possible the preliminary works for a line of railway from Bamberg to Aschaffenburg and Wurtzburgh.

The giraffe of the Garden of Plants, Paris, presented in 1827 by Mehemet Ali to Charles X., has just died, and consequently has lived in that climate about 17 years.

The *Revue de Paris* states that a very serious illness has attacked the Empress of Russia, and has put an end to all the balls and soirées of St. Petersburg.

According to the Prussian *Universal Gazette*, the revenue of Prussia has increased in seven years upwards of five millions and a half reichsthalers, or from 51,740,000r., in 1835, to 57,403,000r. in 1842.

At the meeting of the Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday, Dr. Lindley exhibited some oranges of fine quality from Colonel Reid, Governor of the Bermudas. On account of the probable destruction of the orange orchards in the Western Islands, the attention of the local government had been earnestly turned to the subject, and it was probable that this fruit would in future form an extensive article of import from this colony. The quality of the fruit is excellent.

Mr. James Waterhouse Smith, who died on the 5th inst., has bequeathed the following sums (in the Three per Cent. Consols) to the under mentioned charities—To the British and Foreign Bible Society, £2000; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000; to the Metropolis Church Building Fund, £2000; to the Middlesex Hospital, £2000; to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, £1000, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £2000; and has directed the whole to be paid, free of duty, within three months after his decease.

We learn from the *Comercio*, a Lima paper, of the 4th of Sept., that on the preceding evening two smart shocks of an earthquake had been experienced in that city. At the second shock the greater part of the inhabitants quitted their houses, and sought refuge in the squares and open places. Fortunately, however, no damage was occasioned by the earthquake, which appears to have been one of the smartest that has been experienced for many years.

By an ordonnance of the King of Denmark, recently published, the standing army of the Danish States for the present year is to be composed of 30,626 troops of the line, 15,956 as the war reserve, and 53,816 Landevaern (militia), forming a total of 98,972 men.

The Princess Royal of Bavaria is in that happy state so devoutly to be wished by lords who love their ladies. This circumstance is of the more importance, as in the event of the birth of a Prince, the direct succession of the present dynasty will be maintained

An extraordinary Federal Diet will, it is said, be convoked for the end of February, for the resolution of the Jesuit question, which keeps Switzerland in such a state of ferment.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

From the *London Gazette* of last evening.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Jan. 21

Notice is hereby given that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the 24th of August, 1844, for the transaction of railway business, will hear and under consideration, on the following schemes for completing the eastern line of railway communication to Scotland, viz.:—The Northumberland Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso; the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, with Branch to Kelso, and against the Northumberland Railway, with Branch from Berwick to Kelso; and the Board having had under consideration the following schemes for extending railway communication in the districts of Norfolk and Suffolk, viz.:—The Bury and Ipswich Railway; the Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth; the Diss and Colchester; the Direct East Dereham and Norwich; the Diss and Colchester Bedham and Doddon Branches; the Eastern Counties—Colchester and Bury Extension, the Ipswich Extension; the Lynn and Ely; the Lynn and East Dereham; the Norwich and Brandon Direct; the Norwich and Brandon—Diss and Dereham Branches; the Wells and Thetford, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Bury and Ipswich; Ipswich and Norwich Extension; Lynn and Ely, against the Diss and Colchester; Eastern Counties; Colchester and Bury Extension; Beccles and Yarmouth direct; Norwich and Brandon—Diss Branch; Wells and Thetford; and recommending the postponement, until a future period, of the Direct East Dereham and Norwich; Norwich and Brandon Dereham Branch; Lynn and East Dereham; Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth; Diss and Colchester—Redham and Lodden Branches. And the Board having had under consideration the following schemes for extending railway communication to the north and north west of Ireland, viz.:—The Belfast and Ballymena Railway, the Dublin and Belfast Junction, with Branch to Drogheda and Kells; the Dublin and Drogheda—Howth Branch, the Dundalk and Enniskillen; the Great North Western (Irish); the Northern Railway, inland line (Armagh to Dublin); the Newry and Enniskillen; the Ulster Railway Extension from Portadown to Armagh, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of Belfast and Ballymena; Dublin and Belfast Junction, with Branch to Drogheda and Kells; Dublin and Drogheda Howth Branch Ulster Extension—Portadown to Armagh. And of the Dundalk and Enniskillen (with the exception of the Monaghan Branch); Newry and Enniskillen (with the exception of the portion of the line between Newry and Armagh); subject to equitable arrangements for the construction and joint use of the line between Enniskillen and Cornes, common to the two schemes. And also for improving the railway communication by the Belfast Junction line to Newry, and for securing due facilities to the Newry traffic. And against the Great North-Western (Irish); Northern Railway, inland line (Armagh to Dublin).

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY,
D. O'BRIEN,

G. R. PORTER.
S. LAING.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office yesterday; all the Ministers in town were present. Previous to the Council Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, and several of the Ministers had interviews with Sir Robert Peel, at the right hon. bart.'s residence in Whitehall Gardens.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—We are happy to state that the venerable Earl of Mornington is considered so much better that his medical attendants do not consider any surgical operation necessary. The latest answer to inquiries in Grosvenor square, was, that his lordship was much better.

We regret to learn that Colonel Sibthorp is alarmingly indisposed.

LEGAL CHANGES.—We have reason to believe that the elevation of Mr Platt to the bench in the room of Mr. Baron Gurney has been decided upon, but the appointment will not take place immediately. Mr. Horace Twiss is, we understand, to be the new Commissioner of Bankrupts; and Mr. Serjeant Atcherley, it is said, will succeed Mr. Twiss as Vice Chancellor of the [illegible]

THE FURTHER USE OF THE SURPLICE FORBIDDEN BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—An application, which was unsuccessfully attempted upon the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, last Sunday afternoon, when he was followed by a mob of more than 5000 persons, a requisition, signed by the principal householders of the city of Exeter, was sent to the Mayor on Tuesday last, praying him to write to the Bishop of Exeter, suggesting the propriety of his interference with the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, and several others of the clergy in the diocese of Exeter could persist in the use of the surplice. The Mayor accordingly wrote to the Bishop upon the subject, and has received an answer from the right rev. prelate, promising immediately to write to the respective clergymen mentioned, and forbid the further use of the surplice in the pulpit.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 24th. (From our own Correspondent.)—At a congregation last held, the following degrees were conferred:—Honorary M.A.:—The Hon. J. Gifford, Emmanuel College. The Hon. W. Cecil Spring Rice, Trinity College; B.A.: Henry Newport, Pembroke College; John Taylor, St. John's College

REPRESENTATION OF EAST CORNWALL.—The elevation of Lord Eliot having caused a vacancy in the representation of East Cornwall, there is already some stir among the electors. Mr. Carew, it is said, will offer himself in the Conservative interest. Mr. Robartes, son of Lady Agar, is mentioned as the Whig candidate. The new writ cannot be issued till the meeting of Parliament

FRENCH PLAYS.—The season of French plays will be commenced on [illegible] Mons Lafant, of the Theatre des Variétés, as Mlle. Nathalie, of the Theatre du Gymnase.

THE VIOLATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY BY MESSRS. SMITH.—The commissioners of excise have been summoned to attend at Worship-street Police office for having taken up the pavement near Messrs. Smith's distillery, in search of concealed spirits, without having previously obtained permission from the Commissioners of Pavement. The parties appeared by their solicitors yesterday, but the affair was postponed till the case is decided in the Court of Exchequer.

THE TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The case of John Davis, an insolvent, which involved a question concerning the liability of directors of public companies, was decided yesterday without having previously obtained Bankruptcy. The insolvent appeared to obtain his final order, he having on several previous occasions been before the Court, when it appeared that he was a Director of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, which was stated to be in debt to the amount of £30,000, and in which it was alleged he held a large amount of paid up shares, excusive of others which he held in the West Cork Railway Company, the St. George Harbour Company, and in several other speculations. After hearing evidence for and against the insolvent, Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said the evidence proved that the Company was a trading Company; the insolvent was evidently a member of it—and in so far being a trader, his petition must be dismissed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY ON THE ADDRESS

The preparatory debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies terminated on Thursday by the adoption of the first paragraph, relating to Morocco. M. de Carne attacked the policy pursued by Ministers in regard to this question, and proposed an amendment to this effect —

"Our labours ended a few months ago in the midst of complications *that clearsighted and firm conduct might have prevented or terminated in a more satisfactory manner.*"

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Cremieux and Billault, and opposed by M. De Gasparin and the Minister of the Interior, after which, the question was put to the vote, when there appeared -

Against the amendment	225
For it	197
Majority for Ministers	28

This result did not take place till a late hour on Thursday evening, so that the effect it had in Paris is not yet known.

This majority, although perhaps less than may have been expected by the most strenuous supporters of the Government, is, in our opinion, indicative of the triumph of the Ministers over the Coalition party, because, although the division took place only upon one paragraph, it involved the question of the general policy of the Cabinet. In the previous sitting M. Thiers made a fierce attack upon the Government, which was answered by M. Guizot, and the result shows that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was successful in his defence.

ITALY.—SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.—Letters recently from Rome assert that the Pope is in a most alarming state. His Holiness is upwards of 79 years of age.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY, AT WOKINGHAM.

(Continued from page 53.)

the Barkham-road, leading towards Strathfieldsaye, was another arch, similarly composed, and bearing the inscription "Wellington."

The Town-hall was elegantly ornamented with evergreens, and was surmounted by the Royal standard, and several union-jacks and smaller flags.

At the foot of the Town-hall, opposite to which her Majesty received the address, were erected benches for the accommodation of the several National, British, charity, and other endowed schools of the parish. These benches were filled by about 600 children, all of whom were neatly clad, and who gave a most hearty welcome to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The several benefit societies, bearing their respective flags, and adorned with colours, paraded the town with their bands playing various loyal and constitutional airs in honour of her Majesty.

Her Majesty, on her entrance into the town, was received by the members of the Wokingham Royal Agricultural Society on horseback, and the various benefit societies (with the exception of the Odd Fellows, who were stationed in the market-place), the bands playing "God save the Queen."

The Market-place, in particular, was a scene of great gaiety. The Royal carriages stopped for a few moments while the address was presented by the Recorder, Mr. Jeremy, who, in presenting it, said: –

"May it please your Majesty,—We beg to present to your Majesty this loyal and dutiful address of the aldermen, recorder, burgesses, clergy, and inhabitants of this ancient town and borough of Wokingham, within the precincts of the Royal Forest of Windsor, and to convey the expression of our heartfelt pleasure and gratitude for your Majesty's gracious act of condescension, in permitting us to offer it in your august presence. There is no place in your Majesty's dominions where your Majesty and your illustrious Consort can receive a sincerer homage or more cordial welcome. Our chief magistrate tenders to your Majesty this mace, the insignia of our corporate authority, held under the charter granted by your Majesty's most illustrious predecessor of glorious memory, Queen Elizabeth; and now, after the lapse of nearly 300 years, in laying it at the feet of your Majesty, her beloved and illustrious successor, we trust we may say that it has never been tarnished or dishonoured by any abuse of the power it represents."

The address, which was handed, by command, to the Earl of Jersey, was as follows

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the aldermen, recorder, burgesses, clergy, and inhabitants of the town of Wokingham, in the counties of Berks and Wilts, incorporated by the charter of your Majesty's Royal predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, avail ourselves of the permission so graciously accorded to approach your Majesty with an address expressive of our sincere and loyal attachment to your Majesty's person and to the throne.

"We thank your Majesty with the deepest feelings of respect for the high honour this day conferred on this town and neighbourhood by your Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and we hail the memorable event of your Majesty's visit to Strathfieldsaye with those emotions of gratification and delight which any token of your Majesty's Royal regard to its illustrious possessor must naturally inspire in the hearts of his fellow-subjects.

"Your Majesty's known solicitude or the welfare of all classes of your Majesty's subjects emboldens us to take this occasion to offer our humble thanks to your Majesty on behalf of the agricultural society established at this place, on which your Majesty and his Royal Highness continue to bestow your Royal patronage and support.

"In conclusion, we beg to tender to your Majesty the expression of our fervent aspirations for every blessing that may conduce to the happiness of your Majesty and your Royal Consort; and that your Majesty may long live to witness the continuance of that prosperity and contentment of which your Majesty's happy reign has hitherto afforded such unexampled proofs.

"Signed on behalf of the meeting,

"THOMAS CREAKER, Alderman."

Her Majesty replied to Mr. Jeremy, "I am very glad to receive it." Her Majesty smiled repeatedly during the ceremonial. The Engraving at page 56 shows this interesting scene.

The Alderman then presented the mace, which her Majesty touched, and then returned to Mr. Creaker, with a gracious bow.

Among the gentry who accompanied the Corporation were Mr. R. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. J. L. Gower, Mr. James Hayward, Mr. Edmund Currie, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, Major Court, the Rev. Horace Roberts, Mr. Henry St. John, and the committee who had the management of the preparations.

Immediately after the Queen passed, all the charity children sang "God save the Queen."

The "capital burgesses" present were Mr. Horne, Mr. J. R. Wheeler, Mr. Heelas, Mr. J. L. Roberts, Mr. Quinterry, and Mr. Towse. Mr. Trickey, the Town Clerk, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, were also among the authorities there. The Rev. Mr. Morres was prevented attending by official duty elsewhere.

Considering the comparative smallness of the town, the reception given to her Majesty at Wokingham, reflected great credit on the loyalty and liberality of the inhabitants. Almost every house bore decorations; the windows and streets were crowded; and the shouts with which the Queen was received were loud, long, and unanimous. The Market-place was densely crowded.

The windows of the houses were thrown open in the line of the procession, and handkerchiefs, scarfs, &c., waved in all directions as a greeting to the Royal travellers. Devices of all descriptions adorned the fronts of the houses. That of Mr. Gotelee, of the stamp-office, bore the following

CHANGING THE ESCORT AT ARBORFIELD.

inscriptions beneath the Royal arms —"Welcome, Victoria, the People's Pride," "Agriculture and Commerce," "The Liberty of the Press," "Victoria and Albert, may they ever Merit the Esteem of Every Honest Heart."

Loyalty was everywhere apparent, and if it occasionally displayed itself in characters calculated to raise a smile, or even a broad laugh, it was cy alty nevertheless—

As sun shine broken in a rill,
Though turned astray, is sunshine still."

Immediately after the presentation of the address, her Majesty pursued her route to Strathfieldsaye, followed, as at her entrance into the town, by the hearty cheers of the inhabitants.

Wokingham continued in a state of great though pleasurable excitement for a long time after her Majesty's departure. Bands paraded the town, and every countenance gave ample testimony that the 20th of January was conceived to be a great day for Wokingham. The Royal party proceeded through the town at a slow pace till they passed under the arch inscribed "Wellington," after which they proceeded more rapidly towards Strathfieldsaye

At Barkham there was a triumphal arch, decorated and hung with flags. Here the people cheered her Majesty vociferously.

At Arborfield there was a triumphal arch, ornamented with flags, opposite the Bull (Mr. Wortley's). Here her Majesty changed horses and was received by a large concourse of people in the most enthusiastic manner.

At a distance of about four miles further on, at Swallowfield, her Majesty's escort was again changed. A party of the Hants Yeomanry, commanded by Colonel the Right Hon. C Shaw Lefevre (Speaker of the House of Commons), became the escort of her Majesty on to Strathfieldsaye, which is about four miles distant. (See the Engraving at page 56.)

The road in the immediate neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye was sprinkled plentifully with spectators, many in vehicles, and still more on foot. There were also many horsemen, some of them tenants of the Duke, and as the different bodies closed in, following the Royal carriages, they presented an imposing appearance.

THE ARRIVAL AT STRATHFIELDSAYE

As the *cortège* approached Swallowfield, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Douro, Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Compton, M.P., and Colonel C S. Lefevre, advanced a few hundred yards in advance of the yeomanry, and rode up to her Majesty's carriage. The Duke of Wellington took off his hat and bowed to her Majesty, who cordially returned the salutation; after which his grace and the gentlemen with him rode to the front of the Royal *cortège*, which immediately renewed its progress to Strathfieldsaye. At a quarter to five, the signal gun was fired, which announced her Majesty's arrival on his grace's domain, and immediately afterwards the Royal standard was hoisted on the mansion. At each of the gates in the park, a neat marquee with a flag on the top was erected. At one of these marquees, near the house, 150 charity children, belonging to two schools on the estate, were assembled by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley, the rector of Strathfieldsaye, his grace's nephew. The band of the Hants Yeomanry struck up "God save the Queen," immediately on her Majesty's arrival. The Royal *cortège* drove up to the door a few minutes before five, when the Duke of Wellington alighting from his horse, and throwing his riding wrapper to a servant, opened the carriage door, received her Majesty and her Royal Consort, and immediately ushered them into the mansion. At the same moment, the Royal escort, which had formed in capital style, and a body of his Grace's tenantry, who had voluntarily and unknown to his Grace followed from Swallowfield, gave her Majesty three most enthusiastic cheers, and then separated.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON MEETING THE QUEEN.

The meeting of Her Majesty and the Duke is engraved at page 57.

The dinner-party on Monday consisted of the following:—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Sir R. and Lady Peel, Lord Ashburton, Lady Ashburton, and the Hon. Miss Baring, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Assheton Smith, Mr. Compton, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Pierrepoint, the Marquis of Douro, the Marchioness of Douro, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lady Charles Wellesley, Miss Murray, Mr. Anson, and Colonel Bouverie, the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Portal, Mrs. B. Baring, and the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley.

In the evening the Royal party was also joined by Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Miss Walmisley, and Dr., Mrs., and Miss Keate

The weather was remarkably fine for the period of the year. In the morning, there was every appearance of a wet and boisterous day. The clouds lowered, the rain fell in frequent showers, and the wind blew in repeated gusts. But her Majesty had scarcely passed Ascot Heath when it began to clear up—the sky was of a brilliant blue, and the sun shone brightly. This rendered the scene at Bracknell and Wokingham additionally interesting. By the time the Royal party approached the termination of their journey evening drew on; yet such was the fineness of the weather, that at Arborfield there was a magnificent sunset—more like the decline of an autumnal day than what could be expected at this unfavourable season. The moon shone brightly There had not been so fine a day for many weeks past.

Strathfieldsaye is rather an "out of the way" place, situated about six miles and a half to the north-west of the Winchfield station of the South Western Railway, and about the same distance to the north-east of Basingstoke station. The town of Silchester (where there are some very perfect remains of a Roman station) is about three miles and a half from it to the east. Strathfieldsaye is distant about nine or ten miles from the Reading station of the Great Western Railway.

Her Majesty and the Prince were stirring early on Tuesday, and immediately after breakfast, in company with their noble host, enjoyed a promenade upon the lawn in front of the mansion.

At half-past ten, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Robert Peel, and Colonel Bouverie, left the mansion on horseback, and proceeded to the Lower Pattom Wood, one of the noble Duke's game covers, about a mile from the house. On reaching the cover, the party were joined by the Marquis of Douro, the Right Hon. the Speaker, Captain Brown, and Mr. Anson.

The party were absent about three hours, during which time three hundred and three shots were fired, and the following game bagged:- Hares, 46; pheasants, 68; rabbits, 14; woodcocks, 3—total, 131 head. The Prince

STRATHFIELDSAYE, THE SEAT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

had three guns; and, of course, killed more than any other of the party. The Duke of Wellington, however, made two or three remarkable shots, and killed several head of game

At three o'clock, the carriages were ordered for a drive, and the Royal party proceeded to Bramshil, the residence of Sir John Cope, an ancient mansion, about six miles distant from hence

Her Majesty rode in her own pony phaeton, which was driven by Prince Albert, and preceded by two outriders in the Royal scarlet livery.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, and Mrs. Assheton Smith accompanied the Royal party in two other carriages.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback. On reaching the mansion, Sir John Cope was unfortunately absent from home on a shooting excursion. An old housekeeper, however, acted as cicerone in conducting the Royal party through the house, which contains much that is curious, and appeared very much to interest her Majesty.

Sir John Cope returned home just as her Majesty was leaving Bramshill, and Lord Charles Wellesley expressed to the hon. baronet the gratification her Majesty had experienced.

The Royal party reached Strathfieldsaye on their return shortly before five o'clock.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, WEDNESDAY.

Last night, besides the guests who are in the house, the dinner party included three of the officers of the Hants Yeomanry. In the evening there were in addition, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Miss Walmsley, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Anderson; Sir Henry and Lady Russell, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Beauchamp.

Her Majesty and the Prince retired at eleven o'clock.

This morning they rose at seven, and breakfasted (alone) at eight, but they did not take their usual walk, owing to the dampness of the weather.

Just opposite one of the fronts of Strathfieldsaye house, and forming a part of the range of building principally appropriated to the stables, is a spacious tennis court, roofed over. Here her Majesty and the Prince proceeded after breakfast, the Prince amusing himself by trying the sport peculiar to the place

The Prince then went out shooting, accompanied by Lord Charles Wellesley, the Duke of Bedford, Captain Brown, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. Anson. The party proceeded first to Conse-wood, and afterwards to the plantations past the back of the church. There were altogether 168 shots fired. The number killed was 71 head, of which 39 were pheasants, 25 hares, and 7 rabbits. The Prince shot 18 pheasants, 3 hares, and 2 rabbits. The party returned to the mansion at one o'clock, and lunched at two. In the afternoon her Majesty, the Prince, and the chief guests, went again to the tennis-court, where a match was played, in presence of her Majesty, by Lord Charles Wellesley and Mr. Phillips, of the Strathfieldsaye tennis-court at Hampton Court Palace

Bramshill, the seat of Sir John Cope, which her Majesty visited on Tuesday, is situated about six miles from Strathfieldsaye, and is a favourite place of resort with the Duke of Wellington and his Grace's visitors. It is one of the finest existing specimens of an ancient English mansion, as its property is well known to be of the fine old English gentleman. It is beautifully situated on a slight eminence, commanding an interesting though not extensive prospect. It is constructed chiefly of brick, with stone dressings, and is surrounded with broad and extensive terraces of the same materials. The style is a mixture of the Italian and Elizabethan architecture. The present edifice is but the central portion of the building as originally designed, but has wings on each side of the entrance. This centre portion is built wholly of stone, and is profusely decorated.

The house, it appears, was designed for Prince Henry, the son of James I., whose coronet (which particularly attracted the Queen's notice, is at the top of the entrance to the building. The original plan embraced a much larger area, and more important design, of which the present building is only a portion. Still enough remains to render it one of the most interesting objects of the kind in the country. As it at present stands, the centre portion is built of stone, the ornaments of mixed Grecian and Gothic; the whole carried up by successive stages of pilasters, with rich compartments, and surmounted by a pediment. The wings and the rest of the building are of red brick, the windows faced with stone. The porch is an odd mixture of different orders, in fact, the whole building is a singularly picturesque specimen of the style into which the national taste fell when, in the reign of James I., Italian ornaments were ingrafted upon the old massive cumulative architecture of the previous reign.

The interior is still more interesting. You enter a fine old hall, floored and wainscoted with polished oak, with fretted ceiling and grotesque cuddings; the walls being hung with portraits of the Stuart family, &c. Cavaliers, whom Lely and Kneller, no less than Clarendon and later historians or chroniclers, have made immortal. Among them are the portraits of many ancestors of the present proprietor, and a most interesting painting "A Meet" at Bramshill, in which are grouped portraits of the worthy baronet and his chief friends, in hunting costume, with their favourite huntsmen and hunters. Ascending the ample staircase, the walls are hung in like manner with paintings, chiefly of a later age, you enter a fine suite of rooms, in which the ancient characters are so well preserved that the visitor, finding himself amongst its relics, is readily transported to the generation that lived in the century. The walls of the chief drawing room are hung with tapestry of the age when the needle or the loom ministered to art scarcely less efficiently than the pencil. The subject is from Roman history, the wars between the first period of the Latin war, when the Romans, goading before their enemies, Decius dedicated himself to the celestial infernal gods, and threw away his life for the preservation of Rome.

The couches are of ancient form, curiously and elaborately carved, and covered with embroidery, the colours of which remain as vivid as when they were first blended by the fingers of the fair ones two centuries ago. Another room is the library, similarly furnished, save that the walls are hidden by a fine collection of books, folios and quartos, in tarnished yet still splendid binding, worthy receptacle of classic as well as modern lore, sacred and literature. Nor should the large and hospitable fire-places of these apartments, with their lofty marble chimney pieces, remain unnoticed, in which the yule log often burnt at Christmastide to warm and dispel the cheer to the remotest corners. But we pass on to the gallery, hung with ancient paintings and engravings, in which we may trace the progress of art from its infancy to its perfection, and with huge mantels, in whose blazing expanse we search with as much difficulty as we now do in modern ones amongst the crowded buildings and streets by which they are well-nigh hidden, for the ancient halls and palaces of London. Here, moreover, are quaint effigies of ancient members of the family, high in rank and office under Elizabeth or James. There are also lofty windows with their deep recesses, commanding extensive prospects, and standing in them strange old cabinets with mysterious compartments

The Duke of Wellington showed his own admiration of the place by so early bringing her Majesty to see it. He was not disappointed in his expectation that it would afford her the utmost pleasure. There is much great interest in the many relics of antiquity more particularly in those of the time of her present predecessor Elizabeth—which the mansion contains. Sir John Cope, the proprietor, was absent at the time of her Majesty's visit, greatly, no doubt, to his annoyance. He had gone out shooting, under the impression that her Majesty would not come till the next day, or that if her visit was earlier, he would receive notice from the Duke.

Sir John passed the Royal party as they returned, on his shooting pony.

"THE DUKE" AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

We subjoin a cleverly written sketch of Strathfieldsaye and its broad lands, which appeared in the *John Bull*, just three years since:—

There are two country houses—if by the term country house an armed fortress may be fitly described—to which, so soon as business, rather than the conventional usages of the world, set him free, the Duke of Wellington is in the habit of retiring, that he may relax both mind and body, and enjoy, as he heartily does, the society of his most intimate friends. One of these is the mansion of Strathfieldsaye, in Hampshire, the other, Walmer Castle, in Kent: the former belonging to the title, and as such hereditary in the family of Wellesley; the other being the official residence of Arthur, first Duke of Wellington so long as he shall fill the high and dignified office of Warden of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. To Walmer Castle a certain degree of interest would attach, let its individual occupant be whom he might, because there are many historical associations connected with it. But Strathfieldsaye, though a fine place enough, would scarce attract much of the traveller's notice, were he not informed that it was the seat of the most illustrious man of his age. Let us, therefore, give of the real Duke's residence a hasty sketch, which will be the more easily done that in features either marked or characteristic it happens to be peculiarly wanting.

Strathfieldsaye—originally the seat of the Earls Rivers—is situated upon one of the edges of the county of Berks; being distant from Reading about ten or ten miles, and from London not more than fifty. Your readiest means of access to it is by the South Western or Southampton Railroad, which you may quit at Farnborough Station; and as all sorts of conveyances are to be had there in abundance, a drive of an hour or an hour and a-half, will carry you to the park palings, and by to the gates. Not much can be said of the fertility of the country in the heart of which Strathfieldsaye is planted. On the London side, at least, there are many miles of waste, over which the sheep find but scanty nutriment, crops, and multitudes of firs—most of them self grown are scattered; while the hamlets and detached cottages which, at wide intervals, break in upon the dreary scene, are the poorest such as one would expect to see in a district imperfectly settled. Still, there are patches here and there of very pretty scenery too. You may fancy yourself travelling through a forest, from amid the openings in which you obtain glimpses of various well-wooded hills, almost all of them surmounted or adorned along the side by a gentleman's seat; for besides the hospitable hall of Sir John Cope, and the residence of the good-humoured Speaker, there are several country houses gathered within what is considered a visitable distance of Strathfieldsaye; and most of these standing in situations at once elevated and conspicuous, the general effect is in some measure to counteract the impression which the more sterile nature of the land immediately about you may have made.

Everything in and around the family seat of the house of the Duke is unpretending in the extreme. You enter a park of not much more than moderate extent by a common wooden gate, beside which stands a lodge absolutely unadorned; it is neither more nor less than a cottage, of which the walls are made of brick, while the roof is covered over with thatch, not of yesterday's fabrication. A long sweep of avenue is now before you, the view on either side of which exhibits no particular point of attraction such as might compel you to stop short for the purpose of admiring it. The ground have indeed a few slight swells or falls, but most extensive of which ends in a sort of valley, through which runs the river Lodden, passing close in its onward progress to the mansion. The timber, too, is abundant, yet it is nowise conspicuous for its bulk. There are groups, thickets, and plantations, of course; while inside the paling you find the ordinary garnishment of guarded oaks and antique thorns. But no lover of the picturesque and beautiful would ever think of quoting Strathfieldsaye as justifying him in the preference which, as a general rule, he is bound to give to the seats of the English aristocracy above those of all other aristocracies.

Along this road you drive, and, by and by, in the remote distance, the house of the hero of a hundred battles becomes faintly visible. It lies very low—quite, or almost quite, upon a level with the river; indeed, the stream is separated from the drawing-room windows only by a narrow slip of lawn and shrubbery. A clump of lofty firs—if we mistake not—of the birch and cash kind, screens, and in some sort embowers it, on the flank; and the consequence is that, even in leaving obtained a very accurate survey, your view becomes more obscure in proportion as you approach.

The mansion-house lying on the other side of the river, you cross a bridge, at the further extremity of which the boughs of the beech grove overshadow you. Through that you pass rapidly, when a turn to the left brings you upon the commencement of the drive, which terminates in a broad gravel plat You are now in front of the house. Look about you, and see what is there. The house itself, built in the reign of Queen Anne, par takes, both in its architecture and general arrangements, of the spirit of the age that produced it. Long, and low, with very tall chimneys. Its windows walls and grey slate roof, look the dignity of the Elizabethan era, without putting on the air of spruceness mixed with comfort which characterises the generality of more modern edifices. It presents two rows of windows, which stretch, somewhat circularly, all along its front. The hall-door, graced on either side by pillars, and covered by a flat roof of trifling breadth, occupies the centre of the pile; and there are little wings, which differ only from the main body of the edifice in being but one story lower. But it is not from the somewhat unattractive form of the mansion that you are enabled at a glance to fix the date of its construction. Facing the entrance, and separated from it only by a road, are lofty mansions perhaps one hundred or a hundred and twenty feet in breadth, are the stables, which, with the grooms' apartments, the kennel, tennis-court, and one or two out-buildings, connected with the offices, or rather street, of themselves. All this is completely in the French taste of the day, when Marlborough was running a career, the glory of which the Duke has since surpassed. You feel at once that the place ought to be inhabited by the contemporaries of Harley and Dean Swift

When you have passed the threshold you enter upon a hall—oblong and somewhat low—which is paved with flat freestone, and warmed by a fire which burns cheerily in an old-fashioned English grate. The hall is well closed in; but the further door being opened, you find yourself in a narrow passage, which runs the entire length of the mansion, and gives the means of ingress to the suite of public rooms which occupy the basement story. These consist of a drawing room, library, dining-room, and the Duke's own room, all opening one into the other, and in their general shape all perfectly agreeing. They are such as one would expect to see hung round with paintings, being somewhat narrow for their length, and otherwise present the appearance of a continuous gallery. The furniture is as plain as can at all agree with perfect elegance. Not a single work of art adorns the apartments, except, indeed, that the dining room, besides being traversed by pillars, has its walls covered over with very curious engravings But neither the painter nor the sculptor has been employed to adorn an edifice on which it is easy to perceive that the owner has never cared to bestow too much attention. Everything, therefore, about it is good, and substantial, and comfortable of its kind, but there is none of the splendour which greets you, at every step, in Blenheim; you are still in the dwelling of the rivers, not in the palace of a Wellington

The library, which is an excellent room, contains a tolerably extensive collection of books. They are chiefly modern, as may be supposed, and not a few consist of copies of works which the authors, the natives of every country in Europe, have presented to the hero honoured by being permitted to present to the most illustrious of living men

To the sleeping apartments the same description applies, by which we have endeavoured to bring your mind home to the character of the rooms. They are all good—some being in point of size larger, and others less—and there are every where furnished with a becoming regard both to convenience and good taste—but this is all. The mansion is not one of art and arms like the whole length of the building, and to which two or three different staircases, none of them ornamental, conduct from the basement story. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to mention that the apartments, one or two above the nursery when the Marquis of Douro and Lord Charles Wellesley were children looks out upon the graved drive in front of the house, and has its windows down to the floor, in the manner of those in the Queen's room, when his friends get him upon topics purely domestic, has been known thus to allude.—It seems that, returning home one day from hunting, his Grace saw in two boys through the nursery window, and he was anxious to greet him that even he felt nervous for the issue. He did not, however, say one word which might have either startled or agitated them, but dismounted, walked in, and sat down in his usual chair. As he remained, while the nurse brought the boys down, "I never knew, before to day, why the nursery was placed there. But I see now that you have chosen the room from which the boys may most conveniently ride out to meet me, if they be so inclined."

The grounds about Strathfieldsaye are neat, and the walk upon the lawn which interposes between the house and the river, is very pretty. So is the fortuous path which leads through the shrubbery; but here, as well as elsewhere, there is a total absence of all pretension. The same thing may be said of the stables and coach-houses; all of which do their duty well, though they are all homely and unadorned. The tennis-court, also, though an excellent one, is as little assuming as need be; and of the gardens no more can be said than that they are well kept, and abundantly productive.

It is, however, characteristic of the high-minded owner of the soil, that within a few minutes' walk of the house stands the parish church, a neat and simple edifice, which was repaired, within these fifteen years by the Duke; and fitted up, both within and without, with equal taste and modesty. Neither has his Grace been unmindful of the wants of the incumbent. We rather think that the parsonage-house, which is not more than fifteen years old, was rebuilt in like manner entirely at the Duke's expense; but, however this may be, we know that long before the passing of the Tithe Commutation Bill his Grace provided that in this parish no grievance of tithe should be felt. Owning all the property, he paid out of his own pocket an ample stipend to the incumbent, and thus did his tenants free to reap the advantages of any improvements in agriculture which they might introduce

At Strathfieldsaye the Duke of Wellington is not able entirely to divest himself of his public character. The lieutenant of the county he is open to the innumerable claims upon his time of county business, and he makes a point of being at home to entertain the Judges, as often as they pass on the circuit towards the neighbourhood. It is here, too, more than at Walmer Castle, that he receives the visits which Royalty occasionally pays him. Here he entertained in other times, George IV. Here King William and Queen Adelaide have been pleasant guests. When such matters do not interfere with his purely domestic arrangements, the habits of the noble duke at Strathfieldsaye are quiet, unostentatious, and philosophic He breakfasts with the family circle, retires to his own apartments, and devotes several hours to his endless correspondence, except on hunting days, and goes out either to ride or to walk, about two. Seven is his dinner hour, and often after the cloth is drawn at a quiet rubber of whist, where the stakes played for never exceed five shilling points

The estate of Strathfieldsaye was purchased for the preserver of his country, out of a sum of money voted by the Parliament, in 1815. We do not exactly know to what its yearly value may amount; but there is a fact connected with it, which deserves to be put upon record, and we therefore state it. Not one shilling of the purchase money has the Duke of Wellington ever expended, except upon the improvement of the property. He neither lays by so much a year in the Funds, nor does he consider himself entitled to devote the money derived from it to his own purposes. "I am a rich man," is his argument, "which the next Duke of Wellington will not be; and, therefore, determined that he shall receive his patrimony in the very best order; and if he cannot keep it so, the fault will not be mine." The consequence is, that go where you may, whether far or near, you will no where see a body of tenantry better lodged, better provided with offices, better supplied with all manner of conveniences for the prosecution of their calling, than those which call the Duke of Wellington their landlord. And though he is not, perhaps, the best that England can produce, it is everywhere in the highest state of cultivation which it is susceptible. As a matter of course, the Duke's tenants are exceedingly well pleased with their lot; but there is more popular man than he, among all classes of his neighbours, it would be hard to find

Strathfieldsaye used to be famous for the quantities of game in its preserves. Latterly, the game has been somewhat neglected, and the consequence is, that the shooting is not now what we remember it. But you may still get a capital day's sport, if you do not mind walking for it; and no true sportsman grudges a little strain upon his limbs. There are, besides, hounds in the neighbourhood, to which his Grace subscribes, and of which he used to be a terrible supporter. He will often ride with them occasionally, and is never seen without winning from high and low marks of the most affectionate reverence.

Another description of this very interesting locality appears in that very pleasantly-written volume, "The Environs of Reading," which, as it contains several points not mentioned in the first-named sketch, we shall quote —

At a short distance from the Tweeddale Tile Works, is a neat detached villa residence, with farm yard attached, occupied by Mr. Abel Easton, steward to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. By crossing the little green in front of the house, we find ourselves in a woody lane, and after passing onwards a short distance reach one of the lodges to the Duke's park, at the commencement of the noble avenue of elms. This is the principal approach to the mansion, and one more magnificent in every point of view was never formed by the hand of man. (*See the large Engraving, at page 57.*) A talented writer has remarked—"It is difficult to imagine anything which more completely realises the poetic fancy that the pillars and arches of a Gothic cathedral were borrowed from the interlacing of the branches of trees, planted at stated intervals, than this avenue, in which nature has so completely succeeded in outwitting her handmaiden, Art, that not a single trunk—hardly even a bough or a twig—appears to mar the grand regularity of the design as a piece of perspective. No cathedral aisle was ever more perfect, and the effect under every variety of aspect—the magical light and shadow of the cold white moonshine—the cool green light of a cloudy day—and the glancing sunbeams which pierce through the leafy umbrage in the bright summer noon, are such as no words can convey. Separately considered, each tree is a model of stately growth—and they are just at perfection; probably about one hundred and thirty years old. There is scarcely perhaps in the kingdom such another avenue." We are now in front of the house, and a beautiful prospect it affords, standing in the midst of a finely-wooded park, with the picturesque Loddon slowly winding its gentle waters through the very heart of it.

There is nothing particularly striking in the external appearance of the mansion—nothing that indicates the fame of its occupier. Its internal arrangements, however, are of a different character, and show that everything has been done that could contribute to the convenience and comfort of its inmates

After passing through the entrance-hall, which contains several good pictures—two of them, at either end, amongst the grandest conceptions of Fuseli—we may wander through the handsome dining, drawing, and bedroom suite of the ground-floor—the only part of the house which is generally shown to strangers. There is one thing which the least observing will not fail to remark as highly characteristic of the noble owner—it is the extreme neatness, the constant attention to comfort that reign throughout the whole. Another peculiarity, attributable, it is said, to the taste of the late Lord Rivers, is remarked in several of the apartments the walls are decorated—we might say papered—with engravings, most of them specimens of British talent. There are also several splendid pictures, particularly a series of portraits of the Spanish monarchs, very finely executed by a native artist, a friend of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

To the south of the house is the conservatory, which contains many fine exotics, and forms a delightful promenade in unfavourable weather. The perfume which the various plants grow here in profusion, adds not a little to the many other charms of the place. Adjoining the back of the conservatory are the private apartments of the noble owner. They are of the simplest description, and communicate with the neighbouring church by a private footpath.

In the gardens, which lie at the back of the mansion, are the finest pineries and fruiting-houses anywhere to be seen, the whole being heated by hot-water pipes. Here are grown all the garden produce and horticultural delicacies required by his grace's establishment.

From the south corner of the gardens is shown the paddock, which none can view without feelings of interest. It was long the resting place of the celebrated charger Copenhagen, that bore the duke through the whole of the well-fought day when the destinies of the world were decided on the field of Waterloo. Beside it containing a noble cluster of elms in the centre, it is sheltered on every side, indeed, nothing appears to have been neglected to make the generous animal comfortable. At the corner of the paddock, adjoining the gardens, is a small summer house with a little wicket, to which he was accustomed every day to direct his steps in order to receive his allowance of bread from the hands of the late duchess. It was a beautiful feeling and indicated which none lady has to cherish the gallant steed that had borne her lord through so many perils. A small circular railing encloses the spot in which he was interred with military honours—old age having at last frustrated his victim after he had escaped the shot and shells of a hundred fights.

Adjoining the paddock is a tennis court, formerly a riding school, but appropriated to its present use by the duke, who is an ardent admirer of this healthy pastime.

A stable adjoining the tennis court contains some fine specimens of the Brahmapootra breed, which were presented to his grace by the late Earl Powis.

The pleasure grounds lie northward of the house, and are certainly extremely beautiful. They are tastefully laid out, and abound with specimens of the rarer evergreens. Among others are several cedars of Lebanon, upwards of one hundred and eight feet high, a fine variety of the red or pencil cedar, several superb tulip trees (said to be the finest in England), an immense holly, &c.

The rectory of Strathfieldsaye is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, and in the patronage of the Duke of Wellington. The present rector is the Rev. G. T. [illegible] Rivers [illegible] W. [illegible] peerage was purchased by government and presented as a tribute of nation gratitude to its present illustrious possessor

There is a pretty rustic iron bridge over the Loddon, not far from the church; after crossing it we enter the fine carriage drive that leads to another entrance-lodge, situated in the little village of Turgis. Near the lodge stands the Wellington Arms, an excellent inn, kept by Mr. Thomas Carter, who served as groom to the Duke from the commencement of the Peninsular campaigns to the close of the war. The extensive and well-ordered stables of the house are made available whenever there is a party more numerous than usual at the mansion.

The annexed tribute to his Grace's merits as a landowner, is from a lecture delivered at Southampton, by Professor Johnston:—

On Thursday last, the Prussian Minister had called the attention of the assembled agriculturists of England to the example of good farming that is set them by the most illustrious of living warriors, the Duke of Wellington, who had turned his glorious sword into a not less glorious plughare; and near Strathfieldsaye may now be seen rich fields of barley and turnips on naturally heavy clay lands, which, for some years ago, were reeking with moisture, and incapable of that rotation of green and grain crops, which all good farming requires. The Duke of Wellington was, year after year, improving his clay lands, first by thorough-draining, which is the indispensable precursor of all other improvements; and, after draining, spreading large quantities of chalk over the surface of the clay. Not less than one thousand waggon loads of chalk were, during the last year, been brought from the neighbourhood of Bashingstoke to that of Strathfieldsaye.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI

On Monday evening a very pleasant farce, adapted by Mr. J. M. Morton from a French piece "Peroline, ou une Visite de Noces," was brought out under the title, "The Corporal's Wedding, or, a Kiss from the Bride." *Major Grakkin* (Mr. Selby), and *Sir John Rivers* (Mr. Hudson), two *roués*, have laid a bet of one hundred guineas as to which of the two shall get the first kiss from *Nancy Cobb* (Miss Woolgar), the bride of *Corporal Cobb* (Mr. Munyard). The pretty dower girl—for such has been *Nancy's* ancestry—is the object of the attack, and not only gains the amount of the wager by her ingenuity, but delivers the "first kiss" to its lawful proprietor, her husband. In an under plot, *Lady Arethusa Grakkin* (Mrs. Frank Mathews), figures to the great delight of the audience, and the extreme horror of her unfortunate husband, the Major. This is an outline of the plot of the piece, which was, we heard, intended originally for the Haymarket, but has lost nothing by its change to the Adelphi; for it kept the audience in high good humour throughout, never giving them time to reflect upon its more improbable situations. The incidents reminded us somewhat of a piece called "Intrigue," played some years back at our theatres

It was excellently played by all parties concerned in its representation. Miss Woolgar's archness and unflagging spirits had their usual effect upon the audience, and Mrs. F. Mathews's performance of the vixenish wife was perfect—it was verjuice personified. We do not remember to have noticed Mr. Munyard before; he is a clever low comedian, reminding us of Osberry in his acting; and Messrs. Hudson and Selby were both unexceptionable in the characters of *Sir Felix* and his friend. The farce was entirely successful, and at the fall of the curtain Miss Woolgar and Mr. Munyard appeared, upon being called for to receive the congratulations of the audience. It was announced for repetition by Mr. Selby, without a dissentient voice

Mr. Buckstone's new three-act drama is to be called "The Green Bushes; or, a Hundred Years ago" and will be produced on Monday. Greenroom report speaks highly of it, as we are informed; but this is an opinion upon which we place very little faith, actors being accustomed to look more to their individual parts than to the piece as a whole. If it is in the style of the old Adelphi dramas of the "Wreck Ashore" school, we trust it will succeed, as we somewhat weary of the endless translations. Since the house opened in October we have had, exclusive of "Mother and Son," which ran only a night or two, the following adaptations:—"Don Cæsar de Bazan," from the piece of the same name; "The Fox and Goose," from "Le Panier Fleuri;" "The Mysterious Stranger," from "Le Diable à Paris;" "Sidonia de Molina," from "Le Duc d'Olonne;" and "The Corporal's Wedding," from "Peroline." A thorough English piece will be quite refreshing.

The theatres continue to be doing well, and novelties are underlined in the different bills, which bespeak the activity of the managements in these times of *concurrence*. The programme of their entertainments is gay, for the last fortnight or three weeks, remained the same, with the exception of the farce above spoken of, and the drama produced at the Princess' last week. The Pantomimes are on the wave, the Adelphi having given the first notice of disappearance, this evening; and the extravaganzas are going well at the Haymarket, Princess', and Lyceum. In the burlesque of the latter house, we must confess our great favourite is *Valentine's* captive giant. He is *the* great part in the piece. In invention he excels in comparison with all the others. We look upon him metaphysically, rather than popularly, and as we amuse ourselves in tracing the workings of his mind, he has an additional claim upon our interest. There is a hundred pride, a still melancholy, about his countenance, that shows how keenly he feels his position. He has been gaily decked, to swell the triumph of the conqueror, in bright red and blue scraps of calico, and contrasted with the others they only increase his sadness. One eye is directed above—the other regards the earth, showing that his feelings partake equally of aspiration and despondency. And after the Princess has even paid him the compliment of calling him "a handsome man," he shows how crushed and broken are his spirits, by bowing dejectedly, and returning, with unaltered expression of countenance, to his place. The public laugh at him: but his mien tells, truly, that for him all hope is fled. He is a study for every thinking mind, and distracts the attention entirely from the mere verbal ingenuity of the piece. Like the facetious puppet Punch, whose wit is but artificially introduced, yet we cannot divest ourselves altogether of some wild beast in his existence, beyond that of mere *papier maché* and wicker work.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. BAKER, THE ACTOR.—This well-known performer died on Tuesday morning at the Pavilion Coffee House, near the Olympic Theatre. Mr. Baker was born in 1792, and followed his profession from an early period. He had been in a declining state for some months, and rather dependent upon personal friends than relations.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The Malibrans speak in very eulogistic terms of a young English lady, Miss Emma Bingley, who has appeared several times at the theatre there in the "Sonnambula." Miss Bingley's voice is said to be exceedingly melodious, rich, and of great compass. She will make her *début* on Monday, the 23rd of December. She was extremely well received throughout the performance, and at its close the audience called for her, and, on her appearance before the curtain, saluted her with three rounds of applause.

At the close of the English performances at the Tuileries, Louis Philippe presented Mr. Mitchell, the director, with a gold snuff box, set with jewels, and also made a present to Mr. Macready of a beautiful Eastern dagger, richly mounted with jewels. He also gave a gold bracelet to Miss Helen Faucit and Mdlle Plessy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE CHESTER CUP BETTING.

It will not be denied that the ring—the P. R., ropes, stakes, sponges, and other *et cetera*, once upon a time was an item of the national sports of our country whether for good or evil it is not our promise to canvass, and it must be conceded that the betting ring—with its *stakes* also (to say nothing about its *sponges*) is at the present time a very popular pastime: whether we have lost or gained by the change is another affair. Like every other science, as men become more and more learned in the art and mystery of wagering—they thirsted for a taste of its subtleties, and anon, the arena of the handicap ever offered for their cultivation. Who the sages of that sol-ool of Plutus (or Mercury) may be, is a profound secret; all that our public is permitted to know being the result of their *exhaits* published occasionally in the Sibylline leaves of the sheet Racing Calendar. A few days ago, one of first of these mysteries for the season made its appearance—and with the reader's permission—and the assistance of Diana—upon it we will proceed to make our comments.

In the present year of Olympian grace, the Chester Trades' Cup attained its majority the first race for the prize so entitled having been run in 1824, and won by the late Sir Thomas Stanley's Doge of Venice. On that occasion, the contest amounted to *sixteen*—on the present they are to be *twenty-two and twenty-three*—which certainly is an improvement numerically. Twenty seasons back the Chester Trades' Cup—like the burghers, its godfathers was a respectable, honest, decent utensil, conducive to good fellowship and good cheer, of bitter ones and bitter sorrow and misery there was much cannot be said of it. We will let by gones be by-gones, however, in the hope that our clemency may lead to gratitude, and honester courses. For this purpose perhaps here were, at the commencement of the year, a few words of advice to the *subs*—on the present day they are *twenty-two and twenty-three*—which certainly is an improvement numerically. Twenty-one seasons back the Chester Trades' Cup—like the burghers, its godfathers was a respectable, honest, decent utensil, conducive to good fellowship and good cheer, of bitter ones and bitter sorrow and misery there was much cannot be said of it. We will let by gones be by-gones, however, in the hope that our clemency may lead to gratitude, and honester courses. For this purpose perhaps here were, at the commencement of the year, a few words of advice to the *subs*—

First favourites—namely, Semseria and Cataract, each at 25 to 1. The former is a five year old mare—a winner of seven races of account—a weight (st. 7lb.) that will suit—and a five-year old mare—once the pride of Newmarket—his weight 6st 10lbs. Now these handicaps—the first of them, especially—are very indifferent. Not that we are to advise that either should be backed, for they have much a course, and such a field, as most probably will start, it is almost 25 to 1 against a horse winning that reaches the castle post the last time round—in the race—and he is a lucky one that can get home first. Nay, to run shrewd comfortably from that point to the distance. Wherefore, who operates, is one, or was a day or two ago, favourite of the market. He is 5 years old, and carries 8st. 7lb. At the commencement of the year he was well meet. Zanoni is quoted at 30 to 1; he is 5 years old, and carries 8st 12lbs. Last year he ran first for the Derby, but had the post been a 100 yards farther, he would have been beaten now this was a bad performance, though it was, no doubt, a terrible race, for Orlando was never good enough to give weight to anything in a race-horse's form. The Era, five years old, 8st. 11lbs., looks well for the takers of 40 to 1—but he can't win with the weight and the favourite to oppose, at the same price, is more to our liking. Cotherstone is a five-year old mare, with, certainly, but 8st. 10lbs. to carry. Set we don't think her a good investment.

Next to her in the odds we have Sorcha, at 50 to 1—at which she is undoubtedly cheap. She was quite the best filly of her year out last season, and one almost certain to train on. She *has* staid the distance; and, although they have put 7st 12lb on her, if right on the day, it will take a clipper to beat her. Of Valerian backed (?) they say at the same odds—that was the horse once a favourite for the last Leger; but, as the touts say, "nobody never seed him:" so we can't introduce him to the reader. Portrait, at 50 to 1, is another lucky venture. He is a seven-year old son of old Stumps, a capital sticker, has won twenty races, has but 6st 10lb to carry, and is in right good hands. Unless as stale as a post-horse, he ought to be somewhere at the finish. But, we repeat, the betting on the Chester Cup is a lottery—several of the three-year olds are in at preposterous weights; we do not particularise them, as it would be considered perhaps invidious. This crumb of counsel, how ever, we venture to give to the gentlemen of enterprise and spirit, who must do something on this event—back all the three-year olds, and on the day one will be at the present price of the lot.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The business transacted this afternoon on the Chester Cup strengthens our impression that it will be a very heavy betting race, and not much, we apprehend, to the improvement of the settling of accounts the day after Epsom. The "lions" this afternoon were Wansour, Semseria, Hemp, Extempore, Cataract, and Dog Billy, several others were backed, but not for "coins." The handicap, with the exception of the three-year olds, which are put half a stone low, is generally allowed to be a good one, and likely to ensure a most brilliant acceptance. The Derby betting, although confined to a degree of favouritism unknown to the Leger, inasmuch as it had the effect of driving Fedger back to 16 to 1, and of electing a strong feeling in favour of Annandale, Newsmonger, and the Connaught Ranger. In other respects it possessed little public interest.

CHESTER CUP. (ACCEPT OR NOT)			
6 to 1 agst Keel's lot (t)	40 to 1 agst Sorcha (t)		50 to 1 agst Pride of Kildare
8 to 1 —— Semseria (t)	40 to 1 —— Orlando (t)		50 to 1 —— Maremma (t)
10 to 1 —— Semseria (t)	40 to 1 —— Sancoi		50 to 1 —— Barricade (t)
10 to 1 —— Cataract (t)	50 to 1 —— Sergeant (t)		50 to 1 —— Chiesa
12 to 1 —— Ratan	50 to 1 —— Advice (t)		50 to 1 —— Polish-a-Ballagh
20 to 1 —— Extempore (t)	50 to 1 —— Rowena (t)		66 to 1 —— Dog Billy (t)
20 to 1 —— Hemp (t)	50 to 1 —— Valerian		100 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn
14 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	25 to 1 agst Annabelle (t)		40 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
16 to 1 —— Kedger	30 to 1 —— Newsmonger (t)		40 to 1 —— Fitz Allen (t)
18 to 1 —— Idas	33 to 1 —— Old England		40 to 1 —— Calypso's dam (t)
18 to 1 —— Tom	40 to 1 —— Minikin		50 to 1 —— Frederica c
20 to 1 —— Cobweb c (t)	40 to 1 —— Miss Whip c (t)		50 to 1 —— Frederica c
	100 to 1 agst Myrrha c (t)		
1 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)	12 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere (t)		20 to 1 agst Miss Ella (t)

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup betting, besides ranging over nearly the whole of the extensive field included our notice of Monday's business, introduced a new name—Alarm, and the odds was laid and improved on. The horses most liberally backed were Semseria, Cataract, (for four or five hundred pounds each), Obscurity, Celeste, and Agriculture; Wansour was scarcely mentioned, and, on the other hand, the cuffley was moderate. The Derby betting was flat, but enough business was transacted to prove that those who were with the stream in the late Alarm and Cobweb panic, will have some trouble to get out.

CHESTER CUP. (ACCEPT OR NOT)			
20 to 1 agst Semseria (t)	50 to 1 agst Sorcha (t)		50 to 1 agst Fog (t)
20 to 1 —— Cataract	50 to 1 —— Sergeant (t)		50 to 1 —— Little Joan (t)
—— Wansour	50 to 1 —— Pough-a-ballagh		50 to 1 —— Porto Bello (t)
—— Zanoni	50 to 1 —— Arlet, 3yo		50 to 1 —— The Era
30 to 1 —— Hemp (t)	50 to 1 —— Mystery		66 to 1 —— Valerian
40 to 1 —— Old Ireland	50 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare		66 to 1 —— Barricade
40 to 1 —— Celeste (t)	50 to 1 —— Rowena (t)		100 to 1 —— Alice Hawthorn
40 to 1 —— Obscurity (t)	50 to 1 —— Agriculture (t,		

DERBY.		
12 to 1 agst Alarm	33 to 1 agst Old England	40 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
16 to 1 —— Idas	33 to 1 —— Wanderer (t)	(t)
17 to 1 —— Cobweb colt (t)	33 to 1 —— Lord O'Cockpen	45 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t)
20 to 1 —— Newsmonger	35 to 1 —— Minikin colt	50 to 1 —— Cain boy
30 to 1 —— Aunt Kepsolar	35 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt	
	240 GUINEAS STAKES.	

Five betting Idas and Kedger, one 100 to 80 on Kedger, agst Cobweb, colt

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. S.*"—*His problem is correct. We hope to find room for it soon*

Zo v. R. B.—*Quits.*

"*Octogenarian.*"—*His letter does not alter our opinion of M. St. Amant's play.*

"*Ed E. Whittaker.*"—*Reverse the words black and white as noticed below—you will then find it correct.*

"*R. O'C. N.*"—*Solution incorrect, if at 2nd move Q take K1, black's King can take Q.*

"*Wintonensus.*"—*The best answer we can give is to quote the 21st law of the London Chess Club*—"*Every Pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the opposite board, must be immediately exchanged for a Queen or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights.*"

"*E. C. Pembroke.*"—*A. B. ought certainly take the pawn.*

"*Zodiac*"—*The solution in our next.*

"*Beta.*"—*Read and innumerably digest that excellent little work, "Chess for Beginners," by W. Lewis. Do that, Beta, and you will soon beat him.*

"*J. G.*" *Yes!*

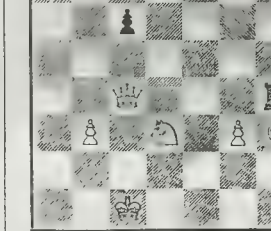
"*J. W. P.*"—*The game alluded to has not reached us.*

A typographical error in our Problems Nos. 56 and 57, has occasioned us no little vexation. we regret the mistake, and hasten to make the amends in our power, by offering our best apologies. In the position mentioned the diagrams are printed White at top, and Black at bottom, whereas it should have been the reverse. To avoid such an error in future, we purpose printing only at bottom of Diagram, White, the colour generally moving first

Owing to this mistake, we have been requested to defer the Solution of Problem, No. 57, until next week.

PROBLEM, No. 58. By C. R. L.——e.

White to move and mate in five moves.



WHITE.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST. On Sunday morning last a sermon was preached on behalf of this truly excellent institution at the parish church of St. Pancras, by the Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., the evening lecturer of Battersea, church, &c. A most eloquent appeal was responded to by a collection of upwards of forty pounds.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY.—On Thursday evening a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster, was held at Willis's Rooms, Brewer street, Golden square, for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining a repeal of the window-duty in the next session of Parliament. Mr. Keith, churchwarden, in the chair, supported by the principal parish officers, and other respectable inhabitants. The Chairman observed that a repeal of the above tax was most desirable. He trusted that the agitation would extend to all the other metropolitan parishes, and that numerous petitions would be made to obtain the repeal of so iniquitous an impost. He added that, agreeably to the provisions of the new bill, each of the parish officers reported as to the fitness of the several houses in the parish for dwellings. They had found upwards of six hundred not in a fit state; but he believed four hundred more were in a similar condition. A more appropriate time than the present for demanding the repeal of such an act, he was sure every one present would admit, could not have occurred. The chairman concluded, after which Mr. Maule, of Saville row, came forward and addressed the meeting at some length in favour of the proposed repeal, concluding by submitting a very strong resolution in accordance, which was seconded by Mr. Owen, of Berner street, who, in the course of his address, referred to the great meeting for the repeal of the window-tax, held in Bath. The resolution was carried unanimously, after which some others were proposed and also carried

WEST KENT AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this Society was held at the Star Hotel, Maidstone Colonel Austen, of Ripp-nston, took the Chair, supported by Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M. P., and a large body of agriculturists and tenant-farmers. The report was read and agreed to. The annual dinner took place at five o'clock in the evening, at the Star Hotel, Colonel Austin in the Chair and, among the company were, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., the Honourable Colonel Stratford, of Appleford-place, the Mayor of Maidstone, the Town Clerk of Maidstone (Mr. Monckton,, T. G. Monypenny, Esq., late M.P. for Lynn, Alderman Lucas, of London, Fairfax Bent, Esq., of Weston, J. Holling worth, Esq., Boxley, T. B. Elvey, Esq., of Bow Hill, T. Day, Esq., A. Randall, Esq., and T. Franklin, Esq., of Maidstone, and numerous large farmers. The speeches were all on agricultural subjects

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale this morning, was seasonably extensive, but of very middling quality. The finest parcels of both red and white commanded a steady demand, at full prices; but all other lots were dull sale. In foreign wheat scarcely any transactions took place, yet the quotations were supported. The supply of barley being large, that article was dull, at nearly Monday's figures. The same may be said of malt. Although we had a good show of oats, that article was dull, at full currencies. Flour, and flour, unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 5680; barley 8990; oats, 2370. Irish: wheat, ——; barley, —— oats, 10,160. Foreign: wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, —— Quarter. Flour, 5610 sacks; malt, 6440 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 40s to 42s; ditto white 42s to 44s; fine ditto, 46s to 48s. Rye, 30s to 32s. Barley, 20s to 22s; malting ditto, 24s to 26s; chevalier ditto, 28s to 30s; malting ditto, 26s to 28s; Kingston and Ware, 32s to 35s. Chevalier ditto, Yorkshire, 28s to 30s; grinding ditto, 22s to 24s; pelatoe ditto, 24s to 26s. Beans, old and new, tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; old, 34s to 36s; pigeon, new, 32s to 34s; old, 36s to 38s; harrow, new, 30s to 32s; old, 34s to 36s. Oats, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 18s to 19s; Dutch ditto, 17s to 18s; Scotch and Irish, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 17s to 18s; Poland, 18s to 19s; Berwick and Northumberland, 19s to 20s; Dutch potato, 18s to 19s; Scotch, 17s to 18s; Irish, 16s to 17s; Flour, 35s to 36s per sack.

Foreign.—Wheat, 40s to 42s; barley, 24s to 26s; oats, 16s to 17s, 10s 6d, beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s.

Remarks on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, beans, 6s 8d; peas, 6s 8d per quarter.

Rice.—We have only a moderate business doing in this article, at late rates. Low and middling qualities are neglected.

Sugar.—The quarterly sales have been in progress during this week. The total quantity advertised was 747 chests. The bidders have been liberal, for shipping qualities, at an advance of 6d per cwt. on the terms of last sale.

Coffee.—We have only a moderate demand, with prices unaltered.

Provisions.—The holders of foreign butter having submitted to a further decline, a fair business has been transacted in that article. Fine Friesland is selling at 90s to 100s, fine Holland, 94s to 100s; Kell, 101 to 102s; and inferior, 82s to 86s per cwt. Irish butter is very dull, at a decline of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Bacon is in active demand, and may be purchased at 4s per cwt less money. The same may be said of Irish and Hams. All other kinds of provisions are extremely dull.

Tallow.—Russian is still dull of sale, and rather cheaper. Prime P Y C may be taken in small parcels, at 36s 3d to 36s per cwt. For delivery, two months hence is offered at 35s 9d to 36s 6d. Town tallow is selling at 34s to 34s 6d, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 10s to £5 4s; fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 15s; clover hay, £4 15s to £5 5s; oat straw, £1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 16s, per load.

Wool.—In consequence of the approaching public sales, there is very little doing in wool by private contract, yet prices are supported.

Coals.—Stockton, 18s 3d; Hastings's Hartley, 18s; Buddle's West Hartley, 19s 6d; Lance Close, 20s; Wylam, 18s 9d; Belmont, 21s 3d; New Marsh, 19s 6d per ton.

Hops.—Farnham:—We have very little variation to notice in the prices of, or the demand for, any kind of hops. Many of the buyers, however, will not sell at present rates, which rule as follows:—Fine Farnhams, £7 7s to £8 8s; Middle ditto, £6 6s to £6 16s; Mid Kents, £6 6s to £7 15s; East Kent, £5 5s to £6 10s; Choice ditto, £10 10s to £12 12s; Mid Kent bags, £7 7s to £8 18s; East Kent ditto, £11 11s to £12 0s.

Smithfield Cattle.—In consequence of the supply of beasts was, on the whole, but moderate, yet, owing to the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely Monday's prices. We had on sale 30 beasts and 60 sheep from Holland, and 150 beasts from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep were small. Prime old Downs sold freely at full prices, but all other kinds were a dull inquiry. The veal trade was not quite so active as last week, yet nearly the whole of the calves were disposed of at full quotations. There was an average supply, and steady demand, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per Stone.—To sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 0d, second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d, second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; neat small porkers, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; sucking calves, 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs, 15s to 22s per 8 lbs. Beasts, 3,121; sheep, 1,480; calves, 120; pigs, 180.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The general tendency of the English Market during the week has been to raise a speculation, the purchases of the Government Broker being insufficient to prevent a daily fluctuation of about ¼ per cent. The closing price of Consols on Monday was 100¾ to ⅞, and it receded on Tuesday to 100⅝, seller's option, on Wednesday at 100⅝ for Money; since which no improvement has taken place. Bank Stock has advanced a shade, and new Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents quote the improved price of 104⅜. There is a growing disposition to invest in the stock instead of Consols, from a fear of the interest on the latter being reduced. The present dividend on New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents is secure for ten years, and then it diminishes to Three per Cent. Should a reduction, however small, be made in the interest of Consols, the value of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, would be materially increased; not only from the superior rate of interest, but the guarantee against reduction. These circumstances have tended to make it the favourite stock with those parties who usually invest a portion of their dividends, as soon as received. India Stock is a shade flatter, closing at 268½ Bank Stock is 213; Consols for Money are 100⅝; New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents are 104⅜; Three per Cent. Reduced, 100⅝; 2, Exchequer Bills, 57 to 59.

The Foreign Market has been very animated during the week from the change in the value of Spanish. Some large purchases on Monday tended to improve the market, and the reason assigned was the great probability of Senor Mon's plan for forming out profitably for the foreign creditors. The dividends on the Three per Cents. are said to be secured, but no authentic statement has appeared with regard to the overdue coupons on the Active Bonds. The closing price on Monday for the Actives was 28¾. The Three per Cents. 40¾. The latter on Tuesday again advanced to 41, but on Wednesday some extensive realising took place, and a reaction was the consequence, the price receding to 39¾ to 40¼. It must be remarked, in connection with this unusual rise, that the Three per Cents. exist to only a very small amount; any large purchase is therefore difficult to deliver in Stock, and the price becomes, consequently, enhanced. Mexican remains at 34¾ to ⅞, and in the other foreign Securities no alteration of importance has occurred. The last quotations are, Spanish Actives, 28¾; Three per Cents., 40; Brazilian, 69; Portuguese, 60¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62¾; Four per Cent Certificates, 97.

The Share Market at the commencement of the week was animated to an extent that had never been previously witnessed, and nearly all the new and projected lines advanced. Speculation to an unheard of amount re-gned both on Monday and Tuesday, but somewhat declined as the week advanced. Dovers have advanced since our last nearly 5 per cent., and closed this day, Friday, have also been done at 2 premium, and close at that price. The Richmond and West-end Junction advanced on the Board of Trade announcing their intention to recommend the measure, but have been flat since, the last price being 2¾ to 3 premium. The Great Western has maintained their advance, and close heavily at 65¾ to 2; Churnet Valley have advanced to 7; Caledonian, to 5¾; Trent Valley, to 10¾; Cambridge and Lincoln at 4¾; Direct Northern, 2¾; Eastern Counties, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 18; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 11; Great Western, 174; Ditto, Half Shares, 101; Lancaster and Carlisle, 14; London and Birmingham (Stock), 223; South Western, 94; Croydon, 16; Mid-lands, 9; North British 11; Norwich and Brandon, 14; South Devon, 18; York and North Midland, 110; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 94; Sheffield and Manchester, 104; Sheffield and Lincoln, 14; Glasgow and Dumfries, 1; Paris and Lyons, 3; Paris and Rouen, 14; Rouen and Havre, 23; Boulogne and Amiens, 4; Great Northern of France, 5; Arras and Dieppedaum, 8.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was nothing of importance in the English or Foreign Markets yesterday. Consols closed at 100⅝, and Spanish Three per Cents at 40. The Share Market was very animated, Birmingham and Gloucester, and London and York, both being slightly in advance: the former closed at 110, the latter at 5.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JAN. 7.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. SAWYER, Walley, Derbyshire, out of business.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—W. BURT, Harrow-road, Paddington, boarding housekeeper T. WILLIAMS, sen. Cardiff, ironfounder.

BANKRUPTS.—G. JACKSON, jun., Hertford, upholsterer H. C. STURLA, Seymour-street, Euston-square, glass-dealer. W. E. SCHOTTLANDER, George lane, Botolph-lane, merchant. J. WARD, Kingston-upon-Thames, coach-builder. J. and J. WALLIS, Ipswich, grocers. H. RIMBER and W. RIMBER, Water lane, City, wine-merchants. J. CHAPLIN, Bradford, Yorkshire, dyer. J. HILTON, Huddersfield, cotton-spinner. Yorkshire, shopkeeper. S. J. KEMPE, Liverpool, ship-owner. G. SCOTT and J. O. LAVER, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, leather-dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—H. STEVENSON, Leith, general merchant. W. GRANT, Perth, shoemaker, cattle-dealer. W. LEAL, Dundee, merchant. J. M'CULLOCH, Kilmacolm, baker.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 16, 1845.—MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 76th Regiment to bear on its regimental colour and appointments the word "Hyder" in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment in the memorable battle of Pollilore, fought on the 27th day of September, 1780.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 24.—Light Dragoons, Lieut. G. Forbes to be Captain, vice Jones; Cornet H. G. Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes; W. H. Orme to be Cornet, vice Morgan; 2nd, Cornet W. E. Kenrwright to be Lieutenant, vice Turner; W. F. Rudsdale to be Cornet, vice Kenrwright

Lieut. W. D. Hilton, who was cashiered in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of July, 1844, has been restored to the service. 32nd. Lieut. G. Vavasour to be Lieutenant, vice Griffin, dead. Lieut. T. R. D. Hay to be Adjutant, vice Cockburn, who resigns the Adjutancy only. M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Shanks. 66th. Lieut. G. A. Taylor to be Captain, vice Caldwell; Ensign H. U. Coates to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; J. C. Hawkes to be Ensign, vice Coates. 76th. Ensign G. Lancaster to be Lieutenant, vice Viscount Beaulieu, dead. To be Ensigns: J. A. Hardy to be Ensign, vice Latouche, Cadet W. Croker to be Ensign, vice Hardy.

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Chatham, vice Reg.

OFFICE OF GUILDHANCE, Jan. Captain and Brevet Major R. H. Rawnsley to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice W. E. Jackson; Second Capt. H. G. Teesdale to be Captain, vice Rawnsley; First Lieut. W. Hall to be Second Captain, vice Teesdale; Second Lieut. J. E. Hadkey to be First Lieutenant, vice W. F. Crofton; First Lieut. W. H. Morris to be Second Captain, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd; Second Lieut. A. Norris to be Lieutenant, vice Morris. Second Lieut. G. L. Chambers to be First Lieutenant, vice R. M. Fyers.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 24.—Corps of Royal Marines.—First Lieut. A. Fergusson to be Captain, vice H. W. Parke. First Lieut. W. B. Langford to be Captain, vice T. Holloway. Second Lieut. E. P. Foote, jun. to be First Lieutenant, vice Fergusson. Second Lieut. J. de Lisle to be First Lieutenant, vice Langford. Second Lieutenant G. J. W. A. Kennedy to be First Lieutenant, vice Foote. Second Lieut. F. Boyle to be First Lieutenant, vice de Lisle.

BIRTHS.—W. DETTMER, Upper Marylebone-street, grandfather-manufacturer, H. ISAACS, Yarmouth, woollen draper. G. HAWLEY, to Lieutenant, Gloucester. E. WALING, Gilbert street, Hanover-square, butcher. S. SMEETON, Shelwick, Northampton, cattle salesman. J. EVANS, Bourton-on-the Hill, bankrupt

BIRTHS.

At Kingscote, the lady of Colonel Kingscote, of a son.—At Boshampton, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, of a son.—At the Grove, Blackheath, the lady of Richard Twining, junior, Esq., of a daughter. At Hannington Hall, Wilts, the wife of Colonel Henry Frake, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

At Leeds, Kent, the Rev. Charles Hardy, to Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. Josh. Wilkinson.—At Tenbroke, Alexander John, many son of Colonel Morrison, to Margaret, third daughter of J. W. Hope, Esq. of Fenton Barns, N.B.—At Flint, to Jane Rosdew, eldest daughter of Esq.—At Flint, to Jane Rosdew, eldest daughter of Esq.—At James Forbes, Esq. M.D. of Hastings.—At Santiago de Cuba, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William James Taylor, Esq. of Jamaica.—At Saverley Church, Lieutenant Mills, 76th Regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel William Lyndsay.—At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. George Thomas, fourth son of Lewis Hartshel, Esq., to Geraldine Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A., of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Fenwick, Esq., of Bedford-square.—At Hanover-square, Charles Lancaster Outtrim, Esq., to Emma, only daughter of the late William Sams, Esq., of St. James's-street.

DEATHS

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Charles Martin, of Malsermore, Gloucestershire.—At Blenheim Hall, the Dowager Lady Norreys, in her 87th year.—In Hans place, Sloane-street, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Kennett, late of the 39th East India Company's service.—At Brighton, the infant son of Lady Augusta Barring.—In Hyde-park-square, aged 66, Catherine Alice, the wife of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.—At Brentford Butts, aged 87, William Tomson, Esq., late Captain of the Surrey Militia.—At Mognor, Sussex, Rear-Admiral Samuel Jackson, C.B., aged 72.—Miss Ann Baynes, daughter of the late John Baynes, of the Inner Temple.—In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Carruthers, relict of Hugh Carruthers, Esq., M.P.—Emma, relict of the late Samuel Samuel, Esq., distiller, aged 68.—At Tarbridge, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Anson.—At Stonehouse, aged 79, Eleanor, relict of the late Capt. William King, R.N.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Primate of England has just addressed a letter to the clergy of his province, giving his opinion on various questions that have for some time past occasioned serious differences in the Church. Some such decision has long been expected, and the Archbishop feels it necessary to account for his delay by stating that a settlement of these points "is rendered difficult by the ambiguity of the Church rubrics n some instances, and in all by the doubts that may arise as to the weight which should be allowed to general usage, when it varies from the written law." Uncertainty also as to the powers committed to the Primate, in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer, has prevented him from expressing an authoritative opinion; but this reserve and silence, which sit better on the humble, aged, and quiet pastor of a little flock than on the head of a great establishment cast into great confusion, have at last been broken; his hope that the "controversies would die away of themselves" has been a vain one, and he is compelled to interfere. The letter is marked by the same qualities that so long delayed its appearance. it lacks decision and strength; it does not determine; it has "much may be said on both sides" character; it breathes a kind and earnest desire for peace and concord and "mutual forbearance." Alas all history shows that in theological controversy they are never found. The utmost he recommends is a suspension of the disputes till some decision, at some indefinite period, shall have been obtained by law. He says

"What I would most earnestly recommend for the present, is the discontinuance of any proceedings, in either direction, on the controverted questions. In churches where alterations have been introduced with general acquiescence, let things remain as they are: in those which retain the less accurate usage, let no risk of division be incurred by any attempt at change, till some final arrangement can be made with the sanction of the proper authorities. In the case of churches where agitation prevails, and nothing has been definitely settled, it is not possible to lay down any general rule which may be applicable to all circumstances."

The substance of this is, that those who have innovated have not done wrong, and those who have adhered to old usages, have done right; where hot disputes prevail, "any general rule" is at present impossible. Thus, both parties may appeal to the Primate's letter, and say, we are right. It is plainly evident, that towards the settlement of the question, it will do nothing.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

William Howley, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, is the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. W. Howley, and was born in 1765; he is, therefore, at the advanced age of eighty, and having always been of retired habits, it may well be imagined that he feels disinclined to engage in the storms and contentions of these later days. He was a Fellow of New College, Oxford; he was consecrated Bishop of London in 1813, from which see he was translated to the Primacy in 1828. Since that period he has interfered but little in public affairs, and those of the Church have not till within the last few years called on him for more than the ordinary exertions of his pastoral charge. The office he holds is a most exalted one; he takes precedence of all the spiritual and temporal peers of the realm, and in the State as well as the Church, is, by the Constitution, invested with many important functions. He is a Lord of Trade and Plantations, and holds in his hands the patronage of 149 livings; the revenues of the see are estimated at £17,000 per annum. The archiepiscopal palace is at Lambeth, termed by Pope, "The envy of each land and gown," but the Primate, we believe more constantly resides at his seat, Addington Park, Surrey.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London has also had to interfere in these controversies, and, strange to say, though far different n character from the Primate, the charge in which he some time since found it necessary to give his opinion on these rubrical disputes, settled nothing; it went minutely into details, discussed the merits of gown and surplice, and bowings to the east and west, and with infinite ingenuity compromised every disputed question by recommending some middle course that satisfies neither party. It did not approve of all the innovations, neither did it wholly condemn them. The surplice might be worn during the sermon in the morning, the gown in the afternoon; the candles might be placed on the Communion Table, but they must not be lighted; and so with other points. Since that period he has again had to interfere in the agitation of the question in the churches of Tottenham and there it is not settled, only suspended for a year.

Charles James Blomfield is the son of C. Blomfield, Esq.; he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow. He has been something of a courtier, as well as a churchman, having filled the post of Clerk of the Closet to George IV. In old times, the duty of the clergyman holding this office was to stand beside the King's chair during the performance of divine service, to be ready to resolve any question his Majesty might put to him on a theological doubt or difficulty. It may be doubted whether in this respect the office, during the reign of the Bishop's Royal master, did not approach a sinecure. He was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and was translated to the see of London in 1828, when it was vacated for Canterbury by Dr. Howley. The Right Rev. Prelate is a sound scholar, and is known in the world of letters by an edition of the Greek tragedian, Æschylus, which he edited; he is besides, a man of elegant and accomplished manners.

His life has been a busy one, for he mixes much in political questions. He was one of the supporters of the New Poor law, and had a principal hand in establishing the Ecclesiastical Commission, for which he was attacked by the Rev. Sydney Smith, along with the whole of the Whig Ministry, with his well-known wit and spirit. He is Provincial Dean of Canterbury, and Dean of the Chapels Royal, and holds a large amount of patronage; he has the gift of ninety livings, exclusive, we believe, of the influence he has acquired over many of the new churches built in London and its neighbourhood The revenues of the see are stated at £11,700 a-year. His lordship has a large family. His residences are London House, St James's-square, and Fulham Palace, Middlesex.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE OLD GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On Sunday morning last, the good folk of Edinburgh were preparing to go to church when the news rapidly ran through the city that the Old Greyfriars Kirk was in flames. By half-past ten o'clock, thousands of well-dressed persons were on the spot, and beheld one of the grandest, but at the same time, sorrowful sights it had been their lot to witness for years. The sacred building—one of the largest in Edinburgh, containing two churches, separated by a partition*—vomited forth vast sheets of fire from the interior, the whole of which was one unbroken blaze. Shooting fiercely up from the flooring, the flames ignited the old dry wooden pews and galleries, and forcing their way through the roof, darted high into the air. Immense volumes of dense black smoke slowly issuing from the burning structure, hung like a pall over the Grass-market, the Cowgate, and the High-street, betokening that masses of ignitive materials were preparing to keep up the blaze. There happened to be a circular stair between the two churches, and that acted as a blow-pipe to the destructive element, and was partly the occasion of the extraordinary quantity of smoke,

Against such a body of flame it was evident that the best fire-engines could be of little avail. Several were, however, on the spot betimes, and after some delay in procuring water, were put into operation. The efforts of the fire brigade were chiefly directed towards saving that portion of the structure, which, having been more recently fitted up, was called the "New Church;" even that seemed a hopeless business, for the wall which separated it from the Old Church reached no higher than the ceiling, the loft between that and the slated roof being a continuous open space, and through which there was a thorough draught from an open window at each end. Hence, at one time, despite the vigorous exertions of the firemen, the whole of the top of this vast building was one sheet of flame, to which the rafters of the roof and joists of the ceiling supplied fuel. The view at this time was really grand, especially from the front entrance to the church-yard, in Candlemaker-row, whence the rapid, but brilliant work of devastation was laid open to view by the bursting forth of the great window at the eastern end of the edifice.

All this while the 'engines' continued their hopeless work, and some of the firemen exposed themselves to risks which shook the nerves of the spectators almost to the point of terror. Five or six men stationed themselves on the top of the side wall above the great window, after the roof had fallen in, and discharged volumes of water into the burning abyss below, running backward and forward on the giddy verge, while burning joists and rafters were falling thickly around them. "Two of these great beams," says the *Edinburgh Courant*, "forming together one of the supports of the sloping roof, fell in close by one of the men, and meeting in the confined space between the two side walls, the extreme end of one of them projected outwards, and was within an inch of precipitating him to the ground. It fortunately passed without touching him. Another of the firemen dashed through the flames into the church, and issued out again with some plates used at the church doors for collections, the glowing metal actually melting in his hands. He offered to go back for the remainder, but was assured by our excellent Superintendent of Public Works that they were hardly worth the saving." Meantime the Lord Provost (who made an early appearance on the scene with several of the town-council) ordered the men to descend

GREYFRIARS' CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

BURNING OF GREYFRIARS' CHURCH.

from the top of the wall, as their exertions, though extremely courageous, were of little avail against such a body of flame. Indeed, it soon became evident that the handful of men who compose the Edinburgh fire , were at too few in number to be of efficient service, and the chief magistrate sent an express to the Castle, soliciting the aid of the military. Three companies of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers were accordingly turned out; one company to keep the ground around the church, and the other two on "fatigue" duty to assist the firemen in working the engines They continued till about four o'clock in the afternoon, and were of the most essential service throughout the whole course of the fire; and so scrupulous were they, that, we understand, an offer of refreshments made to the men through their officers, was declined by them; though it must have been felt by all that the exertions of the soldiers, continued through so many hours, would have amply justified its acceptance. By this time the fire had gradually subsided, as much from want of fuel as from any other cause; but it was found that the perseverance of the firemen in endeavouring to save the New Church had not been useless, for although nothing of the Old Kirk stands but the bare outside walls, some portion of the former still remains.

The fire originated like that of the old houses of Parliament and many other public buildings, through the over-heating and bad construction of flues. It was usual, it seems, to make a large fire every Saturday night in the Old Church at eight o'clock, in a stove, from which heat is communicated by means of pipes to the rest of the building. The main pipe ran under the floor and far too near to the wooden beams, which support it. These, old and dried by the weekly heatings of several years, at length caught fire, and when the

* This is by no means uncommon in reference to large old churches and cathedrals. Economy of space, as well of everything else, is the order of the day in Scotland. The High Church (St. Giles's) of Edinburgh for instance, is divided into *three* separate churches, in all of which divine service is performed at the same time on the Sabbath; neither are the partitions so thick as to prevent the voice of an energetic preacher or the sounds of the singing being heard by each of the congregations.

beadle, at nine o'clock last Sunday morning, opened the church to 'prepare it for service, he "thought he smelt fire," and went for a bucket to put it out. The door he had opened, however, had in his absence acted as a bellows, and when he returned with the carefully procured pail-full of water, the whole of the floor was in a blaze. He then bethought him of the fire-engines, and sent for them.

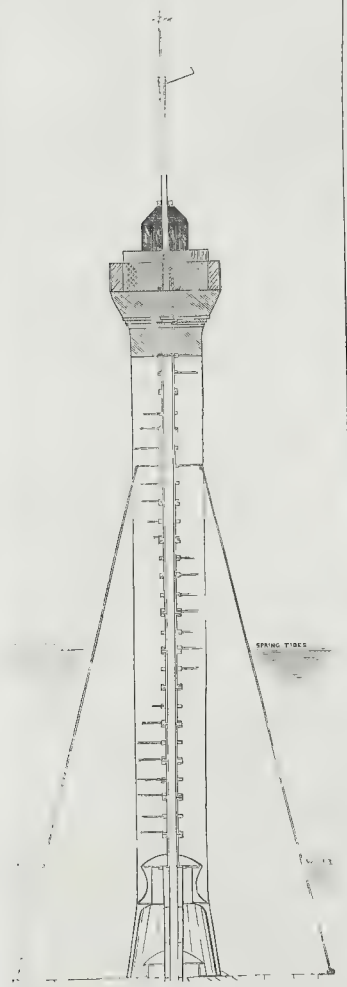
Though not one of the oldest, the Greyfriars was one of the most celebrated structures in Edinburgh. Its graveyard contains the remains of those martyrs to religious opinion who are justly esteemed amongst the heroes of modern times. It was here, too, that the "Solemn League and Covenant," for which they bled and died, was signed by the King's Commissaries and the Presbyterians. From those graves and in this building it is more than likely that Sir Walter Scott obtained those inspirations which he afterwards so vividly embodied in his works; as he, with his father and the rest of the family, constantly attended at this Kirk, it being not far from the house in which he was born. Amongst the interesting relics sacrificed in the flames is a table which belonged to John Knox.'

The above view of the edifice as it stood entire, presents its west end. The other shows the eastern gable with the great window through which the flames were seen enveloping the whole of the interior.

"THE LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS," ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

Thou Earthly Star! by mercy lit to save
And guide the Mariner from a wat'ry grave,
Thou bright discov'ry in th' astrology
That rules the fitful dangers of the sea,
How many a heart will throb in future years
With gratitude towards thee—many tears
That else were wept in sorrow will o'erflow
In rapture of delight, to feel and know
That distant, wide as may the wand'rer roam
There's still a beacon lamp which guides him home!
Oh! thou domestic, calm felicity,
However rustic or retir'd it be
Will send its cottage candle from afar
And to the way ward pilgrim be a star! W.

Mr. Bush is proceeding prosperously with this extremely difficult work, the correct details of which will be acceptable to the reader.



THE "LIGHT FOR ALL NATIONS," ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The height of the iron column to sustain the Light-house, as shown in the print, is now 41 feet above low water mark; and will be raised 12 feet in addition, after Mr. Bush has accomplished his task of boring, to ascertain the strata of the Goodwin. The column is firmly fixed in the caisson, and sustained in its perpendicular position by iron plumb-blocks, as well as by stays which are attached to the side of the caisson, and have a spread of 30 feet.

The action of the sea has no effect whatever, either on the shaft or the caisson, which is as firm as the mainland, and will, when filled with concrete and cement, become solid rock. The Lighthouse will be approached by an iron spiral stair-case, round the outside of the shaft, and defended by an iron railing. The lanthorn will, by permission of the Trinity Board, be illuminated by eight of the Patent Vesta Lamps, and present a pale blue colour, which will distinguish it from all other lights in the vicinity of the Goodwin. A telegraph will be fixed over the summit of the lanthorn, as shown in the drawing; it will be 86 feet above high-water mark.

The successful issue of the work thus far, has been already commemorated in a truly national manner; for, on the 9th inst., the enterprising engineer, Mr. Bush, and a party, celebrated the raising of the beacon, by partaking of roast beef and plum-pudding, on a platform laid on its summit.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

SERK, THE COUPEE ROCK.

Several events in this portion of the British dominions have, of late, tended to awaken public curiosity as to its history and present condition, which are, comparatively, little known or understood.

Some twelve years since, the late Mr. Inglis, the matter-of-fact tourist, left England with the intention of residing a year or two in the Channel Islands. He was so pleased with the localities, that he protracted his stay to the last-mentioned period; and the result of his sojourn was a very interesting account of the Islands, and their social economy. He commences his work with this sensible observation: "It cannot, I think, be doubted that less is known in England of the Channel Islands, than of any other colony or de-

GUERNSEY, ST. PETER'S PORT, AND CASTLE CORNET.

pendency of the British Crown, of equal size and importance. The Channel Islands have a population exceeding 65,000; and Jersey alone has a shipping reaching 21,000 tons. And, yet, I will venture to assert that more is actually known, and more accurate information is to be gathered from authentic sources respecting the smallest of the colonies which lie in the Atlantic or Indian oceans, than respecting Jersey or Guernsey. And this is more extraordinary, when we consider that there are certain points of interest attached to the Channel Islands, peculiarly their own, and which essentially distinguish

JERSEY, MOUNT ORGUEIL.

them from the other colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. Among these may be enumerated their connexion with the Norman Conquest, and long dependence upon the British Crown, their separate and independent constitution, and the great Laws by which they are governed; their singular privileges, their native civilized inhabitants, their vicinity to the coast of France; and the general use of the French language." Since the date of Mr. Inglis's visit, there have been several occasions upon which the Channel Islands have been brought before the public by such cross or turns of events as have just taken place in Jersey and Guernsey. The present may, therefore, be a fitting opportunity for introducing to our readers their actual condition

First, of their history. They must have been known to the Romans; but the only mention of them in any ancient writer, is in the "Itinerary of Antoninus." In the sixth century, Christianity was introduced into these Islands, before which Druidism was their religion, as is attested by several existing churches, and other supposed relics of that system. The Channel Islands were included in the Duchie of Normandie, and are the only relics of that duchy which remain to the English Crown. In the time of Edward I., the islanders stoutly repelled an attack from the French; but, in the reign of Edward III., Guernsey was, according to Fabie, in his "History of Jersey," conquered by the French, and recovered after they had held it three years; but the authority of this account is doubtful. It was again, during the reign of the same Prince, attacked by the French, but without success. In the reign of Edward VI., the French attacked by surprise a squadron of ships lying off Guernsey, but were repulsed. In the civil war of Charles and his Parliament, the Channel Islands embraced the King's party, and were not subdued until after the death of Charles.

Protestantism was introduced into the Islands in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and made considerable progress. When Elizabeth succeeded under Elizabeth, the Genevese discipline was gradually introduced, and at length formally established by two general synods of the clergy of all the islands. That these proceedings should have received no check from the Queen, as imperious in ecclesiastical as in civil matters, is a curious feature in the history of the times. Presbyterianism retained its predominance in Guernsey until the Restoration of Charles II., and the passing of the Act of Uniformity. Many were then induced to fall in with the liturgic service, but so late as A.D. 1795, the Dean was obliged to apply to the civil magistrates to enforce the reading of the Litany. This lately as 1839, the surplice was not used; and, though the baptism was generally administered in the church, yet there was not a font in the whole island of Guernsey.

JERSEY,

about 6 leagues from France, and 23 from England. It is about 12 miles in length, from east to west, and from 5 to 7 miles in breadth, containing about 65 square miles. The shore contains numerous bays, charmingly diversified with wood and cultivated fields, and studded with villages and cottages; and the tourist, in approaching from England, cannot fail to be struck with the grey and imposing fortress of Elizabeth Castle, built on a huge sea-girt rock, while in front is seen the town of St. Heliер, commanded by its lofty stron-hold, and backed by a fine range of wooded and cultivated heights.

St. Heliер lies on the eastern, and St. Aubin on the western, side of St. Aubin's Bay. The former reminds one of a Swiss town: externally, it is much on a level with English country-towns of the same size; but it has a very fine square, resembling a French one, and the most attractive object, however, is Fort Regent, commenced in 1806, and built at a cost of £300,000; which, however, Mr. Inglis thinks to be placed on the wrong side of the bay, for the defence of the town.

In the street population, there is an extraordinary contrast exhibited between business and idleness: the English residents have nothing to do, and the islanders are busy in supplying their wants. The enormous fish-caught pyramidal cap, worn by the Norman women, is frequently seen; and there is, indeed, a French air, and an admixture of French dress among the females of the inferior ranks.

St. Aubin, though a small town, is a considerable ornament to the island. It is distant from St. Heliер about three miles by sea, and four by land. "Nothing can be sweeter," says Mr. Inglis, "than the situation of St. Aubin; partly skirting the shore, and partly on the rocky, and in some parts abrupt heights, that, from the backs of the houses, drop perpendicularly into the sea; and backed and surrounded on three sides by a very fertile and yet a picturesque country." The town consists principally of one street and lane, though not possessing all the bustle of St. Heliер, it shares some portion of the foreign trade. Indeed, it was once the chief place of trade in the island, but, in process of time, St. Heliер usurped the principal portion of the commerce. A fort, mounting fourteen guns, has been erected on a rock, which, though dry at low water, becomes an islet as the tide rises. From the fort projects a strong pier, within which there is, at new and full moon, a depth of thirty feet of water; but it is merely a tide harbour.

The third town in Jersey is Gorrey, very attractive to tourists, from its immediate vicinity to Mount Orgueil Castle, the pride of the island, which stands upon the summit of a rocky headland, between St. Katherine's and Grouville bays, is very imposing; its ivy mantled walls are very picturesque; and the prospect from its heights is truly magnificent. The dates of the castle are unknown, but, it was a place of consequence in the reign of King John. Two celebrated persons have been its tenants: Charles II., who remained here several months, and the well-known Prynne, who was a prisoner in it for nearly three years; during which, he wrote a poem descriptive of the castle. Our artist has chosen this fine ruin for his sketch. The importance of Gorrey depends on the fisheries, for which, to the 250 boats that are employed, the produce realizing to the island £20,000 or £30,000 per annum.

The other places in the island are mere hamlets, grouped round the churches of the respective parishes, or scattering the country. There are several ancient manor-houses, and some of the churches are of considerable antiquity. The gardens are very numerous; and so mild is the climate that myrtle and hydrangias grow luxuriantly in the open air; the climate being considerably warmer than that of any part of England. Mr. Inglis's work affords a very minute account of the islanders, the state of society, rate of living, &c., in Jersey; these details of course, however, we have not space

During the first American war, Jersey was thrice attacked. The first time (May, 1779) was by an armament with a land force of 5000 or 6000 men, under the Prince of Nassau; but the islanders rallied and were repulsed. In the second attack, the French fleet was destroyed by Sir James Wallace. The third attack was in December, 1780, when the Baron de Rullecourt landed with 700 men, took possession of St. Heliер, and made the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Corbet, prisoner, and induced him to sign a capitulation. The British troops and island militia, under Major Pierson, next in command, refused to recognise the capitulation; and, attacking the French, killed Rullecourt, with the greater part of his men; and Major Pierson fell early in the attack.

GUERNSEY,

the second of the Channel Islands, lies nearer Jersey than to England. It form it approaches a right-angled triangle, the sides facing the south, east, and north-west, and being respectively six and a half, six, and nine miles long. The coast is rocky, and has very rapid currents round it. The island is not so well wooded as Jersey; but the soil is fertile, the cultivation of flowers extensive, and the breeding of cattle, especially of cows, is an object of great attention. The shores are well studded with forts and martello towers. The only division of the island is into parishes: the only town is St. Peter's Port, situated on the slope of a hill, about the middle of the eastern coast of the island, and extending for nearly a mile along the shore. One of the most striking buildings is Elizabeth College, a handsome and extensive edifice, of monastic character. Our artist has chosen the roadstead, defended by Castle Cornet, which is a striking object in approaching the island. It is built on a rock, at somewhat less than half a mile from the shore. Mr. Inglis describes it as less picturesque than Elizabeth Castle, Jersey; because it is not, like the latter, flanked by other rocks than that upon which it is built; and the folly of whitewashing part of it has greatly injured its naturally venerable appearance. It is difficult to distinguish between Elizabeth Castle, and the rock upon which it is built, but the renovators of Castle Cornet have taken care to make the line distinct enough.

Our third [illegible]graving is sketched from

SERK,

or Sercque, the next island in size to Alderney, and from six and a half to seven miles east of Guernsey. Its greatest dimension is about three miles from north to south; its greatest breadth is about two miles and a half; but it is so contracted near the centre of the island that it may be regarded as consisting of two parts, one of them called Little Serk, connected together by a high and narrow ridge or isthmus, called the Coupée. This point is shown in our engraving.

We add a few notes on the constitution of the local Government of the Channel Islands, which recent events have so frequently brought into question.

Guernsey, like Jersey, has a political constitution of its own. The legislative body is the States of Deliberation, which are composed of the Bailiff of the Royal Court, who is Speaker; the Procureur, or Attorney of the Royal Court; the Rectors of parishes, the Constables of the parishes, one from each, who are mere deliberators, voting according to the instructions given them by their constituents; and the Jurats or Judges of the Royal Court. The number of members is, Bailiff, 1; Procureur, 1; Rectors, 8; Constables, 10; Jurats, 12: total, 32.

The Bailiff and Procureur are nominated by the Crown; the Rectors are presented by the Governor; the Constables and the Jurats are elected by the islanders. The money required for the public expense, is voted by the States; though that body cannot levy any new tax or subsidy (except on great emergencies) without the Royal permission. The revenue of the island is derived from the general taxes, harbour dues, publicans' and sport retailers' licences, and other sources. The general taxes are levied for parochial, as well as general, purposes, and are assessed upon capital of almost every kind, including capital in the British or Foreign Funds, provided it belongs to an individual domiciled in Guernsey. Pensions, salaries, professional income, half-pay, &c., are not taxed.

The chief court of justice in the island is the Royal Court, and consists of the Bailiff and 12 Jurats. There is an appeal in certain cases, to the King in council. Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the island. Norman customs and ancient precedents form the basis of the civil jurisprudence, which is a complex mixture of Norman and English law. The power of the Royal Court is very extensive and undefined. The island constitutes a deanery in the diocese of Winchester; the incumbents receive only the small tithes, and the livings are very poor, the great tithes all the property of the Crown, and are appropriated to the Governor.

The dialect of Guernsey, commonly considered a patois of French, is, in fact, the pure Norman of many centuries ago. Indeed, the inhabitants of some of the parishes in the Channel Islands, who have constantly intermarried, are purer Normans than those of the Continent. The knowledge of English is general among the upper classes.

It may be interesting to add that on the [illegible]end of December, 1843, at the several Channel Islands—Guernsey, Alderney, Serk, Herm, and Jethore, a slight shock of earthquake occurred simultaneously first was heard a noise resembling distant thunder—then sounds as of a railroad carriage rumbling over an uneven road—finally a rattling accompanied by distinct undulatory motion; the whole lasting from ten to fifteen seconds. Hundreds of persons agree as to having experienced a distinct shock, their impressions varying according to the positions occupied by the observers. Those inhabiting the solid granite structures of the lower town conceived that heavy masses of furniture were overturned and moved in the apartments above or below them; they were not, however, so conscious of vibratory motion as those in the less substantial houses of the upper part of the town, or as those in the open air. In many houses this vibratory motion was so violent as to cause much alarm, and was accompanied by subterranean sounds, as though roofs and chimneys were falling; in some instances, chimney-pots were thrown down; suspendedlamps were observed to wave, bells rang spontaneously; the vane of the town church waved, and one of its bells struck twice.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A SAW-MILL.—On Monday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Frederick Case, aged 26, a sawyer, in the employ of Mr. Garrett, at the St Pancras saw mills, Old St. Pancras-road. Edward Weston said, on the morning of Thursday, the 9th instant, he and deceased were at work together at Mr. Garrett's mills, engaged in their regular saws, when one of the wedges placed in the wood for the guidance of the saw fell out, the saw being in full work at the time. The deceased descended to the bottom of the pit to pick up the wedge, and as he was doing so the saw caught his head and fell instantly into the pit. Witness ran and stopped the mill; and James Buttery, another sawyer, assisted in the removal of deceased from the pit, when it was discovered that his skull had been severed by the saw, and he was immediately conveyed in a cab to the hospital. Mr. Thomas Wells, house-surgeon at the hospital, deposed that on the deceased's admission he found his skull separated to the extent of eight inches in length. The brain and its integuments were also completely severed; but notwithstanding this dreadful injury, the deceased was perfectly sensible for the first three days, but from that time he gradually sank, and died on Friday. Verdict—"Accidental death."

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.—The prisoner John Tawell is confined in one of the cells in which there are two or three other prisoners, and no alteration or relaxation of the prison regulations has been made. His solicitor, Mr. Bevan, has had a lengthened interview with him, with a view, it is understood, to some arrangement being effected as to his property, the bulk of which is in Sydney, and at this moment is not available, so that, although the prisoner is a wealthy man, he is at this time very short of funds. Mrs. Tawell, the prisoner's wife, has twice visited her husband in gaol, having procured an order from one of the magistrates for that purpose. It appears that the prisoner was in the habit of purchasing a quantity of drugs at Mr. Thomas's, in Bishopsgate-street, and other shops. These medicines, it has been ascertained, he dispensed to the afflicted poor at Berkhampstead. He never purchased any hydrocianic acid of Mr. Thomas until the 1st inst. The accused has exhibited much restlessness since his commitment, and his health has apparently undergone an unfavourable change.

AN ELDERLY LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—On Monday night Mrs. John son, aged 76, wife of a retired calico printer, residing at Wandsworth, was burnt to death by the accidental ignition of her clothes. She was found lying in the passage of her house; her clothes were almost wholly consumed, and all her hair was burnt off.

A MAN COMMITTED CHARGED WITH A MURDER EIGHT YEARS AGO.—On Tuesday, at the Clerkenwell Session-house, Clerkenwell, Mr. Combe went an examination before Mr. Mills, an Uxbridge magistrate, in the board room of the prison, on a charge of having murdered John Brill, a youth of 18, a turnip-cutter, at Uxbridge, on the 16th of February, 1837. We have already mentioned some particulars connected with the case. The first witness on Tuesday was George Sibley (who, with the accused, is at present undergoing a year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for poaching). He deposed that the prisoner had said to him, as they were walking from Rickmansworth to Harefield, about a twelvemonth ago, that he had murdered a man once without getting into trouble, and how much easier it was to get into trouble than to get out of it. "I'd sooner be taken for the murder than go to prison for this" (meaning, poaching); and that they could "get murder, Lamb said—"I was in Churchill's wood, cutting a bundle of wood, when a boy, called John Brill, came up to me, and I took and knocked him down;" and he added, "I stood for a moment and looked at him, and then I went and got a bill-hook and a cart and billhook by the side of him, as I was going to work." He told him that Lamb then said to him, "Nobody else knows on't but you, and if you tell anybody I'll serve you the same." Lamb also told him that the boy was walking round the wood watching. The witness said that he had known Lamb about seven years ago, and knew Lamb had been up for it. Had never had any quarrel with Lamb since he had known him. Had told what Lamb said because since he had been in Coldbath-fields Lamb had threatened to murder him. He could not be happy unless he told it, and he thought something would happen to him if he did not. No person had made him any promise on the subject. The witness, being sworn, said he had told the truth, and nothing but the truth. The prisoner strenuously denied it, saying that Sibley only said so, thinking he should get out of gaol by a variety of statements. A witness was gone into, proving that the body of the boy Brill was actually found in the position stated by Sibley to have been described to him by the prisoner, and that the prisoner was seen going into the wood with a bill in his hand on the morning of the day in which the boy was missing, and afterwards returning out of it with a bundle of wood and underwood freshly cut on his shoulder; that some underwood had been recently cut about twenty yards from the spot where the body was found, together with the opinion of the surgeon who made the *post-mortem* examination, that death was caused by a violent blow on the left temple, and could be caused by a fall on the ground (which was then soft), considering the character of the appearances presented by the head and temples. The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, protested his innocence, and said that Sibley had been living in the neighbourhood at the time the boy was missing, and knew the particulars, as all other persons did. The prisoner, also, on being told that he stood committed for trial, declared that he was innocent, and said that he had no fear or dread about it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF COLONEL KENNETT, K.C.B.—On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Ship and Shovel Tavern, Long-acre, before Mr. Wakley, M.P., on view of the body of Colonel Charles Rooert Kennett, aged 61, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 31, Hans-crescent, Chelsea. Mr. William Morrah, surgeon, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, deposed that he was intimately acquainted with the late gallant Colonel, who held a command under the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular campaign. Witness had attended Lieutenant-Colonel Kennett since the 10th of December last, for a disease of the heart. On Sunday morning last, during divine service, witness was called from church to attend at the residence of the deceased. Witness went immediately, and found the deceased in bed, quite dead. He must have been so some hours.—By the Coroner: I am of opinion that the death of the deceased was from natural causes. When I first entered the room there was a pillbox containing pills dividing table. The chest of drawers had contained the medicine I had prescribed for him. The verdict was "Died by the visitation of God."

AN ADULT BORN IN A RAILWAY PARCEL.—An adjourned inquest was held at Winchester on Monday, on the body of an infant that had been sent by railway in a basket, addressed to some person not to be found. The basket was at length opened at the railway station, and inside was the body of an infant in a decomposed state. The inquest had been adjourned for the purpose of making inquiries, but as no further information had been produced, the jury returned "That the deceased was found dead in a basket sent down from London by the South Western Railway to Winchester, but by whom so sent, or by what means it came by its death, there was no evidence to show."

MURDER OF A CHILD.—On Wednesday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Cottage of Content, Lock's-fields, Walworth, on the body of a newly-born female child, found in the area of one of the houses in Hampton-street, Kennington-lane, on Sunday. Mr. W. H. Day, surgeon, of 40, Salisbury-place, Lock's-fields, said deceased was of recent birth. He found several injuries enclosed in a paper packet, and were deposited in a side breast pocket of his inner coat. They consisted chiefly of flank of England notes About thirty of them were for £10 each, and the rest £5 each. How the robbery was effected, or at what period of the evening, is quite a mystery

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH UNION RAILWAY.—On Thursday night week a fatal accident happened, to a man named William Round, on the North Union Railway, near the luggage station, Wigan. On the night in question, his brother being called in some direction, it fell to the lot of Wm. Round to attend a luggage train, for the purpose of removing some tarpaulin sheets from the waggons, before the train proceeded from the station. He was engaged in doing this when the train started, and had left his lamp on the side of the line; he is supposed to have either jumped off the carriages, or have been so much thrown off his balance in getting upon them, that when he came to the ground he staggered backwards, and fell over the [illegible] of the bridge, his head coming in contact with some stones, and [illegible] falling into the river Douglas, where it was found early next morning. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The jury also strongly recommended that a suitable fence or protection should be immediately placed upon the bridge which recommendation is about to be complied wi[illegible]

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—On Thursday morning an explosion took place in the oil and colour stores of Mr. Bayliss, colourman, No 149, Whitechapel-road. Two lads in the employ of Mr. Bayliss were engaged in drawing off a quantity of naphtha from a steam-engaged vessel. Whilst there [illegible] engaged the light they held communicated with the inflammable [illegible] an instant the body of naphtha took fire, and the house was one mass of blaze. Copious supplies of water being furnished to the engines at work, the ruins were cooled by half-past 10 o'clock, but every particle of property is destroyed, and the house, which is completely burned through, and a [illegible] interior, must be taken down. One of the lads was severely burned about the hands and face. The house and contents are insured. The adjoining premises, occupied by Mr. G. Westropp, baker, and Mr [illegible] corn chandler, are partially injured by fire and water.

The *Vigie* of Morbihan states that on the evening of the 15th, a shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Malo. A noise like the roll of a carriage was heard for six or eight seconds

THE CASE OF SHOOTING NEAR ROCHESTER.—The magistrates were engaged for the greater part of the time on Monday in taking the depositions of the several witnesses in the case of the boy White, who was shot on Christmas day, in a field at Chalk, and for which offence George Blake, aged 19, and Charles Rand, aged 14, have been held in custody. From the evidence of Dr. Brown, who attends the boy White, it appears that there were 33 wounds in the head, besides others in the neck, arm, and side. He still considered his patient in a very doubtful state. From the evidence of the witnesses it appears that there was a quarrel between the parties respecting rabbit-shooting; that White kicked Blake in the groin, on which the latter said, with an oath, "I'll be revenged upon you." Rand then pointed it at White, but immediately said, "I shan't shoot him: you shoot him" Blake then took the gun, and pointed it at White, who ran away, when Blake instantly fired, as above described. The magistrates on the prisoners were latterly during the examination, and were fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes at Maidstone

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COVENT GARDEN GRAND CONCERT, MONDAY [illegible] FEB. 3, at which the following talent will appear:—Madame Alexandre Mme Bassford, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Poole, Miss Steele, Mrs. W. H. Payne, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Bassford, Mr. Hill, Miss Pearce, Miss Novello, and Miss M. B. Hawes. Messrs. Phillips, Braham, Henry Russell, Genge, Sharpe, Seguin, Stebbing, Hoare, and Mr. Lablache. Solo Performers: Madame Dulcken, Mr. F. Chatterton, Mr. Pratten. Messrs. Thirlwall, Mr. Baggrave, Mr. Lucas, and the Misses Grattan. Leader, Mr. Thirlwall. Conductor, Signor Negri. Boxes, 10s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places to be had [illegible] Mr. Beale's, 39, New Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS of the GRAND JUVENILE [illegible] FETES, at ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—MONDAY, Jan. 27, and During the Week.—First Appearance of the celebrated American Southern Minstrels, Messrs. Whitlock, Bonus, Pelham, and Rice, in their popular Negro Melodies, engaged for a limited number of nights by Mr. Batty, at whose [illegible] they are now performing. Every Evening at Seven, with Grand Selection of the ROYAL FOX HUNT, or, Life's Course of Man and Steed, with splendid Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Arena. Concluding Every Evening with the comic Farce of Hunted, or, Hunting Extraordinary, preceded by the Melodies of the Southern Minstrels. Entire Change of the Scenery of the [illegible] and Grand Ballet of Action, Pantomime, and Spectacle. Every Saturday Evening, Mr. BATTY and his Equestrian Ladies. Concluding with (20th Time) the splendid Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN and QUEEN CHERRY, or, The Black Watch of Sherwood Forest, under the peculiarly suggestive title of HARLEQUIN AND HOT GODDESS OF FIRE; or, The Demon Woman and the Spell Bound of the Mist. Rhine.—Doors open at Half-past Five; Performances to commence at Half-past Six

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the centre part of the Battle by the British Cavalry under the Duke of Wellington, and the Defeat of the French Army by the Noble Duke, at the CYCLORAMA, BAKER-STREET, Portman-square. Open from Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

OPEN DAILY, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 5, Adelaide-street, Strand, Mr. Lavater, After which (Every Evening), an entirely new Romantic Drama, to be entitled MONTHOLON, or, The Prisoner of State, in which Mr. Lavater will appear as the Count de Montholon. Johnny Gilpin Mr Wells, Clown Mr T Barry. Harlequin, Mr H. Lewis. Pantaloon, Mr Hughes. Columbine, Mrs J. W. Collins. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. Lavater. Admission, One Shilling. Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past Seven. Private Boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Stalls, 5s. and 3s. Children under Ten Years of age half price. Performances commence at quarter to 7 early hour, for the convenience of the juvenile visitors.

VICTORIA THEATRE. On MONDAY, JAN [illegible] 1845, and Every Evening during the Week, the new and highly interesting Domestic Drama entitled MARY, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, or, The Soldier's Orphan. After which (Every Evening), an entirely new Romantic Drama, to be entitled MONTHOLON, or, The Prisoner of State. Concluding with the Christmas Pantomime, under the peculiarly suggestive title of HARLEQUIN AND HOT GODDESS OF FIRE; or, The Demon Woman and the Spell Bound of the Mists. Rhine.—Doors open at Half-past Five; Performances to commence at Half-past Six

MR. CALDWELL'S Second GRAND BALL will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on TUESDAY NEXT, JAN 28th. Tickets, 5s. each, to be had at the Bar; of Mr. Caldwell, Academy, 80, Dean-street, Soho. Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazurkas, and Polka Lessons, as usual. Four Private Lessons, 10s. Mr. Caldwell's Programmes are published, price 6d. (post free), on receipt of two fourpenny pieces.—83, Leon-street, Soho.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BALL will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th of FEBRUARY next, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. [illegible] Tickets, to be had of the Stewards, a list of whom, with the Laws, may be obtained on application to W. SHAND LOW, Hon. Secretary

OPEN DAILY.—213, PICCADILLY. Five Doors from the Circus.—The AKOLOUTHORAMA, a Novel, Mechanical and Pictorial Exhibition, in Two Parts.—Part 1. The Shipwreck. Depicting the various Perils in the Adventurous Life of a Sailor. Part 2. MAN'S PROGRESS THROUGH LIFE. Illustrated in Twenty Scenes, by G. D. Gibbs, Esq.; of the various places visited during the Expedition of the Prince de Joinville, proceeding with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are now open. Admission, One Shilling. Two, Four, Seven, and Half past Eight, daily. Admittance, 1s., Front Seats, 2

NAPLES BY MOONLIGHT.—Just Opened, at the PANORAMA, Regent's-park, Leicester-square a View of Naples by moonlight, during an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, comprising also a splendid illustration of the Planetary System, together with Panoramic Views of the various interesting features to which this curious Panorama of Naples has Royal Highness Prince Albert, are now open.

ADAMS'S ANNUAL BENEFIT BALL.—Mr. F. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and Pupils that the ANNUAL BALL will take place at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on MONDAY, the 3rd of February next, when his celebrated Juvenile Band, patronised by the Royal family, will be in attendance. M C, Mr George Davis, from the Italian Opera House. Gentlemen's Private Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, including Refreshments. The Ball will be the last of Mr F Adams's Lessons, at Piccadilly square, Mr. G Davis, 7, Grove-place, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood; and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.—Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The SHRINE of the NATIVITY (with the much-admired change from Darkness to Light in the Heavens), added to the NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS. CHILDE'S CHROMATROPE exhibiting extraordinary and beautiful effects. The PHOTOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. The DIVER. The GALVANIC BATTERY daily, and on the Evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. Varied LECTURES, Morning and Evening, by Professor Ryan, Mr. Pepper, and Dr. Bachhoffner. ELECTRICITY will be produced by the newly discovered agency of the Two most powerful ELECTRICAL MACHINES in the World. SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS, with Diving Dress and DIVER and DIVING BELL. Open, &c. as explained. The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc. Admission, 1s., Schools, Half price

ROSSINI'S TWO NEW CHORUSES, "La fede e la Carità" and "Il Bel," be sung for the first time in this country at M. BENEDICT'S SOIRÉE MUSICALE, on Tuesday, February 4, by Mesdames Alexander, Rainforth, and Sloman, Messrs. Lablache, Staudt, Hodwell, Bissenti, Lear, Barrett, Williams, Sims Plowey, Duval Salmon, Hobbs, and Benedict. Violin, Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, Mr. Goodban; Double Bass, Mr. Harrison. The instrumental portion will comprise a Duet for Two Pianofortes with Mr Charles Hallé, Fantasia, by M. Benedict, and Overture to the Opera of Republicans of the novel and ingenious addition to the pianoforte, the Eolian Attachment, by Messrs. Jones and Co. Tickets, One Guinea each, may be had at all the principal Music-sellers, and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square. TWO remaining CONCERTS will take place on WEDNESDAYS FEB. 26th, and MARCH 12th Tickets, 2l. 2s.

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GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.—Edited by GUBERT A. A'BECKETT. Contents of No. II. (February). Practical Mesmerism, with four Woodcuts. On a Slave of the long Corridors Associated with Melting. The Doomed Guy, a Tale of the Spanish 16th Century. Leaves from a New Edition of Lempriere, with a Woodcut. Guy Green sown's Weathercocks, with a Woodcut. The Stage Season, with two Woodcuts. Guy Green sown's Weathercocks, with a Woodcut. Lodge Logic. A Frightful Ance Brompton; or, the Lily of Park Lane. With

POPE GREGORY XVI.

GREGORY XVI.

Gregory XVI., the present Pope, was born on the 18th September, 1765, at Belluno, in the territory of Venice. His family name is Maro Capellari, from which, according to the custom that derives the arms of the reigning Pontiff from the surname of his family, on his armorial shield is displayed a Hat. He was educated from his youth up, for the church, and having completed his studies, he entered the Benedictine order. In 1795, he came to Rome, with the reputation of the great theological learning, which, four years after wards, he exhibited in a work entitled "Il trionfo della santa sede e della Chiesa contro gli assolti del novatori." He was made Procurator-General, and subsequently Vicar-General of his order, and was invested with the purple by Leo XII., on the 13th of March, 1825; he was at the same time appointed to the post of a prefect of the *Congregatio de Propaganda fide*. During his Cardinalship, he was employed in many important matters connected with the affairs of the Church. He was charged by Leo with the management of the concordat with the Netherlands, as a man of great knowledge and experience in canonical questions, and, afterwards, under Leo's successor, Pius VIII., he had the management of the controversy with the Court of Prussia on the vexed question of mixed marriages.

To him, it is said, are to be attributed the celebrated letter of Pope Pius, and the accompanying instructions to the Bishop of Cologne—instructions which were destined in the sequel to cause himself so much difficulty after his accession to the chair. Cardinal Capellari stood high in public opinion at Rome. He was admired for his learning, respected for his piety, and beloved for his simplicity of manners, his mildness, and integrity. After the death of Pius VIII., the conclave sat for fifty days, and among the ardent aspirants to the vacant seat, his name was at first scarcely heard, and when mentioned, it was coupled with but slender probabilities of his election. It was therefore almost unexpectedly that the decision of the conclave, on the 2nd February, 1831, declared Cardinal Capellari to have been elected Pope. His election gave more satisfaction to the people of Rome, than that of any similar election for a considerable period. The rule of his two predecessors, Leo and Pius, had on various grounds, it is stated, caused much popular discontent; the present choice was hailed as a welcome one. The new Pope assumed the name of Gregory XVI., after his patron saint, and was crowned on the 6th of February, four days after his election. The state of Italy at that time, and the relations of the Church with foreign powers were critical, and as Dante sings, there was need—

> "New oar who were a fit colleague
> To keep the bark of Peter in deep sea
> Helm'd to right point."

Gregory had devoted more of his attention to the spiritual affairs of the church than to temporal and worldly business; and feeling, probably, this to be necessary also to a ruler, he supplied it by selecting the most experienced, acute, and diplomatic member of the College—Cardinal Bernetti, as his secretary. At this time there were disturbances and threatened revolts in Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona; and even in Rome itself there was much cause for uneasiness. The measures taken to check these manifestations plainly showed that the Cardinals Albani and Bernetti were the actual rulers, and their severity lost to Gregory much of his popularity. The late outbreaks, and the rigour, amounting to bloodthirstiness, with which they have been punished, prove that the temporal Government of the Roman States is in the hands of men not endowed with that kindness of feeling that has been attributed to Gregory himself. As the ruler of the Roman Church he has been far more successful; he watches carefully both over its discipline and doctrine; unlike his conduct in worldly matters, he has here been neither weak nor wavering. But the unbending spirit he displays has been sorely tried in the contests in which the political condition of the Church in the States of Europe has involved him. Gregory, though now fourscore, is said to be strong and active; he suffers from a disease of the nose, which makes him irritable. The rescript he has sent to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, and the rumours which have been current of the disposition of the present Ministry to establish diplomatic relations with the Papal Court (which is forbidden by penal statute), have given him at present an interest to the reader of English politics.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The works on the Boulogne and Amiens line, between the latter town and Abbeville, have been commenced. The company which had been formed for constructing a railroad between Rouen and Caen, has come to an understanding with the Rouen Railroad Company, which has agreed to carry out the undertaking. When the line is executed, the intercourse between Paris and the capital of Lower Normandy will be most direct and satisfactory.

The Strasburg and Basle Company are at present getting surveys made of the ground between Sarrebruck and Sarreburg.

The *Courrier de Lyons* announces that the Minister of Public Works has definitively adopted the line of the valley of the Ouze as the route which the Paris and Lyons line is to take.

The works of the Tours and Nantes line are to commence immediately in the department of the Loire Inferieure.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Cherbourg was held a few days ago, for the purpose of considering what line would prove most advisable for a railroad communication between Cherbourg and Paris.

The directors of the Marseilles and Avignon Railroad Company have sent in to the Minister of Public Works a tender for the execution and working of the line from Avignon to Lyons.

DIEPPE AND PARIS.—Three different surveys have been made by this company, viz.—the mountain, the tunnel, and the valley lines. The longest is 43 miles: the shortest 36.

MONTPELIER AND NISMES.—This line was opened on the 9th inst.

BERLIN.—The Berlin line, direct to Konigsberg will cost 35,000,000 thalers, or £5,000,000 sterling.

The Austrian Government has resolved to extend the Great Northern line to Bochna.

It is said that the Prussian Government has resolved to impose a tax on the gross receipts of the various lines, and to look upon time bargains in foreign shares as upon dealings in Spanish bonds, *i.e.*, as illegal.

TITHE COMMUTATION TABLES.—The annual supplement to "Willich's Tithe Commutation Tables" has just been published, from which we give the following imperial averages of corts.—The average prices for last year were 51s. 3d. per imperial quarter for wheat, 33s. 8d. for barley, and 20s. 7d. for oats; while the average prices for seven years to Christmas last, amount to 58s. 8d. per imperial quarter for wheat, 32s. 10d. for barley, and 22s. for oats. Each £100 of rent-charge in 1845 will amount to £103 17s. 11½d., or 8s. 6d. per cent. less than the amount of last year.

THE OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PROCTOR.—This lucrative post, vacant by the decease of Mr. Iltd Nichol, is at length filled up. Mr. Dyke, of the firm of Jenner, Dyke, and Jenner, Proctors, and son of Sir Perceval Hart Dyke, is to be the new Queen's Proctor. The gentleman deceased, whose post is thus supplied, was a nephew of Sir John Nichol. The annual average of the present fees of office, on a moderate computation, is £2000; formerly they were much larger.

A TRIANGULAR DUEL IN REALITY.—The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Nice, Jan. 8.—"There has been rather a damp thrown over society at large here recently. At a club supper, after a ball, a dispute arose between a Russian, a Frenchman, and an Italian; the Russian challenged the Frenchman, and the Italian the Russian; the latter two immediately went out—their feelings towards each other almost amounted to madness, as they fixed to have but one pistol loaded, and the muzzles to each other's breasts; but the second (for they had only one, as the others would not, they said, wait to witness a murder) loaded the pistol so that it would not go off. They then returned to town to the Italian's rooms for other pistols; while there, in walked the Governor with the police, arrested both, and put them in confinement, also the Frenchman. This happened two days before Christmas-day, and they are not yet liberated. It must, it is feared, end in bloodshed, as the Frenchman struck the Russian; and although everything has been done by the English residents to bring about a reconciliation, it is impossible. As for the first affair, that may be said to be finished, as the Italian is in the service, and will be sent on duty to a fort, where he will be kept as a prisoner. This affair has caused quite a commotion here, all three being well known."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PELICAN STRANDED.

The engraving represents an extraordinary scene—one of her Majesty's ships, laden with a quarter of a million of money—yet *in distress!*

It appears that the Pelican, 16, Commander Justice, arrived on the evening of the 13th inst., at Spithead, from Singapore, with specie to the amount of about £250,000 on board. She sprung a leak soon after starting from Singapore, and transhipped two-thirds of her valuable freight on board the Harlequin, which arrived safe on Sunday. The Pelican came through the Needles, and in coming up from the westward with a light wind, she went too close in shore, it being low water, and tailed on the Kicker-point, between Fort Monckton and Stoke's-bay; she immediately commenced firing minute guns, as signals of distress, and sent up several rockets, but which, however, were not answered for upwards of an hour, when, we believe, the Victory answered the signal, and despatched the Comet steamer to her assistance. The grounding of the Pelican occurred about a quarter past eight o'clock, and assistance from the harbour did not arrive until near eleven! The circumstance of signal guns firing on a fine calm night, at such an hour, excited the utmost consternation in the town of Portsmouth, and the ram parts were quickly thronged with spectators anxious to ascertain the cause of their unseasonable disturbance.

The first who put off to the assistance of the stranded vessel was Lieut. Grandy, of the coast-guard station, Blockhouse, who, with his boat's crew, quickly got alongside the distressed vessel, and soon after the Comet steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Prstyman, with a dockyard lighter in tow, arrived at the spot; but their services were not required, as the flowing of the tide had carried the Pelican off. Indeed, so far was the Comet from being of any assistance that we are informed she ran into the Pelican and carried away her jibboom. The Pelican eventually made the anchorage at Spithead, and saluted the Admiral next morning.

The Pelican has been upwards of 30 years in the service, and is fit for nothing further than to be broken up. The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times* justly observes, with reference to the above occurrence—"The want of assistance was most keenly felt at a time when this vessel appeared in some danger, and serves to prove the necessity (which we pointed out months since), of having a powerful steam-vessel ready at any minute at each of our ports, to sally forth to the assistance of a ship in distress, or to repel the incursions of an enemy. Here was a crazy brig with a valuable freight on board beating her bottom out upon a dangerous beach, and firing guns and rockets for assistance two hours before any came, and this within a mile of the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the first naval port in the world! Surely this is proof enough of the necessity for guarding against the recurrence of such serious and lamentable losses of life and property as have been attendant upon even a few moments' (not to say hours') delay in rendering assistance."

CRITICAL SITUATION OF H. M. S. PELICAN, WITH THE CHINESE RANSOM ON BOARD.

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THE DICTATOR OF MEXICO.

LIKE causes always producing like effects, it causes no surprise to the reader of past history to find the records of present events frequently furnishing "parallels" to occurrences which have taken place in the old times "which were before us." Thus, in all ages and all countries there has been a remarkable general resemblance in the circumstances accompanying the fall of a Ruler, whom a whole people has obeyed and feared, or the overthrow of a Dictator, whom they have not only obeyed and feared, but secretly hated also. Every instance that can be drawn from history of such a career with such an end, presents some features in common; there is the power and influence, with all its concomitants of flattery and obedience; authority undisputed, working on a mass of servility that crouches to the dust, both of them demoralising, and neither of them a spectacle that can be regarded with pride or satisfaction by those who think the dignity of human nature may be something more than a dream. And when the time and chance that happen unto all bring the stroke that prostrates the idol, and makes the worshipped of yesterday the mockery of to-day, then is seen the re-action of feeling that may be long delayed, but is rarely wholly escaped. Servility revenges its long humiliation by its insolence, and the service so readily offered is changed to bitter enmity, not seldom degenerating into a bloody vengeance. Some possessors of supreme power have been so fortunate as to die in the full possession of it, but, even then, the secret hatred of an oppressor will break forth against his dust. The body of Louis XIV., called emphatically the "Grand Monarque," was on its way to the tomb pelted with mud and dirt, and followed to its last home by the execrations and insults of his people. The death-bed of William the Conqueror was a scene of shameful pillage; and the body of his son Rufus, when slain in the New Forest, was forsaken by all but a Saxon peasant, one of the very race the Norman Monarchs most pillaged and oppressed. Everywhere we find the same principle at work; men will inwardly hate those who wrong them, though for a time they may be compelled

> To hold out a flag or sign of love,
> Which is indeed *but* sign.

A seeming approval of a ruler or his policy has often been forced on men by the instinct of self-preservation. But the day of retribution comes at last, and is often a fearful one.

The latest instance of the fall of a Dictator is furnished in the person of General Santa Anna, the late President of the Republic of Mexico. He is forty-six or forty-seven years of age, and rose to power first by heading a revolt against Iturbide, the last Emperor, which was successful, and then rebelling against the authority of the Congress, in which he was successful also. A favourable account of him represents him as a man of elegant address, distinguished manners, and great natural eloquence, possessing also the power of almost irresistibly winning the hearts of those he desires to gain. Another description rather reverses the medal. It says he is a comparatively illiterate military adventurer, who, more by cunning than by talent or intellect, has made himself the Dictator of a Republic; dissipated, moreover, in his habits, being known as a gambler, a cockfighter, and a debauchee. It will be seen that the points of both accounts are reconcileable with each other. Military chiefs are often anything but erudite scholars; Napoleon himself could never write the French language correctly, having a very soldier-like deficiency in the niceties of grammar and spelling; and we can readily believe that the Mexican General is but slightly imbued with a knowledge of the classics. But he is "eloquent" in his own tongue—and a fine language Spanish is—while his talent of winning others to his views, shows that he has the knowledge books cannot teach—the knowledge of men. Unlearned he may be, but ignorant he is not; for his morals we need not go far beyond our daily experience to learn that the most polished manners may cover the utmost profligacy of heart and conduct. Cunning, we question not he is, and bloodthirsty and cruel also, for that is too well proved by the annals of the war between Mexico and Texas; it is the deep stain in all of the Spanish race, and as visible under the Government of Narvaez, at Madrid, as in that of Santa Anna in Mexico, or Rosas at Buenos Ayres.

Whatever the man may be, he has gained supreme power over men, has held it for a time and has now fallen. Let us see whether the circumstances attending his overthrow do not bear that general resemblance we have pointed out in all such events, proving that where the passions and feelings of mankind are moved, the thing which has been, is that which shall be, and that there is no new thing under the sun.

On the 31st of December, a decree was published in the city of Mexico, by order of Santa Anna, dissolving the Chambers. It produced great excitement, which reached its height when it was followed by a second decree ordering all the printing offices to be closed, with the exception of that of the Government journal. The people rose in arms; the military, the only hope of Santa Anna and his creature Canalizo, deserted them, and declared for the Congress; Canalizo gave himself up, stipulating only for his life, the people promising only that he should have a trial. Santa Anna was not in the city, being at Queretaro with the army, which was deserting from him rapidly. Of all this, here is the sequel:—

> The populace then proceeded to the town-house, and took the portrait of Santa Anna from the Ayuntamiento, and dragged it through the streets, making 10,000 pieces of it, that each one might have a piece as a trophy. They then overthrew the famous statue of him which had been erected in the middle of the public square, and after having decapitated it, dragged the trunk in triumph through the streets. This done, they proceeded to the Pantheon of San Fernando, where Santa Anna's leg was interred with so much ceremony. The monument containing it was destroyed in the twinkling of

THE GREAT SQUARE MEXICO.—See page 69.

an eve, and the embalmed leg was dragged forth and kicked through the streets.

With the [illegible] Anna may say, "it had been so with us had [illegible]." The paragraph reads so like the description given by Juvenal of the behaviour of the Roman people on the fall of Sejanus, that we are tempted to add old Ben Jonson's version of the passage, premising only that the statues of Sejanus were of metal, and the Roman *plebs* were frugal in their wrath and turned the bronze to account for domestic uses.

"[illegible] his statues now were s[illegible]
Of their wild fury—first they tear them down
Then, fastening ropes, drag them along the streets,
Tying in scorn, that this was that rich head
Was crown'd with garlands and with odours; thus
That was in Rome so reverenced, and now!
The furnace and the bellows shall to work.
The great Sejanus cracks, and piece by piece,
Drops in the founder's pit!"

This breaking of statues is a favourite mode of expressing popular indignation; on the spot it is wreaked the hatred felt for the thing signified. Religion has perhaps produced more Iconoclast fury than politics; a pious Pope once ordered all the Heathen public statues in Rome to be destroyed, because their forms of classic grace drew the eyes of the people from the rude and awkward works of Christian artists. Our fanatics of the Commonwealth deemed all images profane and idolatrous, and used axe and hammer unsparingly. The statue of Charles I., at Charing-cross, was taken down after his execution, it is said, and ordered by the House of Commons to be broken to pieces; a clever cutler bought it, and made a small fortune by selling knives and forks to the Puritans as trophies, the handles of which he said were cast from the regal metal. But the rogue speculating on the mutations of opinion, had buried the statue, and at the Restoration made another good bargain by selling it again to the Royalists, to be erected once more on the spot where it now stands! Thus are statues indices of public feeling; they rise and fall with the popularity or dislike of those they represent. Authority abused makes authority despised, and anger of the heart soon exhibits itself by the violence of act; then comes all that is so familiar to us in history, as the accompaniments of revolt and insurrection. Whenever the ruler falls by some deed done in the intoxication of power, there are the same popular passions and feelings manifested, almost in the same way, so much so that the description of a tumult in the Rome of antiquity may apply to one that happened in the Mexico of to-day—all other circumstances being so widely different:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

I write to you under the impression of all I see and hear, and although the strain of my communications may seem to you to savour of frivolity, and to be somewhat lacking in topics of more serious interest, I can but catch the tone of society here—it is the moment—regret at all but what betokens amusement on its face. In the whirlwind of pleasure, the most important events the struggles of a Ministry, the discussions of men of literature, almost equally evident, pass unheeded, the actors themselves going quick, the remembrance of them in the all absorbing tide of amusements.

"Short and sweet," such is the motto of the *bon vivant* as referring to life, and such might be also that of fellow-year's carnival. Never was so much dancing, singing, and talking, crowded into so small a space of time. Music, the polka, and diplomatic [illegible] have by turns engrossed the attention of the whole [illegible] every evening [illegible] would be a list of the balls given by all our most distinguished *ésentes*. Those of the Baroness de Jamperre, where the young and brilliant Duchesse de Cheruse does the honours with such pretty grace, and of the Viscountess Vaulfreland, who receives the *élite* of the Faubourg St. Germain, deserve special notice even amongst so great a number. A splendid *fête* given by the Duchess d'Uzès will be long remembered in the annals of the *beau monde* here. Filled by the most distinguished members of the highest society, its brilliancy and pleasure were enhanced by the fairy like effect of a beautiful conservatory which opened from the drawing-room. It is filled with magnolias, and the subdued light of coloured lamps dispersed here and there produces a magical effect. Some of the most frequented of our *salons* are, however, even now closed in consequence of some domestic affliction. Mr. Thom, whose brilliant preparations for private theatricals excited so much interest and expectation, and in whom Miss Alice Thom was to have made her *début* with a new *rôle*, as *prima donna*, has had the misfortune to lose his only child. Lady Seaford's evening parties have also been stopped all there gaieties; and all is now silence and sorrow at this splendid hotel. The *élite* of the elegant society, however, find a welcome elsewhere, and also that of fellow-year's carnival. Never was so much political circles which are usually so frigid and unmyeuse have received a stimulus; they are now the echoes of that tribune where M. Guizot triumphs. *Bon vivants* are fast encroaching on the *salons* of the Count de [illegible] and the King's eldest son now gives *dessouers à la regence*. But the interest of the political rendezvous, the financial splendour, and the brilliancy of the ball, were fully eclipsed in the magnificence of the entertainment given by Rothschild, which was graced by the presence of many noble and titled personages. It is whispered that the opulent host himself entertains the wish of exchanging his title for one more exalted, and that he finds much euphony in the name of Count Rothschild.

The private theatricals at the British Embassy have at length been given with great splendour. A beautiful theatre had been erected for the occasion in the ball room; the performances consisted of two pieces, "The School for Scandal" and "Charles the Second," in which all the actors belonged to the [illegible] of English society in Paris, which you will see by the following list [illegible] from the play bill:

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle . . M. Auriol; Sir Benjamin Backbite . . Mr. Howard Crab tree . . Lord Joseph Surface, Lord Lyveden . . Charles Surface Mr Sheridan Sc[illegible] . . Mr Alfred Peel, Lo[illegible] Teazle, Lady Leveson, Lady Sneerwell, Lady Essex; Miss Candour, Lady Dufferies; Maria, Lady Seymour.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Charles the Second, Mr. Henry Greville; Earl of Rochester, Lord Leveson, Captain Copp, Mr. Lawrence Peel, Edward, Mr. Hamilton Fairfax, Mr. Cecil Peel; Lady Clara, Comtesse de Bonneval, Mary Copp, Miss Mactavish A prologue written for the occasion, by Lady Dufferes, preceded the performance, and was given in perfection by Mr. Charles Greville. The Comtesse de Bonneval, who is married to a Frenchman. Both pieces were [illegible] with perfect *ensemble*; and it is said that Macready, who had superintended the rehearsals, was quite surprised at the talent displayed by the noble actors and actresses. But what was most remarkable and also most [illegible] on such occasions, was the beauty of the fair actresses. Lady Dufferes and [illegible] ion, the Queen of Beauty, have always been the ruling stars of the circles in which they have moved, and hardly less remarkable for their piquant wit and brilliant talents than for their personal loveliness. The Comtesse de Bonneval ranks amongst the petted women of Paris. She sings and charms in the character of *Lady Clara*. Lady Essex again gathered in the *Comédie de Société* three laurels which no Miss Stevens were she crowned upon her Miss Mactavish is a charming actress, and showed a nerve in her performance the more striking as she has but lately left the convent of Notre Dame, where she was educated. This young lady is a niece of Lady Wellesley. The performance of Lord Leveson, the Sir Benjamin Backbite, the former ambassador here, was highly appreciated; but it is feared the gaieties at the English Embassy and the continuance of these dramatic representations may again be stopped by a malicious fate. The eldest brother of Lord Cowley, a young man of very years of age, has been attacked by severe illness, which, we regret to hear, threatens his life.

The *Comédie de Société* has, at this moment, more success than the performances at our great theatre. The "Stabat Mater" of Rossini has been given at the Grand Opera, [illegible] anomaly, for the benefit of a dancer —Mlle Lerous! but with [illegible] of Carlotta Grisi

The award of the King of Prussia in the Portendic affair gives to the claimant for compensation, not £80,000, or £100,000, claimed, but 14,000l. (4,000 l.)

A convict, named Georges, who had murdered a sentinel whilst the latter was endeavouring to prevent him from making his escape from the Bagne, was executed at Brest on the 18th Jan. Three thousand convicts were drawn out to witness his execution. After the passing of the sentence Georges evinced great repentance, and devoted himself assiduously to religious duties.

A national Bank has been proposed to the King of Prussia with a capital of 24 millions of dollars, to be increased hereafter to 10 millions of dollars. The functions of the Bank, as of other similar national establishments, are to include discounts, loans on merchandise, and the circulation of notes.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARON DE BODE *v.* THE QUEEN.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, a long argument took place upon the subject of the well-known claims of the Baron de Bode. The Baron now appeared as a suppliant for his writ of right, and claimed to receive from the Crown a large sum of money paid to the Crown under the treaties of Paris, concluded in 1815, as compensation to British subjects whose estates had been forfeited by the revolutions of France at the period of the French Revolution. There were several pleas denying the right of the baron, and three alleging that the right, whatever it was, had not accrued within the reign of her present Majesty. The case was tried at bar in June last, when the jury gave a verdict for the suppliant upon the questions of the suppliant's right to claim as a British subject upon his possession of an estate in Alsace at the moment of the revolution, upon its confiscation by the revolutionary government, and upon the payment, under the treaties of 1814 and 1818, of the stipulated indemnity. The damages were assessed at £264,266, with interest. The verdict was for the Crown on two issues—namely, that the cause of action did not arise within six years, and that it did not arise during her Majesty's reign. Two cross rules had been obtained—one by the Crown, and the other by the baron, each praying to enter judgment, notwithstanding the verdict on certain issues on the other side.—Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Sergeant Manning, Mr Mellor, Mr. Young, and Mr. Anstey, appeared for the Baron de Bode; and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Waddington, for the Crown.—Mr. Hill appeared to show cause against the rule obtained by the Solicitor-General for entering a judgment for the Crown on the first issue, notwithstanding the verdict for the suppliant on part of the issue.—The Solicitor-General argued at great length in support of the rule. The case was adjourned till Tuesday, when the Solicitor-General resumed his argument, and contended that the rule ought to be made absolute for entering the verdict for the Crown.—Mr. Kelly was heard on the same side, and the case was then postponed till Monday next.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKRUPTCY.—Mr. Sheppard, Queen's Counsel, was on Tuesday morning sworn into the office of a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, vacant by the death of Sir C. F. Williams.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—It is generally rumoured in Westminster Hall that the following gentlemen of the bar, in the course of a few days, will be raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel, viz., Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Montague Chambers, Mr. Russell Gurney, and Mr. Butt.

POLICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF LIBELLING A MERCANTILE FIRM

At the MANSION HOUSE on Tuesday *Mr. Robert Forbes*, jun., ship and insurance broker or agent, of Broad-street, was summoned before the Lord Mayor to answer the charge of having published false, malicious, and defamatory libels of and concerning the firm of Messrs. Rickards, Little, Rate, and Little, East India merchants, and particularly of and concerning Mr. I. M. Rate, one of the partners. Several gentlemen of eminence in the commercial world were present during the examination, which, on account of the atrocious nature of the libels, as well as the high respectability of the prosecutors, excited unusual interest. Mr. Clarkson attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Montague Chambers appeared for the defendant.

Mr Clarkson said it was his duty to complain against the young gentleman who appeared as defendant for having written and published libels of the most flagitious description against his clients, and particularly against Mr. Lachlan Mackintosh Rate. The defendant, who occasionally visited business on the firm as a ship-broker, belonged to the Colonial Club, of which Mr Rate was a member, and in consequence of some transactions which had taken place at that club, a misunderstanding, it was presumed, must have had taken place at that club, a misunderstanding, it was presumed, must have existed in the mind of the defendant a very strong feeling against Mr. Rate Mr. Rate had the good fortune to pay his addresses to the daughter of a gentleman of very high character and station, and the libeller of his child, not considering it sufficient to do all that malice could suggest to ruin them, as commercial men, attacked the sanctuary of their private life, by anonymously addressing the parents of the lady, and containing therein against whom the child to enter into an union with a person who not only belonged to an insolvent firm, but had actually committed an offence, a conviction upon which would subject him to the pains of transportation for life. Learned Counsel then read, and commented upon the letters. The first letter was dated Mincing lane, 6th May, 1843, and was addressed to Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co., of Calcutta, with whom the prosecutors do business, in the habit of transacting extensive business, and it purported to come from Messrs. Trueman and Cook, per Procurator A. S. Cust. It was as follows:—

"MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE, AND CO.

"Gentlemen,—We beg to inform you, that we are now instructed by our old friends Messrs. Rickards, Little, and Co., to advise you that they have this day been compelled to suspend their payments. Messrs Rickards and Co were not at all aware this morning that they would be obliged to take this step, which arose in consequence of their having declined to advance them the necessary means to enable them to take up their acceptances falling due to-morrow, which accommodation they stated they had no doubt they would be expected by us to grant, as it was a loss to imagine. Mr. William Little is the only partner at this late hour in the City, and he has taken this step upon himself sooner than allow any bills to be returned, which, perhaps, is the most honourable mode of proceeding, and he has requested us to beg of you to use your discretion about accepting their numerous drafts on you. We think in the course of to-morrow proper measures will be adopted to see into the state of their finances.

"We are, your humble servants,

"A. S. CUST.

(For Trueman and Cook

"Five minutes to six.—To Messrs. Tagore and Co.,
Calcutta, per Marseilles."

In the letter just read there was not one word of truth. It contained what the writer of it knew to be a tissue of the most diabolical falsehoods Messrs. Trueman and Co. never authorised the writing of such a letter, knew nothing on earth about it, and never had any person in their employment of the name of Cust, by whom it purported to be written, so that this was not even a letter without a name, but a forgery at common law, and containing a false and wicked and malicious libel, for the purpose of destroying the credit of gentlemen of the most honourable character and of the highest commercial respectability. The second letter to which the learned Counsel drew the attention of his lordship was addressed to the father of the young lady to whom Mr. Rate was paying his addresses. It was in pencil, and it ran thus

"There is an old saying, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' Do not allow your daughter to be sacrificed. I understand a Mr. Rate is paying his addresses. First you should have the character of the person who pays court to be beloved, as he terms her. Then who is Squire Rate? Nothing more than an assuming upstart—not without a smattering of ability, I will allow. He has nothing and sets for trusting him or his honour, and not for a single pound. I know all about him, and only say, take care of your daughter. Her good qualities are as numerous as his bad. Set aside these defects on his part, and allow him to be perfection; but, before you spend an opinion, put your nose to his mouth, you will discover how horrible he smells. This is not pleasant. Take my advice, Sir, I am not jealous, for I am a determined bachelor. He is exerting all his influence to ingratiate himself with the family, and it looks well to see him in his carriage, and perhaps this will do for a time, but the time may come when he will not have the wherewithal to keep this up, and where will be your dear daughter? Mind what I say.

"Aberdeen, October 19."

Addressed, private) to ——.

That communication was followed by another, also without a name, to the mother of the young lady, accusing Mr Rate of a transportable offence, and crammed with the most disgusting matter. All these detestable attempts proved (the learned counsel stated) unavailing. Mr. Rate remained in the family in exactly in the same condition as previously; but the active malicity of the writer was to know no repose. Mr. Barker, the police-office agent, received a note purporting to be written by the father of the young lady, and requesting that the *Times*, *Post*, and *Chronicle* should be supplied with an account of the solemnization of the marriage of William Rate and the daughter. Upon the evidence of the first two letters the learned counsel charged the defendant with having published a most foul, wicked, and detestable libel, and upon the evidence of the third letter he charged the defendant, under the statute, with having accused Mr. Rate of a nefarious offence, the punishment of which would be transportation; but it was not required to him to prove, by a prosecution at the Central Criminal, that charges would have been the motive by which the defendant was influenced in proceeding as had been described.

Mr Lachlan Mackintosh Rate was then sworn. He was, he said, one of the members of the firm of Rickards, Little, and Co., East India merchants, of No 15, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Little, one of the partners, was a director of the Bank of England. In May last they corresponded with the house of Carr, Tagore, and Co., of Calcutta. Witness had been acquainted with the defendant, who was a shipbroker, and, consequently, had done business with the house of Rickards, Little, and Co. The defendant had chartered vessels for the firm, but had ceased to do business for them before May. Witness and defendant had been members of the Colonial Club. The firm had business connections with the house of Trueman and Co., of Mincing-lane. The firm to which he belonged was in no pecuniary difficulties. The had given no authority to any person or persons to write to Calcutta. Witness had acquired a knowledge of the defendant's handwriting, and he believed the letter produced, addressed to Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co., Calcutta, to have been written by him. At first the house at Calcutta had admitted to the firm a copy of the letter, and afterwards they sent over the original. He was in the course of paying his addresses to a young lady. He believed the letter in pencil, addressed to the father of the young lady, to be by Mr. Clarkson. To be in the handwriting of the defendant; and he also believed that the letter addressed to the young lady's mother, and the letter purporting to be written by her father, respecting insertion of a marriage in the newspapers, were in the defendant's handwriting. In the letters which stated that he was the father of two illegitimate children, and mentioned other circumstances against him, there was not one word of truth from beginning to end.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers. The defendant had obtained freight for the firm, and chartered ships for them. The firm got possession of the original letter received by Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co., about a month ago. Witness was not then acquainted with the fact that communications had been received by the father and mother of the young lady. He had not seen the defendant since he had received the original letter until the present time, to the best of his knowledge. The defendant had written in his presence several times

Mr. William Little, also a partner in the firm of Rickards, Little, and Co., deposed that he had acquired a knowledge of the defendant's handwriting, and he believed all the letters produced to be in that person's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers. The defendant called at witness's on Monday to inquire what the summons to him meant. Defendant also called on him about a fortnight ago to ask if there was any business to transact. Witness did not communicate anything to him with respect to the letter received from Calcutta.

Mr. James Cook, of the firm of Trueman and Cook, colonial brokers, of Mincing-lane, deposed that they had dealings with the prosecutors. They had no person of the name of Cust in their employment, neither had any person of that name been authorised by them to write by procuration. They knew Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co. The letter addressed to them to that house was not written, or sanctioned, or known by the firm to which he belonged. Witness's firm had considerable transactions with the prosecutors, who were a most highly independent house. They were of the very first class of merchants, and witness's firm would not, in a business trans action with them, feel the least hesitation in taking their mere promissory note for £50,000, or, in fact, for any sum, however large. Their credit was undoubted

Mr. Chambers then addressed the Lord Mayor at considerable length for the defence. Upon the part of his client he denied all knowledge of the many atrocious libels which had been so well described by his learned friend, and declared that the defendant and his friends were most anxious to do everything in their power to prove that he was wholly guiltless. With respect to the private libels, his client also solemnly asserted that he was wholly guiltless, and that he and his friends would render all the aid they could to discover the perpetrator of such a foul and fiendish deed. He was determined to use every exertion with that object on his own account, as well as on account of the gentlemen who brought the charge, for he knew that his own character was fearfully involved. The learned counsel was proceeding to address the Lord Mayor upon the subject of the felonious intention with which it had been said the third letter had been written, when

Mr. Clarkson intimated that he was just instructed not to press that point.

The Lord Mayor It is my duty to call upon the defendant to find bail, himself in the sum of £200, and two sureties in the sum of £100 each, to appear to answer a charge that may be brought against him in the Central Criminal Court.

The most respectable bail was immediately offered, and the defendant set at liberty.

On Wednesday Mr. Lachlan Mackintosh Rate and his witnesses attended for the purpose of completing their depositions in support of the charge preferred against Mr. R. Forbes, jun. The proceedings were limited to the reading over and signing the depositions, and binding the witnesses in the usual recognizance to appear and prosecute at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The defendant, Mr. Forbes, jun., was in the justice room, but took no part in the proceedings.

THE ANNOYANCE TO THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR.—On Tuesday *John Julius Koch*, the young man who was recently fined in the sum of £5 for annoying the Belgian Ambassador and his family, for which no reason whatever could be given, was brought up from the New Prison, Clerkenwell; the particulars of what previously transpired have appeared in our paper, and it will be remembered, that the accused was remanded for a week, in order that an opportunity might be afforded for ascertaining whether he was in his right senses or not. It appeared, that the surgeon of the New Prison had certified that the prisoner was in a sound state of mind. He had, however, during his incarceration written an apology to Mr. Rawlin son, at Manybones, saying, if he would withdraw the complaint he would enter into recognizances in the sum of £50 for his son keeping the peace during one year towards his Excellency the Ambassador and the whole of his family, the prisoner was liberated.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS MOTHER, AND ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.—At the above office on Monday, *John Campbell*, aged 24, was charged on suspicion of murdering his mother, a very old woman of sixty years of age, at a low house in Fore street, Lambeth, and afterwards attempting self-destruction, by throwing himself into the river Thames. Police-constable Leg stated, that between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning the prisoner was given into custody, on a charge of creating a disturbance at the door of Mr. Morgan, the Ship public house, by which he did not press the charge, and the prisoner was discharged. About two o'clock the constable received information that the prisoner's mother was found dead in the passage of the house where she rented a room.—Thomas Massey, L 39. The house in which the prisoner lived is in my beat. Shortly before two o'clock, a person, close to where the deceased lived, told me that there was something lying in the passage, in consequence of which I went to the passage, and then I saw the deceased was lying on the ground quite dead. There was some liquid on the ground, which smelt as if she had been drinking rum. Her tongue was protruding, and her mouth was wide open. She was quite cold, and there was no pulsation. Mr. Jeffery, surgeon, arrived in about twenty minutes; he attempted to bleed her, and could get nothing but some congealed black thick blood. I assisted to carry the body to the dead house, at Lambeth Church. W. Hull, L 89, has known the prisoner for five years. He is the son of the deceased, whom he has been in the habit of cruelly ill-using. Another policeman stated that about two o'clock he saw the prisoner making for the river, near Lambeth stairs, when he stated that he had destroyed his mother, and he should find a place of rest for himself. The prisoner endeavoured to get away from the police, and ran towards the river, but was secured. He was in custody on suspicion of causing the death of his mother. The prisoner denied having stated that he said that he had destroyed the old woman, and said that he had no quarrel with his mother on Saturday night.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EAST CORNWALL ELECTION Quite unexpectedly, Sir William Trelawny, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and the former representative of East Cornwall, on the Radical interest, in opposition to Mr Pendarves, has issued an address, again offering himself for the vacant seat.

REPRESENTATION OF WARWICK.—There is a rumour of a vacancy in the borough, by the appointment of Sir Charles Douglas to a situation under Government.

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—There was a splendid soirée in Nottingham on Tuesday, on the occasion of the opening of the Mechanics' Institution in that town, at which gentlemen of all parties assembled. The building is a large and handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture; it is 124 feet long, and 61 feet wide, and is arranged most commodiously for the purposes for which it is intended. In order to render the opening as striking as possible, it was agreed to celebrate it by a tea party, and invitations were dispatched to many influential gentlemen of the county to honour the occasion with their presence. At five o'clock upwards of 600 sat down to tea. The large hall of the building was crowded with well dressed artisans, mechanics, and their friends and relations. At the conclusion of tea, John Smith Wright, Esq., banker, of Kempston Hall, the president of the Institution, took the chair. On his right were Thomas North, Esq., mayor of the town; Thomas Gisborne, Esq., M.P.; William Hodgson Barrow, Esq.; the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter; and Thomas Wake Reid, Esq., late mayor of Nottingham; and on the left were Charles Paget, Esq., the high sheriff of the county; Henry Gally Knight, Esq., M.P.; John Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Lancelot Rolleston, M.P., &c. Seats on the platform were reserved for the ladies

THE TOWN OF JALAPA, IN MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The struggle in Mexico is progressing. Accounts were received on Monday, from New York, stating intelligence to have reached that city, that the army of Santa Anna has deserted him, and that he has been, by a decree of Congress, formally banished from Mexico. His late Cabinet, including the noted M. Rejon, has, probably, met with the same fate.

The *Herald* has the following :—

"That republic is now the scene of domestic commotion, which has already resulted in the overthrow of Santa Anna. The following are the particulars. On the 3rd instant, a decree for the dissolution of the Chambers was published in Mexico by Canalizo, by order of Santa Anna. The excitement caused in Mexico by this decree was immense, and the Chambers made three protests and a proclamation to the inhabitants of the republic, which were about being published, when, by an order from Canalizo, all the printing offices in Mexico were closed, and all publications of any class forbidden, with the exception of the infamous organ of the tyrant, the *Diario del Gobierno*. This was adding fuel to the fire, and the excitement became so great and so general in every class of society, that Canalizo assembled all his troops, about 2000 in number, within the palace, and shut himself up with them and his four Ministers.

"On the morning of the 6th public feeling burst out in a general rise, and all the most respectable part of the male community presented themselves, arms in hand, together with the lower populace, at the Convent of San Francisco (engraved in our journal of January 18), where the Congress had assembled, after having been driven from the Chambers, and thence marched up *en masse* to the Palace, and demanded the surrender of Canalizo, giving him two hours to reflect before they commenced hostilities.

"Canalizo, far from being willing to listen to reason, prepared to make a sortie at the head of his troops, and having called upon them to follow him, one of his chief officers replied that he was the soldier of no tyrant, but of the nation, and shouted out 'Viva el Congreso!' which was echoed throughout the ranks. Canalizo, thus finding himself alone, retired in consternation to his apartments, and, having assembled his Ministers, demanded from the populace and the troops, now united, quarter for his own life and that of his Ministers. To this it was replied, that he should receive only the guarantee of a trial; upon which, finding that nothing better could be done, he surrendered himself and was placed under arrest—he and two of his Ministers, the Minister of War and Senor Rejon, having escaped.

"The populace then proceeded to the town-house, and took the portrait of Santa Anna from the Ayuntamiento, and dragged it through the streets, making 10,000 pieces of it, that each one might have a piece as a trophy. They then overthrew the famous statue of him which had been erected in the middle of the public square, and after having decapitated it, dragged the trunk in triumph through the streets. This done, they proceeded to the Pantheon of San Fernando, where Santa Anna's leg was interred with so much ceremony. The monument containing it was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and the embalmed leg was dragged forth and kicked through the streets."

Letters from various parts of Mexico speak in glowing terms of the pacific accomplishment of the revolution, and of the beneficial results which are likely to flow from the establishment of a firm, vigorous, and, above all, honest government, in lieu of the military despotism and grinding exactions which have, under the dictatorship of Santa Anna, crushed the people for the last few years.

The escape of Santa Anna is highly problematical. At the last advices he was at Queretaro, with about 2500 men. His troops were daily thinned by desertions. There is every probability that he will be ultimately left alone, and that he may be so hemmed in by his enemies as to leave him no chance of quitting the country. Should he succeed in escaping, he will probably proceed to Cuba, where, with his princely revenues, he can still live in his accustomed splendour. His private fortune is estimated at some four millions of dollars. For the last twenty-three years Santa Anna has, with very brief intervals, wielded the destinies of Mexico; but his career appears now to be really drawing to a close, leaving him the alternative of a disgraceful flight or an ignominious death. Congress, it is said, has outlawed him, in case he should not lay down the command of the troops.

In our front page, we have engraved the focus of this revolutionary movement—the Plaza Mayor, or principal square in the city of Mexico, which, on two sides, is surrounded by the cathedral and the palace, and on the other two sides by shops and dwelling-houses, with the exception of the Casa del Estado, or the palace of Cortes. In the centre of the square was formerly a magnificent equestrian statue of Charles IV. of Spain, which has been removed since the Revolution. This square is the market for vegetables and fruits. The cathedral stands on the ruins of the great *teocalli*, or temple of the god Mixitli. One part is low, and of bad Gothic architecture; but the other, built in the Italian style, is very handsome. The interior is lofty, magnificent, and imposing.

Humboldt's praises of the capital do not exceed the truth; and amongst the various capitals of Europe, there are few that can support with advantage a comparison with Mexico. The general style of the architecture is very peculiar. The streets are broad, airy, and drawn at right angles, so that, by looking down any two, at the point where they intersect each other a view of nearly the whole extent of the town is commanded. The houses are spacious, but low, seldom exceeding one story; the roofs are flat, and when seen at a distance, resemble immense terraces; but the numerous churches and convents, with their cupolas and steeples, give the town a magnificent appearance.

The squares are spacious, and generally surrounded by buildings of hewn stone. In that represented in our engraving, are situated the Parian, and principal shops. The town, too, has its Alameda, or public walk.

Our second illustration presents a view of the town of Xalapa, or Jalapa, from Mr. Ward's valuable description of Mexico: it lies in the state of Vera Cruz, on the eastern ascent from the coast, very much below the level of the table-land. Its position will, however, be better understood by an extract from Mr. Ward's work, wherein, having left the capital, he says — "I took the La Puebla road, and made my first stage to the Venta de Cordova, about eight leagues from Mexico, having left that town very late in the day. The second day, I reached La Puebla; the third, Ogo de Agua; the fourth, Perote; the fifth, Jalapa, where I passed the morning of the sixth day, and from whence I arrived at Vera Cruz in twenty-four hours." Jalapa lies in the temperate country (*Tierra templada*); yet, such is the variety of the Mexican climate, that although Jalapa would be called *Tierra templada* by a native of Mexico, that state would not, perhaps, be so termed by a native of Jalapa; while both would be designated in the same way by an inhabitant of *Tierra fria* (cold country), to whose district Nature has assigned a degree of warmth much inferior to that of the other two.

Jalapa will be found mentioned in the intelligence of our journal of the 18th ult. It is not a town of great beauty, although Mr. Ward speaks of being most luxuriously lodged here, in the house of Madame Santa Anna. The environs present a beautiful variety of well-wooded surface; and in the horizon is some finely-varied mountain scenery, including the lofty Coffre de Perote. The town itself, containing 13,000 inhabitants, lies on a level spot, situated on a steep ascent, 4335 feet above the sea level; and such is its salubrity, that to this place the merchants of Vera Cruz retire when the *vomito pietro* is raging along the coast. This terrible disorder is very similar to the worst species of the yellow fever in the West Indies: and is named from one of its worst symptoms—the black vomit (*vomito pietro*).

The third scene will convey some idea of the usual mode of travelling in Mexico—the locality being on the road between the capital and Jalapa, with the Peak of Orizava in the distance. The vehicle is the travelling carriage of the country, and the cattle are mules; yet this is a sorry mode of locomotion. The carga mules, of the best Durango breed, will, however, on a journey, continue at a trot before the horses 30 or 40 miles, with a load of 150lb. or 160lb.

TRAVELLING IN MEXICO.

CHURCH AT COLABAH,

IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO FELL IN THE WARS OF SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN.

"Pious memory" of the dead has seldom been more strikingly exemplified than in the sentiment of veneration for the brave departed which prompted

THE CHURCH OF COLABAH.

the building of Colabah Church. In the Eastern Indies the iron rule of conquest has yet to be adorned by the precepts of the Prince of Peace. A few Christian patriots, feeling this to be a desirable consummation of the bloody struggle in which we were engaged with the northern tribes of Hindostan, resolved on the erection of a church in the neighbourhood of our battle fields, and to devote it, not only to the religious instruction of the heathen population, but also to consecrate it as a lasting monument of the public virtues of the thousands of our fellow countrymen who perished in the conquest of Scinde and the castigation of the Affghans. This generous purpose has been accomplished in the structure of which our engraving gives an exact representation. The building is now in progress of erection, and, when completed, will form no mean specimen of the architectural arts of the home country. The design, which is by J. M. Derick, Esq., is a modification, on a plain and cheap principle, of the florid Gothic; a style admirably adapted to the climate, and calculated to have a good effect in the midst of the *florid* scenery of India. The plan is cruciform, and the whole arrangement affects a somewhat cathedral character. We consider the entrance to be too small, and the substructure much too slight and mean in its proportions for the basement of a largely-proportioned building. The purpose of the church, however, disarms criticism.

NEW ZEALAND.

There is an arrival of New Zealand papers and letters to the 13th October, which possess considerable interest. Captain Fitzroy had made such arrangements with the native chiefs respecting the disputes about the land sales, that he had been able to order the troops from Sydney to return in the vessel that had brought them, without their requiring to make any demonstration. The Bay of Islands had been declared a free port, a measure which had given great satisfaction to the natives, as it will enable them to obtain a better market for their hemp, which they are now cultivating to a considerable extent, as well as other products, for the supply of the whalers.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Last week, the Chamber of Peers was the scene of very important discussions on the Address. This fine edifice was formerly the Luxembourg Palace, erected by Mary de Medici. It is a good specimen of its particular style (the Florentine), where three orders are introduced with rusticated columns and pilasters. One of the most splendid features of the interior is the grand staircase leading to the Hall of the Peers, executed by Percier and Fontaine. The hall, or *chambre* itself, is a semicircle, 77 feet in diameter. The walls, ceilings, and soffites, are elaborately panelled, ornamented with imitative marble, and decorated with paintings, busts, and sculptured door pediments; and there is an effective range of consoles throughout the design. In the middle of the axis of the semicircle is a semicircular recess, in which are placed the seats of the President and Secretaries; and the demi-cupola above, is ornamented in caissons. The Peers' benches, arranged as in an amphitheatre, occupy the area in front of the President. The Peer who addresses the assembly takes his station in the tribune, below the President's desk.

The recent discussions in the Chamber of Deputies are of peculiar interest, involving, as they do, the question of the stability of the Ministry. A long debate having taken place on the third paragraph of the address—and the amendment upon the subject of Tahiti being, on Saturday, rejected without a division—on Monday the Chamber resumed the discussion on the third paragraph, the amendment to which was rejected by a show of hands on Saturday. After some remarks from M. Billault, M. Garnier Pages, and other deputies, the ballot was proceeded with, when there appeared—

For the original paragraph ..	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
Majority in its favour ..	[illegible]

After the vote adopting the third paragraph, by 213 to 205, the [illegible] proceeded to the discussion of the remaining paragraphs of the Address.

To the fourth paragraph M. Cremieux proposed an amendment, which he immediately withdrew.

On paragraph 6, which alludes to the friendly relations of France with foreign Powers, being read,

The President said—M. Vivien has proposed on the latter paragraph an amendment.

M. Vivien.—In the present state of things I withdraw it.

Paragraph 6 was then adopted, and the next, alluding to the prosperous state of the finances, was brought forward.

M. St. Priest, who had signified his intention to propose an amendment on this point, declared that he should withdraw it. (Laughter on the Left.)

Paragraphs 8, 9, and 10, relating respectively to the bills that were to be brought forward—to the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale—and to the union between France and the present dynasty, were then adopted without opposition.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the *ensemble* of the Address.

Whilst the members were dropping in their balls, Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, M. Martin (du Nord), and M. Duchâtel, retired. MM. Cunin Gridaine and Dumon remained in their places. M. Guizot, however, returned before the ballot had concluded.

Almost all the members of the Left abstained from taking part in the vote.

Count Molé, who was present during the whole sitting, was seen to speak with great animation to M. St. Marc Girardin.

The ballot having been taken, there appeared—

For the Address	216
Against it	33
Majority for the Address	[illegible]

The Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday to fix the order of its deliberations. The President having enumerated the bills lying over since last year, and consulted the Assembly respecting the manner in which they should be disposed of, M. Manuel observed that, in the present state of preoccupation of the Chamber, the bill relative to the accounts of 1842 could not be examined with the attention which so important a subject required, and proposed to adjourn its discussion. The house, however, decided that it should come on on Thursday. M. Mercier next rose, and said that the Customs Tariff Bill was ready, and might be immediately placed on the order of the day. The Minister of Commerce replied, that during the recess various modifications had been introduced into the Customs Tariff by Royal ordinances, that a bill demanding the sanction of those modifications should be submitted in a few days to the Legislature, and might be referred to the committee on the Customs Bill to report upon it, so that the two bills could be discussed together. The Chamber acquiesced in those reasons, and decided that it should ulteriorly appoint a day for its discussion. Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, and the other Ministers, were present at the sitting. M. Duchatel had addressed a letter to the President, to inform him that the King would receive the deputation chosen to present the address to his Majesty, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening.

As the previous proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies are interesting, and will serve to elucidate more clearly the result, we give an analysis of them.

On Saturday, the discussion was opened on the third paragraph, which is as follows:—

"Incidents, which at first seemed of a nature to trouble the friendly relations between France and England, had deeply agitated the two countries, and called for all the attention of our Government. We are well pleased to learn that a reciprocal sentiment of good-feeling and equity has maintained between the two States that happy accord which is so important both to their prosperity and to the repose of the world."

To this paragraph, M. Leon de Malleville moved the following amendment:—

"We are happy to learn that the accord so necessary to the repose of the world has been maintained between the two States, but we regret that, in

granting a reparation which was not due, the rules of justice and reciprocity which France shall always respect, were not sufficiently taken into account.

M Mallevillein support of his amendment condemned the whole course adopted by the Ministry relative to Tahiti, and attacked Mr. Pritchard with great virulence, accusing him of being a spy

M. Pevramont defend'd the Ministry, and did justice to the conduct of England

M Guizot ably and correctically defended the Government. He read his despatch to Count Jarnac, dated the 6th August, as well as that of the 29th ultimo, both of which had been read to the Chamber of Peers, on concluding which M Guizot held up his hands, and in a manner the most solemn, publicly pledged the Chamber to declare whether his language had varied or not. He denied that the English Government had offered any menaces, and defended the Count de Jarnac's diplomatic conduct, who had so properly described the facts as he had observed them. He went on to say he would accept the position as it had been propounded. Yes, there must always be between France and England an exchange of good offices. No one was more convinced, too, than he was, that no physical prosperity could compensate for the humiliation of a country. When he had heard it said that the good offices were not reciprocal, he thought he must be dreaming, so contradicted were such assertions by positive facts. So far was that from being the case that he could prove, if necessary, that France had gained ground in every part of the globe. After dwelling generally on the circumstances attending the whole negociation, M Guizot observed that there was no alternative between an accommodation and a rupture. Never had the policy of the country been abused in his hands; all they wanted was a clear decision on the subject. (Great approbation.) He sat down amidst much applause, and was listened to throughout with great respect, even by the Opposition.

M. Dufaure spoke for some time, but there was nothing new in his arguments. A scene of great excitement ensued, and the question was put. The secretaries declared the result to be doubtful, there being no ballot; but upon a second trial, the Opposition amendment was declared to be rejected. The mode of taking the division was by counting the Opposition members as they rose first, and then the Conservatives were counted.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.
MONDAY, 3 St. [illegible] patron of Woolcombers.
TUESDAY, 4 St. [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Ash Wednesday.—Lent begins.
THURSDAY, 6—Dr. Priestley died, 1804.
FRIDAY, 7.—Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 1587.
SATURDAY, 8

High Water at London Bridge on the Days of the Week ensuing [illegible]

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Saturday
M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.	M. A.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.
0 27	1 11	1 54	2 36	3 18	3 59 4 43

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*T. W. B.*," *Ryde*; "*J. T. N. V.*," *Bodmin*.—1. *The Bank of England covers an irregular space of 4 acres, comprising the greater part of the parish of St. Christopher. The external walls of the south side measure 365 feet; the length of the west side is 440 feet; of the north side, 410 feet; and of the east side, 365 feet. This area comprises 9 open courts—the Rotunda, Consolidation rooms, apartments for officers and servants, and the rooms appropriated to business. The number of rooms beneath the ground-floor and below the surface of the ground is greater than those above ground. Here are the vaults in which the Bank treasure is deposited. (See No. 231 of our journal for additional details.)*—2. *The area of St. Paul's Cathedral, and enclosed church-yard, is a ground plot of 2 acres 15 perches and 70 feet.*—3. *The alterations in the New Houses of Parliament have been numerous in the progress of the building that it is scarcely possible to state the precise area within actual measurement the total length of the river wall is stated at 851 feet 6 inches; and of the river terrace wall, 570 feet 6 inches long. Its 33 feet wide, between the wings and fronting the river. Our correspondents, who profess to treasure "information of this kind," should provide themselves with our Large View of London, and Key, the latter comprising a mass of details of the area and architectural data of the metropolis.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The ex-Governor-General of India was born in 1790;* [illegible]

"*A Subscriber.*"—*An observation made within the last three months gives the variation of the needle at 24 deg. 30 min. W.*

"*A [illegible] Hieroglyphics*," *may obtain the Large Print by purchasing the double Number containing it.*

"*A Countryman.*"—*We must decline answering our correspondent's first question. Mr. O'Connell was released from the Richmond Penitentiary on the [illegible] 1844.*

"*I. S.*"—"*Edinburgh*," *must "call" before the first round.*

"*J. H.*"—*The [illegible] which appear in the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *are printed out, in that publication.*

"*W. S.*"—*The sketch of the Exeter Church, &c., will not suit.*

"*Yarmouth.*"—*The statement of £2000 refers to the cost of the Large Print alone.*

"*A. X.*"—*The Pole Star is not due North, but revolves round the Pole, from East to West.*

"*W. H. C.*"—*We should remit 1s. 6d. with his address*

"*A Subscriber*" *should write to the Sun Insurance Office, London.*

"*T. N. N.*"—*The expense of registration is trifling.*

"*G. L.*"—*Our journal is published in time.*

"*Omicron.*"—*The railway descriptions will be continued occasionally.*

"*R. H.*," *Selsey, should write to Messrs. Johnston, Eden-quay, agents for our journal in Dublin*

"*A Bristol Chanter*" *may learn of Messrs. Mears and Co., Bell Founders, Whitechapel*

"*J. B. B.*"—*There is an exposition of the Industrial Arts, at Paris, every five years; the tenth exposition took place in May last. We believe that persons of all countries are eligible as exhibitors.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—1. *The Coloman Hall was published in 1842, with this journal, may be had, by order, of any news agent.* 2. *St. Clement's Church has been engraved in our Vol. I.*—3. *Advertisement is not requisite.*

"*A Subscriber, Liverpool.*"—*We will see.*

"*J. P.*"—*The Large Print was engraved by Mr. F. Smyth.*

"*J. [illegible]*" *should inquire of any wood-engraver*

"*[illegible] G.*" *Guildford*—*M. Guizot is a Protestant, and was educated at Geneva*

"*R. W. L.*," *Croydon, is thanked, but we think not.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.*—*We will see.*

"*C. C.*"—*Our Large View of London in 1842 may be had, by order, of any news-agent.*

"*B.*," *Peterborough.*—*Either and G.*," *and "A Dispossessed Decanian,"* *should remit 1s. 6d. each.*

"*A Manchester.*" *Arnatto is used by dyers for staining brown.*

"*C., a Recent Subscriber,*" *by remitting 1s. may receive the Large Print of London in 1842*

"*H. Z.*," *Brighouse.* *The papers are received in Birmingham free of expense.*

"*F. D.*" *is in error.* *Our journal enjoys by far the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper.*

"*I. D. S.*"—*We do not remember to have received the sketch of the Vanguard*

"*A Newcastle.*"—*The letter referred to must have been sent by a merchant-ship*—*the usual time for the passage of a letter from England to Australia is about three months.*

"*A Subscriber*" *to "Subscriber"* *should consult the daily newspapers.*

"*X. X.*" *is thanked for his suggestions*

"*W. T.*," *Southampton*, *should consult a respectable solicitor.*

"*Friendship and Love,*" *a selection.*—*Impracticable*

"*Shakspeare.*"—*The attorney can use for the interest.*

"*A Constant Subscriber*" *should apply at the Register-office of his town.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The price of Lewis's work on Ireland is 21s.*

"*Q.*," *Chancery, City, will, perhaps, favour us with a sketch.*

"*Clarence H.*"—*The* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *may be had in 143 Nos., or 13½ Nos. in 5 Vols., elegantly bound, £4 13s*

"*Giovannuccio*" *We believe it possible.*

"*D. J. O.*" *will have to pay 8s.*

"*A Dedlemouths' Subscriber,*" *Belgrave square.*—*Possibly, the portrait may appear.*

"*G. N.*"—*The carriage, if not on springs, will be free of duty*

"*H. W. C. Sheffield.*—*Our Large View of London was sketched from several points of the south bank of the Thames*

"*An Architectural Student,*" *Gravesend,* should apply to *Mr. Weale, publisher, Holborn.*

"*R. L., a Subscriber,*" *should advertise to state, that unless the money be paid for the maintenance of the child, it will be sent to the Parish Union.*

"*B. B.*"—*It is stated that there is a new claimant to the Tracy Peerage.*

"*Q. R. Y.*"—*We have supplied the most authentic particulars we could obtain, from our own reporter, and from other sources, respecting the Salt Hill murder; but we really do not profess to know every incident connected with the life either of Mr. or Mrs. Towzell.*

"*Yorkist.*"—*The great Duke is well known to be a strict disciplinarian, and we never heard of an authentic instance of his having allowed his soldiery to plunder. Such a thing may have occurred in Spain and Portugal, but it was probably rather in spite of, than in consequence of, the Duke's authority.*

"*Westminster*," "*Philalethes*," "*An Admirer of Genius*," "*J. S.*," *Bedford*—*Thanks*

"*An English Catholic.*"—*The portrait was copied from an accredited lithograph published in Paris.*

"*S. B.*"—*The charge for a Beer License is Two Guineas, and the certificate must be signed by the clergymen, a churchwarden, and an overseer of the parish.*

We are compelled, by want of room, to defer our Chess Department

Last week we engraved the Burning of the Greyfriars Churches at Edinburgh; next week we shall present our readers with a picturesque view of the Ruins of the venerable edifices

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1845.

THE colonisation of New Zealand was commenced on a plan that was, upon paper, perfection itself: the country was described in such terms that it became a marvel how the world could have gone on so long, and left this, one of its fairest corners, neglected. A company was organised that gave public entertainments, and had drawings of land allotments, after the fashion which the Legislature has since abolished in the Art Unions; ship loads of emigrants went out to this latest found of terrestial paradises; much property was invested in land in the colony, and for a time there was hope; but soon came disappointment, and now the accounts from that distant island are filled with absolute despair. The Company throws the fault on the Colonial Office; the Colonial Office has been, from the very beginning, at variance with the Company; the natives have been puzzled by two authorities and the settlers having purchased land of one, are refused the confirmation of the grants by the other; the Governor sent out by the Crown appears to have been neither very wise nor very energetic; quarrels with the natives about titles and purchases of land have arisen, attended by bloodshed and massacre, and the result of the whole series of mistakes and mismanagement is, that the colony is ruined. The last accounts are truly grievous. Three hundred individuals have left Nelson to find a home in other settlements, Sydney, or elsewhere; and there is no employment whatever. The failure of the Company has shaken all public credit there; employment there is none; property, especially cattle, is dreadfully depreciated, and in the impossibility of procuring food by labour, the workmen are beginning to take it by force. A continuance of the present state of affairs will undo the work of years, and leave things, after an immense expenditure, and the waste of hope and enterprise on the part of thousands, just as they were at first, or rather worse, if any thing. If ever a case imperatively demanded an inquiry from Parliament it is this. We do not think emigration is the sole, or the best means of bettering our social condition; but it is a most important one, and the failure of a plan, founded on a principle that at first promised so fairly, is almost a national misfortune.

The great evil seems to have been in the jealousy between the New Zealand Company and the Crown, or rather the Colonial Office. The Company made its settlement without assistance from the Government, and probably desired nothing more than that it should be "let alone." But this could not be; and from the moment the Government interfered, everything seems to have gone wrong. The lands purchased of the Natives by the Company, and bought of it by the settlers, ought to have become the undisputed property of the buyers; instead of this, it seems that the Crown has put in a claim to large portions of this land, and the buyers, who thought themselves safe after paying the Company's price, have a demand made on them of £5 an acre more by the Crown, which they must pay in addition to the first purchase, or lose all. We cannot help thinking this in the highest degree unjust. The Government did nothing for the colony; it sent out no labour, no emigrants, no armed force for protection; conceding to it a right of territory, that did not constitute it proprietor of the land, without labour, was worth nothing. An acknowledgment of the title of the Crown was all that was necessary, and this could have been secured as well by the payment of a halfpenny an acre, as of five pounds. To compel the payment of a price for land, that not seven years ago was the hunting ground of the savage, and which, but for the labour bestowed on it, could be worth nothing at all, was neither more nor less than bringing ruin on the heads of those who had been unfortunate enough to buy and cultivate it. The feelings of the Colonists may be gathered from the following extract from a letter from Nelson, published during the week:—

> A sudden rupture between the New Zealand Company and her Majesty's Government has at once deprived us of our possessions, in fact, not only ourselves, but I may add hundreds of others, who, having purchased land of the Company here, and not having had that purchase (as they term it) approached recognised by the Home Directors, have been victimised, and that by the fiat of a Commissioner, who sits in judgment to adjudicate on the different claims to land between native and European, and between the Company and the Government. Our settlers, among others, is declared the property of the Crown, and we have now either to pay into the Government Treasury the minimum price of £5 per acre, for the section of 80 acres, making a total of £400, or lose all. You, no doubt, will think this a queer way to do business, and would naturally suspect that our former purchase-money would be refunded. No such thing; the Company, within the last month, have stopped payment, and we are told by them that we had no right to purchase in such a manner.

Here is a case in which what the writer calls a "calm and happy retreat" is broken up by a claim on the part of the Crown of an extortionate price for land which it has neither purchased of the natives, nor conquered by force of arms, nor settled, nor improved, nor cultivated in any way or manner whatever. To the Crown the land never cost fivepence, nor intrinsically is it worth it; without the labour that these industrious settlers have bestowed on it, it will relapse into wilderness. Here, as in many other instances, the Colonial Office doing nothing in the way of good, has a most unfortunate tendency to spoil all things that, without it, were prospering. The Company is by no means free from blame; we are not its advocates; but it did succeed in carrying energy, labour, and capital, into a sphere where all might have been exercised with advantage, and we have confidence enough in the sturdy spirit, untiring industry, and perseverance of our countrymen, to believe that they would have succeeded against almost any obstacles, if the Government in an evil hour had not interfered; the authority of the Crown over all countries inhabited by its subjects must be acknowledged; but that does not make the Crown proprietor of the land, or warrant it in exacting exorbitant prices for it. Colonization is but conquest in another form, and should be conducted on terms as favourable as possible to the colonizers—to those who encounter all the risk. We read that when William I. conquered England, he gave or divided the land among his Norman Barons, requiring from them only a military suit and service, which was but light in itself, yet served at once as an acknowledgment of the King's authority, and sufficed for the defence of the realm either against outward attack or inward rebellion. And his Barons on that condition built castles and strong holds, which were the germs of future towns, and established peace and security, in which the people gradually prospered, notwithstanding the hatred of races. But suppose William had turned land-jobber and had insisted on his followers—the last colonists of England—paying him fifty pounds or any other exorbitant price per acre for their goodly manors, would he have conquered the land? or, if his design was not known, if he had conquered it, could he have kept it? We believe not. The Crown has turned land-jobber in New Zealand; not content with authority it wanted profit; so the colonists are disgusted, are flying from the country, and the whole is summed up in one brief sentence—the Colony is ruined.

THE death of Earl St. Germain's, the father of Lord Eliot, the late Secretary for Ireland, has made a vacancy in one of the most arduous offices of the Government. The successor of Lord Eliot is Sir Thomas Fremantle. A more important change in the *personnel* of the Ministry has been announced, in the rumoured retirement of Mr. Gladstone from office, on account, it is said, of a difference of opinion with the head of the Government, as to his policy with respect to the Church. Opinions of the Puseyan School are certainly entertained by Mr. Gladstone, and he seems more willing to conciliate Rome theologically than politically. The recent disposition shown by Sir R. Peel to conciliate the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, however coldly his advances have been received; his avowed intention of increasing the grant to the College of Maynooth; his decided support of the National Education system, and the political intercourse he has lately held with the Papal Court, have, it is probable, awakened scruples in the mind of Mr. Gladstone, who is a high Churchman. But there may also be other reasons; of all the advocates of slavery, and defenders of it, as a system, Mr. Gladstone was the acutest, the ablest, the most eloquent. The system was overthrown; but it is becoming impossible to confine the trade of England to our own Colonies, and any commercial intercourse with other nations must involve an encouragement of the slave system by a consumption of slave grown produce. This, Mr. Gladstone thinks unjust, and having expressed such decided opinions on the subject, perhaps he does not feel able to modify them to the extent that the exigences of office may require. There are reports abroad of contemplated changes in the Sugar Duties, which may have too great a tendency towards an adopting of the principles of free trade to suit the exclusively colonial theory of Mr. Gladstone. In accounting for his defection from the Ministry, his opinions on commercial questions should not be forgotten, as they may be as much at variance with the tendencies of the Government as those he holds on subjects connected with the Church. We cannot help thinking the Ministry will sustain a loss in Mr. Gladstone that the Conservative ranks are not able to supply, for his remarkable and unquestioned talents have secured him an influence in the House of Commons, and a weight with the public, possessed by no other man of his age and standing.

ZURBANO, whose insurrection gave so much anxiety to the Spanish Government, after a long concealment, has fallen into the hands of Narvaez; and, as might have been anticipated, was shot without trial and without delay. He was arrested in an old outlet enemy, who watched for him with all the vigilance of long cherished hate, and at last succeeded. Zurbano was concealed in the house of a brother-in-law, Cayetano, who was shot dead in trying to escape from a window when Zurbano was seized. The whole family, it is said, is now nearly exterminated. There is less pity for the fate of this man than for those connected with him. He was as cruel and remorseless as those by whose hands he has fallen; it is said he met his fate with the same indifference with which he often did, and would again have inflicted it on others, had he succeeded in his design.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Saturday last, the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the pleasure grounds and the Home Park. On the return of the Royal party, the Prince, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, Major General Wemyss, and Captain Meynell left the Castle for Dorney common, to hunt with the staghounds. Her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, rode out in a pony phaeton. Colonel Bouverie was in attendance on horseback.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—This morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out for some time. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Court, and the domestic house hold attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the forenoon, attended by Colonel Bouverie and Captain Meynell. The Marquis of Douro arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Right Hon Sir Robert and Lady Peel also arrived in the afternoon on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure grounds and Home Park this afternoon. The Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, the Countess Wrabslaw. Sir George and Lady Couper, and Captain Francis Seymour.

TUESDAY. The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in the grounds adjoining the Castle and in the Home Park, this morning. On the return of her Majesty and the Prince, her Royal Highness left the Castle on a shooting excursion in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Marquis of Douro, and attended by Mr. Anson, Colonel Bouverie, and Captain Meynell. The Marquis of Ormonde has relieved Viscount Sydney from his duties as the Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Major General Sir Frederick Stovin has succeeded the Hon. Nelson Hood as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out for some time. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Countess Wratislaw joined the Royal circle at dinner

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their early walk this forenoon in the pleasure-grounds and the Home Park. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken a carriage airing this morning, and were also taken to the gardens at Frogmore to walk there. The Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel left the Castle this morning for town. The Marquis of Douro also took his departure. At five o'clock this afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Equerries in Waiting, went to the riding school to take equestrian exercise

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Queen and the Prince Consort took their accustomed early promenade this morning. Her Majesty and the Prince, after visiting the Royal aviary, proceeded to the private kennel, and returned to the Castle shortly before ten o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards proceeded in the Sefton-carriage and four to Flemish Farm, and shot over the Royal Preserves in that part of the Royal domains, where he enjoyed some excellent sport. The Prince was attended by the Marquis of Ormonde, Sir Frederick Stovin, Colonel Bouverie, and Mr. George E. Anson. Their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and equestrian exercise this morning in the private grounds in the Home Park. His Roya. Highness Prince Alfred was also taken for an airing at noon. The Royal dinner party this evening will include the Duchess of Kent, the Countess of Wratislaw, the Marchioness of Douro, the Hon. Misses Kerr and Murray, Lady Fanny Howard, the Marquis of Ormonde, Major General Sir Frederick Stoven, Major General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, &c. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will perform during the dinner, and her Majesty's private band of musicians have been commanded to be in attendance the remainder of the evening. The infant Royal family will leave the Castle on Saturday morning for the Pavilion at Brighton, and on Monday the Court will take its departure for Buckingham Palace

MORE ROYAL VISITS.—We understand that during the approaching sojourn of the Court at Brighton it is the intention of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to visit the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle, and the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood. The day on which her Majesty will proceed to Arundel Castle is understood to be fixed for Monday the 17th, or Tuesday the 18th February.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

STATUE TO PRINCE ALBERT AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Saturday last a meeting was held at the London Tavern, of the merchants, bankers, and others interested in the commerce of the City of London, to promote the erection of a marble statue of Prince Albert, in such suitable spot in the Royal Exchange as might be agreed upon. The chair was taken by Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., and he was supported by George Lyall, Esq., M.P., Frederick Hodgson, Esq., M.P., J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., George Richard Robinson, Esq., Daniel Mildred, Esq., William Tite, Esq., &c. A committee was appointed to carry out the proposition, of which Mr. Baring was appointed chairman, Mr. T. Chapman deputy-chairman, Mr. Masterman treasurer, and Mr. C Graham honorary secretary.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the Foreign-office. All the Ministers were present. The council sat two hours

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND SIR J. GRAHAM.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the general practitioners of the City of London was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to Sir J Graham's Bill Mr. Smith, of Trinity-square, presided The Bill, he added, instead of being calculated to relieve the condition of the general practitioners throughout the country, was one which, if passed, would deprive the public of competent persons to give medical advice. He was confident that the Government would never persist in passing so iniquitous a measure. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr Roberts, of Finsbury circus, who proposed a resolution strongly condemnatory of the Bill. Mr. Reade seconded it, and it was unanimously carried.

NEW INSTITUTION.—We are glad to learn that in the large and populous district of Holloway, an institution is about to be formed, to be called the Holloway Literary and Scientific Institution, through the active exertions of Messrs. Lenord, Greenwood, Prentice, and other gentlemen who have consented to act as trustees and directors. Colonel Wood, the member for the county, has consented to act as president

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—M. Alloux, the artist who is employed by the King of the French to depict the Coronation of the Corporation of London to his Majesty, commenced his work in the library at Guildhall on Monday morning. The size of the painting is about 20ft. by 14ft., and the likenesses of forty members of the Corporation, who form the deputation, are to be placed upon the canvas. Mr. Sheriff Hunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, Mr. Alderman Moon, and some other of the members, have already attended upon the artist, who is considered a man of great skill, and who was brought from Rome to accomplish this task.

DEMOLITION OF THE STATUE AT KING'S-CROSS.—The statue of George IV., at King's-cross, erected some years since from the design and under the superintendence of a gentleman named Geary, is now being razed to the ground. This unfortunate statue has always been a subject of ridicule.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday was 1,002. The weekly average for the last five winters has been 1,039 of the winters, and 963 of the whole years. The number of births in the week was 1,340

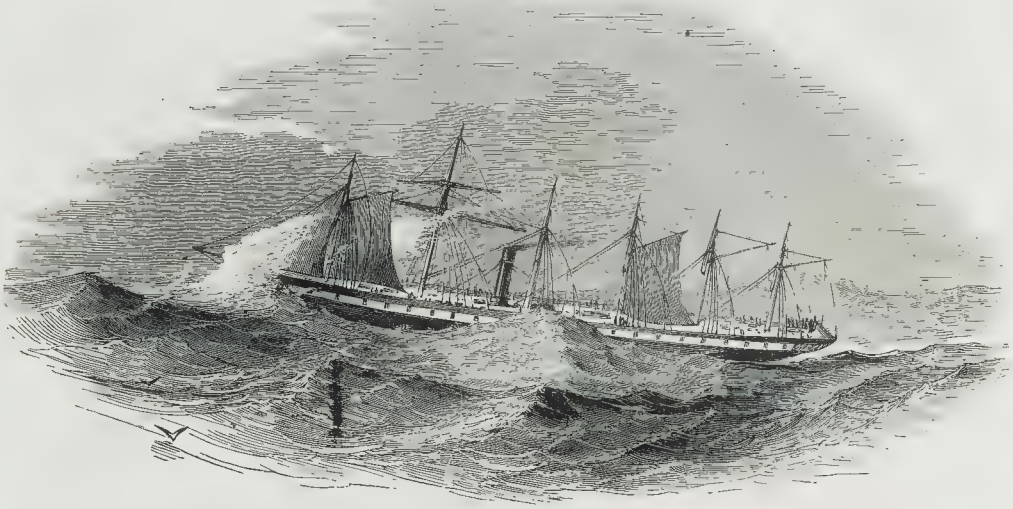
POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(From the *London Gazette* of last evening.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Jan. 31.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, of the 9th of August, 1844, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in the south and south west of Ireland, viz.. The Cork and Bandon; the Dublin, Carlow, and Wexford; the Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Carlow; the Dublin and Wicklow, the Great Southern and Western—Cork and Limerick Extension: the Great South Western (Ireland Direct; the Kilkenny Junction; the Western and Limerick, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Cork and Bandon; Great Southern and Western—Cork Extension only. Waterford and Limerick, subject, as regards the portion of the line between Limerick and the Junction with the Great Southern and Western Extension line, to equitable arrangements for securing to the Great Southern and Western Company full accommodation for the purposes of the Limerick traffic going in the direction of Dublin and Cork, against the Great South West (Ireland) Direct; and recommending the postponement, until a future period, of the Dublin, Carlow, and Wexford; Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Carlow; Dublin and Wicklow; Kilkenny Junction. And the Dublin and Cork and



"THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, STRUCK BY THE SEA, OFF LUNDY ISLAND.

shrouding and stays, either in strength or quantity, the same end is attained. The after masts could not be stopped in the ordinary manner, on account of the space occupied by the screw shaft.

In theory, the principle of lowering is evidently right, because a steam-ship's masts and rigging going head to wind offer more resistance than the hull out of water, and there seems no reason to fear the result of practice.

In taking up her moorings at Blackwall, as the tide was flowing, she had occasion to swing round, and in so doing she presented a singular appearance, for when lying athwart the river she actually occupied nearly the whole breadth from bank to bank. Some idea of her extraordinary length may be formed when it is stated that she is upwards of one hundred feet longer than either of our first-rate line-of-battle ships, the Queen, Caledonia, and St. Vincent. The length of these vessels being 205 feet, while the length of the Great Britain is 322 feet, and the length of her keel 289 feet. She is to lay off Blackwall for some time, and will prove an object of great attraction to all those at all interested in nautical matters.

On board the Great Britain Steam-ship, River Thames, JAN. 26, 1845.

We, the undersigned passengers, on board the Great Britain steam-ship, on her experimental voyage from Bristol to London, having witnessed her performances during a stiff gale and a heavy sea, and amidst generally unfavourable weather, feel called upon to express our conviction of her great length being no detriment to her excellent sailing qualities and her seaworthiness, and of the great advantage of the application of Mr. Smith's screw; as also our sense of the skill, attention, and urbanity of her commandant Lieut. Hoskin, R.N., and the good conduct of her officers and crew.

We further beg to express our high sense of the spirited conduct of the company by whom so great a monument of commercial enterprise was designed and carried out; and to congratulate them, and the engineers, and artisans employed in her construction, upon the success which has attended their labours, as evinced by the results of a voyage so well calculated to test her powers as the present has been.

Stephen Lushington, Captain, R.N.; A. Fairbrother, M.D.; William Henry Gore Langton, Joseph Reynolds, R.N.S.; John Reynolds, Isaac White, J. H. Brown, Commander, Merchant Service; Edward James Maude, C.E.; John M. Sunley, William Carpenter Evans, William Roughsedge, Charles West, Henry James Mills, Thomas D. Taylor, George J. Powell, J. Walter, Edmund Jabez Maybury, James Lovell, John Govet Powell, Christopher Hill, E.C.S.; Alfred Honeywell, George Pycroft, M.R.C.S.; William Herniman; J. Hammonds, C.E.; William Cook, F. Pritchard Bailey, C.E.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

The production of a five act drama is now-a-days a circumstance of rare occurrence. Not that there are no authors bold enough to write one; the principal difficulty appears to be that of finding a manager of sufficient nerve to produce one, after the unfavourable results which have attended the representation of the majority of those lately brought forward, in some instances amounting to summary condemnations; in others, where the immature production was not, at once, charitably put out of its misery, to an alarming deficit in the accounts of the treasury.

Mr. Laurent, however, has been found sufficiently chivalrous to come to the aid of the declining drama; and what is more remarkable, to bring out a five-act play from the pen of an author comparatively little known in the theatrical world. Mr. Spicer has, however, written other dramas, although up to the present time he has ranked amongst the "unacted." We remember reading one of his productions a year or two ago, "The Lords of Ellingham," written with spirit and vigour. Two other dramas, "Lost and Won," and "The Steward," have also emanated from his pen; but the present piece which is called "Honesty," is the first that has been represented at the theatres.

The plot is somewhat difficult to follow, not from any intricacy in its construction, but from an occasional deficiency of motive for some of the incidents that occur. *Douglas Trafford* (Mr. Vandenhoff) has arrived at the brink of ruin through his reckless prodigality. He has very little property left that he can turn into money: and his servants rob him even of that. A usurer who has supplied him from time to time with money, *Deverell* (Mr Rogers), is about to arrest him, finding little more is to be made of him, and comes with officers to his house for that purpose at a time he is sorely pressed by creditors, some of whom he has completely ruined: as he says when he beholds them—

TRAFFORD (*apart*).

And this work is mine.
I—I have made these poor homes desolate—
From infant mouths kept back the wholesome food—
Brought clouds upon the fair and prosperous morn
Of honest industry; trod merit down;
Struck from the old man's hand the crutch and stay,
And left him prostrate!—I—O God!—their tales
Cry to me with a truthful, hungry woe,
That sounds in spite of all.

Just at this period a letter arrives from *Sir Philip Lancaster*, a man of immense wealth (Mr. Archer), who is desirous that *Trafford* should wed his daughter *Julia* (Miss Vandenhoff), in order that the riches with which she will be endowed may be properly shared. These are certainly pleasant terms to court a young lady upon, and so *Trafford* appears to think. *Deverell* immediately becomes most obsequious, as the prospects of his debtor appear to brighten, and *Trafford* starts upon his mission. In the succeeding act we find *Julia Lancaster* surrounded by suitors, who have come to be chosen, by *Sir Philip's* orders, as he tells his daughter he has called together

All that desire to win
Your love or gold. Proud Pembroke—Douglas Trafford—
Thy mincing flatterer, yonder—he that sings—
Mordaunt, the soldier—the grim miser, Seyfe—
And flocks of meaner note—all craving. I
Proclaimed an open field, and there shall be,
I trow, no lack of champions.

JULIA (*starting up*).

How, sir! make
A market of your child?

The motive for this freak is not very clearly shown. However, the aspirants arrive, and are one by one rejected. Presently comes *Francis Gage* (Mr. Vining), a poor advocate, who presumes to enter the field upon the strength of having reined in *Julia's* frightened horse upon some former occasion. *Gage* is a poor lawyer, because he is an honest one. *Trafford* speaks of him as

The cunning man of law
That pleaded 'gainst me when you beggar won
Redress—'twas called so—for the means wherewith
I wrested from him what I thought my own!

SIR PHILIP.

Your name is—

GAGE.

Francis Gage.

TRAFFORD (*half aloud*).

Otherwise styled
"The beggar's advocate."

GAGE (*turning*).

You give me, sir,
A title of more honour, and a name
Greater than I inherit.

Gage pleads his cause to *Julia*, but without success; and is at last insulted by *Trafford*, who strikes him with his whip, which *Gage* wrests from him, and departs. He is then left alone with *Julia*, and, to his surprise, is rejected in the following speech:—

TRAFFORD (*impatiently*).

Sweet, no more delay—
Long have you known my heart.—In honesty,
I do believe thou'rt mine: therefore, at once
Speak me that gracious word which shall repay
The insults lately borne, yet unavenged,
Ev'n for thy sake.

JULIA.

I thank you, sir, for that,—
And, since repentance must be shown by prompt
Confession—*I have* loved you, cousin.

TRAFFORD.

Aye—

JULIA.

Aye!—Is that lover-like?——Well, to proceed—
Aye—so it is—or was, for, as I live,
I like not tavern brawls: nor much affect
Their company, who riot, drink, pervert
The darling ends of wisdom, and believe
Love's hallowed fabric based on filthy gold.
I will not be commanded,—yea, myself
Being proud, do, as the proud are ever wont,
Dislike my haughty peers. So, for these causes,
I will not be your wife. Storm if you will—
I fear you not. You have lost both whip and sword—
Or, being defenceless, I —— Weep, if you will—
There's grace in that: it were retributive—
For you and I have from a nobler heart
Drawn anguish, worse than tears. Cousin, farewell.
Get thee another riding-rod and cease
Thy swaggering exploits in the hall of peace.

(*Exit* JULIA.)

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "HONESTY," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

This blasts all *Trafford's* hopes of retrieving his condition, and he goes away breathing vengeance against *Lancaster* and his daughter.

We next find *Gage* and his brother *Cyril* (Miss Fitzjames) in a sorry abode, and nearly dying with hunger. *Deverell* arrives for some writings they have had to do for him; and finding that they are not finished, threatens to turn them out of doors for some little rent due, after churlishly treating *Cyril*. *Pembroke*, however, enters, and satisfies *Deverell's* demand, to his great amazement. But *Pembroke* has come to procure *Gage's* services as an advocate. *Sir Philip Lancaster* has been murdered and *Pembroke* wishes *Francis* to defend the murderer. He refuses, stating that he has been scorned and grown poor with shielding innocence, and cannot plead for an assassin. *Pembroke* reminds him that he is in his debt, which he shall press for unless he accepts the offer, whereupon, after a struggle, *Gage* says:—

'Tis a bargain. Now, sir, to your tale—
Out with it, quick. Shew me the ditch—the pool—
Where I must plunge these honest hands and wring
The filthy dregs. I an guilt's sworn brother. Come,
Shew't me, I say!

The murderer turns out to be *Julia, Sir Philip's* daughter, and she is found guilty upon trial, all the service that *Gage* can be to her, consisting in his demanding that she may avail herself of the ordeal of trial by battle, her accuser. *Trafford*, being the challenger. In the meantime, an Italian woman, *Infelice*, (Mrs. Brougham) whom *Trafford* had formerly seduced, returns to try and gain his affections once more:—

A gentle voice to our lost home
Recalls us: come away. Quit these dark scenes,
And seek once more the valley where we strayed
From morn, not blither than our own glad souls,
Till languid eve, when to our lattice-pane
The prating night-breeze stole, with kiss and hymn,
To chide our tireless talk. Cheerly—sweet life
Come—we have both been wanderers—I, the first,
Have seen the peril of the way—and now
By honour's path—to truth—to peace—to love—
To calm in this poor world—and bliss beyond—
I woo the back.

(*Trafford turns, deeply moved, and holds her by both arms apart.*)

He rejects her, and she determines to be revenged. In the last scene, we have Smithfield prepared for the battle, and execution of *Julia*. *Trafford* challenges any comer, and this challenge is accepted by *Gage*. *Infelice* attends

MADAME CELESTE AS "MIAMI."

Trafford as a page; and directly before the combat gives him some wine to drink, which poisons him just as he begins to fight. He throws up his arms and falls exclaiming:

I am slain—but not
By thee—The poison—Help! I die—

GAGE.

Confess—
Speak, thou unhappy—she is guiltless! Aye

TRAFFORD (hoarsely.)

Lift up my head . . . . *I murdered Lancaster!*

(*Exit* PEMBROKE.

And, with my steel glued to her snowy breast,
Prescribed that oath which wretched fool! she kept
Ev'n to the grasp of death . . . The page!—the page—
'Tis he hath done this . . . Seize him! Bring him near—
O fellow! tell me . . . . what did I to thee?
What wrong hadst *thou* I—

(*He raises himself with a sudden effort—gazes eagerly at her—and falls back dead.*

INFELICE.

He knew me. It is good.
Now lead me where you will.

(*She is led back.*

Julia is immediately pardoned, and, as the curtain falls, she gives her hand to *Gage*.

It would be wrong to say that there are not traces of much poetic feeling in "Honesty." Some of the situations are conceived with dramatic power, and are very effective, but, as a whole, we cannot conceal the truth that it is an unsatisfactory production. The characters lack individuality. Mr. Spicer says in his preface, that his aim has been less directed to fine writing, than to the development of as many varieties of character as the prescribed limits of a five act play will allow. Now this is a wrong plan to follow. Endless "varieties of character" may be given. One man may be extravagant, another jealous, a third hypochondriacal, and so on; but unless each in himself is drawn with sufficient power to stand boldly forth from the piece upon his characteristics, nothing is gained. On the contrary, the interest of the drama is much weakened. A little care would have improved the blank verse. It generally scans well, but has very frequently awkward words at the end of the lines, which mar its effect and euphony. However, we are by no means anxious to find fault. The play has passed the ordeal of a public representation, and amidst general applause. Whether it will be found sufficiently attractive to command full houses for many representations, remains to be proved.

The acting was excellent. Mr. Vandenhoff apologised for himself at the conclusion of the play, upon the ground of indisposition, but it was not needed. Miss Vandenhoff fully maintained the good opinion we formed of her in *Antigone*, and when she was called for at the end of the piece, was greeted by a shower of bouquets and long continued applause. The other ladies and gentlemen also exerted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner.

We must not omit to speak of the perfect manner in which "Honesty" has been put upon the stage. Every thing was in excellent taste, and the scenery, by Mr. Macfarren, very cleverly executed, especially in the last act.

Our illustration represents the last scene of Act III., in which *Julia*, as the murderess, has an interview with her advocate and lover, *Francis Gage*.

SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA, OF "THE GREEN BUSHES," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

The season of these very attractive performances commenced on Monday, having been postponed from the preceding week, as first announced in the programme. The opening of the French theatrical campaign is, in the dramatic world, what the first primrose is in the natural one—the sign that winter is on the turn, and that preparations are being made to herald in the spring. The migratory birds of fashion collect together again—some from the Continent, others from provincial hybernacula, and others from living through the winter at the backs of their houses, that the blinds might be down, and the shutter-knobs papered in the front, to gain at least the credit of being out of town. The occupants of the boxes at the French plays no longer wish their attendance to remain a secret to the world on account of the unfashionable period, but swell the lists of the distinguished personages reported as having visited the performances during the week.

The opening of the St. James's Theatre is the *avant courier* of the Opera, and, simultaneously with it, the West-end begins to show signs of returning animation.

The house on Monday evening was excellently attended, every box being filled, and the other parts of the house showing few vacant places. Contrary to the usual custom of putting up some insignificant farce, supported by second rate performers, to "play the audience in," M. Lafont, of the Variétés, and Mdlle. Nathalie both appeared in the first piece—a pleasant vaudeville, entitled, "Le Mari à la Ville et la Femme à la Campagne." The title of the play may suggest some of the incidents, which were exceedingly light, but sufficiently amusing to keep the audience in great good humour; at the same time it was admirably played throughout. The drama which followed, called "Pierre le Rouge," is exceedingly interesting, embracing three epochs—before, during, and after the Revolution; and in this the capabilities of the new performers were admirably developed. They at once established themselves as favourites, and were warmly applauded, being called for at the end of the piece. With respect to M. Lafont, however, it was rather a reappearance than a *début*. Some of our readers may remember to have seen him in the same piece at the Lyceum, some years back. Mdlle. Nathalei, as *Jeanneton*, made a decided impression on the audience She is a valuable actress

The prospectus of the season looks well. Mr. Mitchell promises us many of our old favourites, including Achard, Madame Albert, and Mdlle. Plessy; together with Frederic Lemaitre, and M. Arnal. It is likewise stated that Alexander Dumas has written a comedy, expressly for the company, and will be over here to superintend its production,

The Engraving shows that scene of *Pierre le Rouge*, in which Pierre tears the umcrited wreath from the head of Jeanneton.

ADELPHI.

The new drama of "The Green Bushes, or a Hundred Years ago" produced this week at the Adelphi, has quite brought about a revival of its glories, and adds another to the list of masterly productions for which this theatre is indebted to the talent of Mr. Buckstone. It possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities for which that dramatist is so distinguished—a naturally sustained interest, working through a series of the most dramatic incidents with the utmost lucidity and neatness of construction, abounding in *coups de théatres*, which, whilst they are of a striking description, bear a freshness about them which saves them from mere conventionality. The interest is spread over a period of three years, beginning from 1745, and the scene is chiefly in Ireland, although in the second act we are transported to the wilds of America.

SCENE FROM "PIERRE LE ROUGE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The first act commences with an Irish fair, all the peasants being discovered before a whiskey booth, and amongst them we find *Wild Murtogh* (Mr. O. Smith), a gentleman desirous of bettering himself, and not particular about the means. He is at this moment the proprietor of a lucky bag and invites the peasants to take a dip. The first candidate for the prize is *Nelly O'Neil* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), a smart little wench courted by all the lads, and telling long stories to *Master George* (Mr. Hudson), the *Squire Connor O'Kennedy's* brother, about losing *Connors* child, and finding it again through singing the old song of "The Green Bushes." She draws a prize, and all the rest, who draw blanks, vent their disappointment on *Wild Murtogh*, terminating the scene in a general row. We are then introduced into the house of *Connor O'Kennedy* (Mr. Selby), and find his wife *Geraldine*, (Mrs. Yates) pressing him not to mix himself further in the rebellion. Here, *Nelly*, who is *Geraldine's* foster sister, comes in with a placard which she has torn off from a wall, offering a reward for *Connor's* head. No time is to be lost, and instant flight is determined on. We then witness an altercation between *George Kennedy* and *Wild Murtogh*, who have been in league together against *Connor*—one to obtain the price of his capture, the other his estate

but [illegible] odds, as *George* would prefer assisting his brother's flight [illegible] eve of the ball is a barn, where the peasants are assembled for a dance. *Will Mac Ivor* officially announced. The jigging is interrupted by the appearance of *Connor* and his wife, who have come to bid them farewell [illegible] they hear a drum is heard, and a boat appears on the water, into which [illegible] steps. At that moment a trap door springs open, and a party of [illegible] are seized there by *Murtagh's* information, rush into the [illegible] while *Murtagh* sees her body not in them striking up the muskets levelled at him, and the boat moves off, a *tableau* being formed of the peasantry [illegible] group on the ladders.

In the second act the curtain rises on a hut near the borders of the Mississippi. It is inhabited by a strange couple. *Miami*, Madame Celeste, the wild, haughty daughter of the Mississippian chief, and *Connor*, a French officer who married an Indian squaw—an extraordinary being, who has found a mate in the escaped rebel *Connor*, to whom she is passionately devoted. *Connor* is no less fascinated by this strange creature, half savage and half civilised; but is occasionally tormented with the bitter remembrance of the wife and the child he has left at home. At last, as he is left alone, remorsefully pondering, for the hundredth time, over a letter from the wife, a figure pale and forbidding, appears on the brink [illegible] crosses to the entrance of his hut. It is *Geraldine*, who has crossed the Atlantic after her husband, and wandered in search of him. *Connor* is overwhelmed by the meeting—[illegible] seeing his wife again, and dread for the consequences of her appearance distract him. Suddenly, whilst she is in his arms, *Miami* appears on the bridge, starts at the sight, and then stands fixed, her eyes riveted on the couple like a tigress watching her prey. They move, *Connor* leading his wife to a place of concealment, and *Miami* follows in the track bursting with fierce jealousy. At last, overpowered by it, she leaves her rifle at the door, and as he is embracing his wife the bullet pierces his breast. A shriek follows, and *Geraldine* rushes to the spot where *Miami* is, and, ignorant that she did the deed, entreats her to come to *Connor's* assistance. *Miami* is thus dragged to witness the dying agonies of her faithless companion, and when he has breathed his last, she mounts a rock and throws herself into the stream—the scene, with the banks of the Mississippi, which is illuminated by the ruddy glare of the setting sun. Just after her plunge, a raft, bearing a party of French officers to their homeward bound ship, appears, and they are seen to raise the body of *Miami* from the water, the curtain descending on the *tableau*.

The third act brings us back again to Ireland, where *George Kennedy* is endeavouring, by proof of his brother's death, to take possession of the estate; having, by the assistance of *Murtagh*, got rid of his little child [illegible] to the care of *Nelly*, who, on her side, is nearly driven distracted by the loss, and remembering how the child came into her hands, runs away about the country, singing "The Green Bushes." *Miami* has been to France, and inherited an estate. She appears now in Ireland, in civilised habits, having married *Connor's* child in the garb of a young gentleman. By good fortune, she discovers *Connor's* child in the care of a blacksmith, and immediately takes it under her protection. *Geraldine*, too, has returned in Ireland, and meets with her sister as she is pursuing her search for the lost child!

At last all meet. *Nelly's* plan succeeds, and it leads her to *Miami's* presence. *George Kennedy* repents his misdeeds, and *Miami* gives up all her property to the little child, after which she dies broken hearted. We have omitted to refer to the comic portion of the drama, which was entrusted to Messrs. Wright and Bedford. The former is the master of a show, travelling in America in search of natural curiosities, and the other a Jack Tar, who assists the views of his friend by enticing the affections of a red squaw, with whom they make their departure, not without a fearful encounter with some Indians.

The piece from beginning to end was admirably put upon the stage, and as admirably acted: there was not a part but was done the fullest justice to. Were we to detail the merits of each, we should exceed all limits in one only, as having more than usually distinguished himself—Mr. Selby, who, in the part of *Connor*, was impressive without effort, and quiet, yet conveying the full effect of every situation. The music was also very effective. A duet, delightfully sung by Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Hudson, was encored the first night. Great praise is due to Mr. Balfe for his melodramatic music: it is on a far higher order than such occasions usually call with, and did much to enhance the poetry of many of the effects. "The Green Bushes" is, in short, a thorough hit, and will run, and what is more, draw, for many nights.

Our illustration represents the closing scene of this deservedly successful drama.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

The taste of the public palate is in such constant rage for novelty, that any change for a time is found to be acceptable. Nevertheless Mr. Lumley seems to think that "*entr'actes parlés*" will form a good bill of fare, and consequently secures the best dishes of the old *table d'hote*. It is true he has added some *entremets* but the standing dishes remain the same. We have lately given some accounts of the novelties and changes, and our present information enables us to state that the approaching season will be as attractive as any which has preceded it. In lieu of the list of *dramatis personæ* which have already appeared in many contemporary prints, we subjoin the following from a correspondent.

EXTEMPORE, ON THE APPROACHING OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Another season of sweet song and dance,
From sunny Italy and merry France,
Is now prepar'd to dawn upon us, and
Shed its Art-sunbeams on our happy land.
Land, happy to receive as to bestow,
The industries of Genius and to know
That intellect is not to clime confin'd,
But has a range o'er earth with various mind!
'Tis said the muses love at large to roam,
Hatch they ever settled in a home
It must be here—where all things so combine
To give a welcome to the Tuneful Nine!

LYCEUM

A laughable little farce, adapted by Mr Wigan from a French vaudeville, "The Passion," was successfully produced at this house on Monday evening, under the name of "A Model of a Wife." The plot is too flimsy to analyse, turning upon the love inspired in the breast of a foreign gentleman by an artist's drawing-woman in the opposite house's dummy resides *Mr. Stoney* [illegible] Mr Matthews, a jealous drawing-master with a young wife (Mrs. [illegible], whom he supposes to be the object of the foreigner's passion [illegible] (Miss Fredericks), his niece, at last succeeds in unpleasantly losing herself in the dummy's clothes, and herself gaining the affections of the enamoured gentleman.

This is all very slight, but it kept the audience laughing heartily from beginning to end, and the applause at the conclusion was general. Every character was famously played; especially the foreign gentleman, *Mr. Pyne* [illegible] *Bonaffal*, by Mr Wigan, who gave us another of his inimitable impersonations of Frenchmen.

The arrangements between the Keeleys and the proprietors of the Lyceum have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Messrs Strutt and Keeley take the theatre on for three years from Easter; and during the recess, it will be entirely cleansed and redecorated. Considerable improvements are also spoken of in the auditory.

STRAND.

This little theatre is still bravely weathering the powerful opposition on all sides—and the manager and his respectable band of actors are receiving every encouragement. Mr Leman Rede's drama of "Jack in the Water" [illegible] plays during the week in which Mr Wild has been giving his [illegible] sculpture of one of the lower classes in this metropolis. The author can draw a type from the humbler orders so well as Mr Leman Rede [illegible] his pieces have an excellent moral. "Monsieur" is running its seven weeks, and, to judge from their applause, greatly to the satisfaction of the audience. A light farce or burlesque concludes the programme of the evening's entertainments, and sends every body away merry and gratified. Several novelties are underlined, showing that Mr Keeley is endeavouring to provide fresh amusement for the patrons of this establishment.

ST. JAMES'S.

A novelty of a somewhat superior character was produced with perfect success at this theatre on Monday evening. It is an historical three act play, entitled, "Cardinal Wolsey; or, the secret Witness;" and its plot, language, and dramatic incidents are highly creditable to the author, Mr. J. Smith. It [illegible] is founded on an episode in the life of "the great Lord Cardinal." Mr Hicks, as the cousin of the *Cardinal's*, is in love with *Margaret de Mandeville* Mrs R. Honner, niece of *Sir J. de Mandeville* (Mr. Hemley). [illegible] returns this love, but *Sir J de Mandeville*, having exhausted his own [illegible] is resolved to marry his niece to secure her possessions. His son (Mr. [illegible]), is secretly in love with *Margaret*, and warns her of the intentions of [illegible] father. [illegible] Mr Keeley, as a tragedian of Nature's own making, [illegible] comic scene, which calls for his best hand, and by so doing, at all events, to secure her liberty.

The poison is swallowed by *Henry de Mandeville*, and the guilty [illegible] finds that a murder has been committed and no object gained. The [illegible] of the poison by *Henry* has been witnessed by the Cardinal who, [illegible] disguise of a friar has obtained entrance to the house of *Mandeville* [illegible] then informs *Mandeville* to accuse *Margaret* of having prepared the poison and given it to his son, so that, in the event of her condemnation, he may succeed to her estates. He does accuse her. She is tried and condemns for the murder, and is about to be led to execution, when *Wolsey* appears gives evidence as to the real facts of the case, rescues the lady and procures the merited punishment of the guilty confederates. The part of *Wolsey* was played by Mr. H. Hughes with good effect, and Mrs. Honner as the heroine was entitled to high praise. The other performers exerted themselves very successfully; and the enthusiastic reception is creditable to the Surrey audience. It was well put upon the stage, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments, in appropriate taste.

MUSIC.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREE MUSICALE.

On Wednesday evening this distinguished [illegible] in the first of the classical chamber concerts at her residence in Harley-street, to a numerous and highly respectable company. To say that it was a treat would be [illegible] so high a pleasure as that in which the several [illegible] instrument—there was no imperfect museau to offend the ear—no anschoiasm in the delicate passages; there is an absence of that coupling which to a certain extent, prevails even in the best orchestras during the execution of rapid and elaborate movements. We can individualise the performers. We went to the concert with high expectations, and were not disappointed. The first part opened with Mozart's quartuor in D most exquisitely performed by Messrs. Willy Godfrie, Loder, Hill and Lucas; this was followed by Cherubini's aria "O Salutaris Hostia," well sung by Miss Sarah Flower but with scarcely sufficient feeling. Hummel's quintuor for piano forte, violin, tenor, violoncello, and double bass, a composition of the very first character, was executed by Madame Dulcken, Messrs Goffrie, Hill, Lucas and Howell in a manner that left nothing to be desired. A duet by Mendelssohn, "I would that my love," was very sweetly sung by the Misses Williams, and the first part concluded with Weber's Grand Sonata in D minor. This, as a specimen of piano-forte playing, was perfect. Madame Dulcken displayed in its execution extraordinary brilliancy and power, alternating with the most exquisite delicacy and finish. Notwithstanding its great variety and richness of modulation, this sonata requires extraordinary capabilities in the player to render it effective.

The second part opened with Beethoven's grand concert in C minor, for the pianoforte, with full orchestral accompaniments. This was a new feature in these *soirées*, and Madame Dulcken handled the giant of music as none but herself, that we have heard, can handle him. The general effect, however, was marred by the smallness of the room.

In the programme, Madame Dulcken announces this series of concerts as the last it is her intention to give. We sincerely hope that the amateurs of music will show such an appreciation of her talents, and those of her coadjutors, as will suffice to alter that determination.

MUSICAL MONOLOGUES.

This species of entertainment has risen to a kind of *mania* on the part of the public. It is no doubt, in the hands of a clever locutor and vocalist, a very amusing [illegible] of hearing over again what we had heard a thousand times before—[illegible] tedious is a twice told tale after all, and he must be a very "well graced actor" who can succeed in attracting our attention. Mr. Lover has commenced his hebdomadal performances to be repeated on every Monday evening; in his usual delicious manner. Mr. Ransford, a new candidate for "individual distinction," has been favouring us with a Zingarese Rhapsody, or Lecture upon Gipsies, interspersed with songs. Since George Stevens lectured on Heads, and Theodore Hook gave his vocal entertainments, few have had the hardihood to encounter an audience single handed till the time of Mathews. After his time the custom fell into desuetude for some years, when Wilson, the vocalist, originated an entertainment as instructive as amusive, which proved to be so popular, that we may say, every one which followed it was a parody *ad explendum vulgus*. There is nevertheless, much amusement and instruction to be derived from this species of entertainment; and while we deplore the rapid decline of Terpsichore, the picture—nay, the historical picture of life—we cannot withhold our applause from the general cry of what we have presumed to designate "Musical Monologues."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Julia Cruise, which took place at Cookstown-cottage, Enniscdery, near Dublin, on Sunday week, after a long and severe illness. Miss Cruise was an actress of great talent, and for several seasons occupied a high position in public estimation in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

BALFE.—The talented composer has happily recovered from a severe attack of the small pox. He will, no doubt, as soon as his health will permit, resume his *industrious* composition.

MONSTER CONCERT.—The first of this series for the season will take place on Monday next, at Covent Garden Theatre.

SIR HENRY BISHOP.—All lovers of music will rejoice to learn that there is a chance of hearing something new from the hands (or rather brain) of this distinguished composer. We have been told that a new opera by him will shortly appear at the Princess' Theatre.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT HAND.—A lace coiffure. A ball dress of tulle, with hems having coloured ribbon drawn through.

LEFT HAND.—A black satin and velvet capote. A silk promenade dress, ornamented with velvet.

RIGHT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A velvet hat, ornamented with lace. A striped figured silk visiting dress, with two deep lace volans on the under skirt, and with moral lace sleeves.

LEFT-HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A hair coiffure, ornamented with a [illegible] A tiar mane ornamented ba.. dress, ornamented round the top of the corsage with lace and [illegible] of coquelicot satin ribbon.

PARIS FASHIONS.

From our own Correspondent.,

Paris, Wednesday.

At this epoch, when pleasures are so rife in Paris, and when all the luxury and resources of that capricious deity, La Mode, whose frowns or smiles are studied with such intense interest by our belles, are brought forth, I cannot do better than to give you some account of novelties which are, at this moment especially, of such deep interest to your fair countrywomen. The balls, *réunions*, concerts, and theatricals, at the Court, the Embassies and the Prefecture, give occasion for the production of every variety of evening costume, from the toilette de petite comité to the toilette de bal, and who knows so well as a Parisian, *Chronique* how to adapt her dress to the exigencies of every occasion? So numerous are the novelties that could catch every day, that it is most difficult to choose from amongst them. I will endeavour to collect, however, all my freshest reminiscences, as that I have gathered in the balls I have visited with an observant eye, and all that I have learnt from some of the fairest leaders of fashion here, so as to select what is most worthy of the attention of those belles Anglaises, who are now, I suppose, so anxiously revolving the important question, "What are the dresses to be fixed upon for the gaieté of the coming season?"

Never has the evening dress of young unmarried ladies surpassed in elegance, and, at the same time, in simplicity, anything which it is this season. White is almost universally worn, and in the most aerial textures. The lightness of the tissues falls off from the strange appearance that would otherwise be offered by their excessive amplitude of skirt, were not so much attached to the [illegible] and the one or two tunics which are de rigueur, add to the elegant appearance of the whole. The tunics, no longer weighed down by garlands surrounding the hem, float in the air, forming sashes completing the effect. Bouquets of flowers dispersed here and there over the front of a skirt, or of the dress, have a charming effect. The bodies of these dresses are usually made quite tight, with very long points, and a berthe of gauze or lace surrounds the top of the dress, which now covers the shoulders more than formerly; the sleeves are worn very short and tight. The charming costume of Mdlle. de [illegible], at the last ball of the Tuileries, may serve as a model for the toilette of a young unmarried lady. Her dress was in plain white crape, the two sides of the skirt ornamented by bouquets of roses, placed at unequal intervals, and diminishing in size as they approached the waist. The body was made in folds, gathered in towards the waist, and terminating in a very long point. A single rose fastened the folds in front, and another rose ornamented each of the short sleeves. In her hair, dressed in ringlets (which, you know, have here the name of Anglaises), was likewise a single rose, placed above the curls.

I will give you a description of another toilette, in contrast to this, also in the highest vogue, and also worn by a young lady, Mdlle. de T——, at the ball of the Bavarian Embassy. Her dress was composed of a skirt of jonquil-coloured satin, with a short tunic of tulle of the same colour. The tunic was trimmed with fifteen rows of very narrow satin ribbon which are here called comettes, in the same colour. The under skirt was trimmed with a deep flounce of white tulle, which was confined at intervals, by rolls of the same satin as the dress. The fine black hair of the lovely wearer was dressed in bandeaux: the colour of the dress giving additional brilliancy to her appearance, and confirming the maxim so long established amongst the [illegible] dress, that "Le jaune est la fard des brunes." This costume, though of charming effect, belongs, however, rather to the class of dresses worn by young unmarried ladies—you know that in Paris, in this respect, the laws of toilette are much more rigorous than with [illegible] distinction between the *jeune personne* and the *jeune femme mariée* being strongly marked, although however the advantages of the latter, for whom are reserved the contrast and effect of darker, more [illegible]bre, but often more becoming material above all, that most exquisite [illegible] velvet. Velvet dresses in all colours are, however, more than ever worn. I saw the other day one which is likely to surpass all its competitors. It was in ruby coloured velvet, opening over a skirt of white satin, richly embroidered in silver, the opening of the velvet skirt fastened at intervals by tassels of pearls; the body of the dress opening en cœur in front and behind as far as the waist, and disclosing likewise a white satin corsage underneath, embroidered also in silver. One of those lined dresses called petits bords completed this toilette. It was made in white velvet, with a tuft of feathers of the same colour as the dress, and caught up on the other side by a pearl enamel. This brilliant ensemble was destined to be worn by one of our most distinguished *élégantes*, the beautiful Countess L——, at the ball of the Duke de Nemours next Saturday, and I must remind you, that neither ruby is too rich or gorgeous a costume for the fashion of the present moment. The dress of her friend, the handsome Madame de V——, mother of the young and well known dancer of the mazurka, will be composed of crape d'orient, trimmed with flounces of English lace, forming en tablier in front at each extremity of the flounces large round bows of pink satin ribbon, en choux with short ends, edged by a slight silk fringe. The body trimmed with a berthe in English lace, engageants in the same lace, surrounding the sleeves and fastened at the side by similar choux of ribbon. I cannot resist giving you a last description of the toilette of our fair and noble English visitor, the Marchioness of A——, at the private theatricals of the English Embassy the other night. It was in gros des Indes of a grey ash-colour, trimmed up the skirt with 14 rows of silver chefs, diminishing in breadth towards the waist. The body, extremely pointed, was surrounded at the waist by a band of the same silk cut in scollops, and forming a sort of narrow kirtle round the waist. The short sleeves were composed of three little puffings of crape, separated by narrow silver chefs. Her head dress consisted of white feathers and pearls. This costume excited universal admiration.

The favourite mode of dressing the hair for young ladies is in Bandeaux, although the Anglaises still boast some favour. But, fortunately for good taste and beauty, the fashion of wearing bands advancing very much on the cheek, and contracting the face, is past. They are now rather drawn away from the face; all the hair gathered up together at the back, and plaited, forms a sort of crown, which is also worn higher than formerly; the flowers, [illegible] They were even last year—brought quite to the front of the face are now placed backwards, behind the ears; the whole effect being infinitely more simple, more natural, and more classical. The same unity of fashion does not prevail in the head-dresses of married ladies. At the ball of the *Liste Civile*, a display of Coiffures of the most varied forms might be observed,—the distinguished ladies who patronise these balls, being forbidden by etiquette, however young and graceful, from dancing, and therefore adopting the more matronly forms of dress. The Princess de Razoumowska chose a Petit Bord, looped up by a tassel of pearls, and ornamented with a plume of feathers. The Duchess de Cherreuse, an Algerian turban, in white crêpe lisse, trimmed with chefs and rings of gold. The Countess de St Aldegonde, a Rosine, in gossamer silk, with pearl ornaments. The Countess Perrone, a Mary Stuart, in black velvet, edged with a row of diamonds. These head dresses have a charming effect, and are of the newest and latest vogue. I will conclude enumerate a thousand other novelties, which, however, at present time will not allow me to do. You may rely upon those I have sent you as warranted by the sanction of the most distinguished leaders of la mode.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—On Tuesday last Samuel Shergold, one of the pensioners at Nelson's glorious victory, died at Southampton, aged 82. The old tar was 25 years in the Royal Navy, prior to 1814, in which year he was paid off from the Royal George, at Spithead. During that period he served under Nelson in no less than 14 actions. For the last five years he had been bed-ridden.

THE MARINES.—The following is now the strength of the corps of the Royal Marines:—24 divisional companies, each company consisting of 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers, and 87 privates: total 103. Five Artillery companies, each company of 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 7 corporals, 3 bombardiers, 3 drummers, and 120 gunners: total 148. The whole establishment being, divisional companies, 9892; artillery, 725; staff, 62: total 10,469.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER.—The sale of the effects of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester commenced on Wednesday, at Chesterfield house, the residence of the late lamented deceased. Most of the furniture, greenhouse plants, &c., had been withdrawn from the sale about a week since, and the residue, consisting of services of china and glass, bijouterie, articles of vertù, books engravings, plate, and a small cellar of choice wines, were amongst the articles offered for public competition. It was expected that there would be an unusual degree of competition, her late Royal Highness, from her many amiable qualities, being held in the highest esteem whilst living, and as deeply deplored now dead. Consequently the auction was exceedingly well attended, and the articles disposed of fetched a very high price. Lot 384 was a most handsome dessert service, which was knocked down to a gentleman residing in Greenwich for £25. The next lot, 385, was also a dessert service, which was put up at £16, and was eventually knocked down for £40. Lot 440 was a very splendid winged cabinet, formed of pollard oak, a present to her late Royal Highness by her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. This was a splendid piece of workmanship, being inlaid with ebony; it was thought, we understand, for a nobleman at £16 5s. Lot 470 was a cup and saucer of very rare old Sèvres china, and fetched the price of £3 17s. 6d. The cellar of wines of the very choicest quality realised excellent prices. Lot 470 of the day worth any particular notice was No 471, being a pair of very rare old Sèvres china, and which Majesty Louis Philippe on his recent visit, bearing the French crown and Royal initials. It was knocked down at the sum of 47 guineas. The day's sale realised upwards of £800.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

How do those journals which are supposed to live *all* upon fun—to move, breathe, and have their being in a rarified atmosphere of laughter—how do they exist now? Their editors truly must dig the earth for jokes—for, indeed, there are but few upon the face of society has become a humorum, and the world will soon have to run round itself in search of a jest. Thus, indeed, is a horrid consummation for our cursed creation to be brought to—no merry hearts—no sounding laughter—no revelry, no devilry—no cakes and ale—not hot ginger in the mouth. Tut tut—we must look about us. The week may have seemed a dull unconsionable week, but there must be some food for gaiety under its cloak of *ennui*! Come—come—O week of dulness! the mainster the middle, because it was *dirty*!

But to get back—on to the week. Foreign politics have still been the political absorption. And of these we have lacked not. Gods! how the French Opposition have stir-ed their nerves and backs in shoving we Britishers! Tahiti—nothing but Tahiti—for everlasting thorn! the one Brother—neighbours most unneighbourly!—that Lord Aberdeen should have given the Tahiti missionary a consulate appointment in another island. Why, the consolation of a thousand pounds (say a thousand *barrels*) to make him too happy. This sets the Frenchman *au bout de son Latin!* What! he exclaims, "Dis Monsieur *Preach-hard* (so he pronounces the name of the missionary—with the same felicity of accident for satirical purposes as that which "punned down" Wellington into Vilamon.") dis Preach hard *preach too hard* already and Lord Aberdeen, just to insult—

Preach-hard comes home from being cooked,
And shut in Brant's larder;
Preach-hard goes out well paid and booked
For preaching all the harder!

But now really the incident was altogether so trifling—so wanton on all sides, as we think—that it is quite monstrous to reflect upon the possibility of such a mere social and diplomatic conventionality, plunging Europe into a war! Blood—endless streams of blood, perhaps, to flow from such a petty quarrel!

Yet for this have the French Opposition been fighting tooth and nail—the whole existence of the Ministry has hung upon the question. Guizot has had hours of difficulty and nights of unrest; the correspondents of the morning newspapers have been perched upon a sort of electric *qui vive*—two, and even three expresses a day have been extorted from their zeal and assiduity; courier has ridden after courier—who has followed upon pursuing Thiers, with the sarcasm of a foe the fence of an assailant—the indignation of a patriot, and the horror of a Frenchman in the hysterics of imaginary insult—has actually threatened France, or Paris—which is the same—with all the terrors of a "Pritchard Revolution."

Eh par exemple! what then. *Mon dieu!* what a *pitture!*

All our friendly relations disturbed! Ah! ah! Quoi! No more Windsor Castle for Louis Philippe! no more Chateau d'Eu for Victoria! no more Hôtel de Cheshire or Bare de Guinness upon the batteries of Treportments for the Tuileries!" no snuff boxes for the *Suites!* no cordial exchanges of Royal international courtesy! Well! I'm—I'm—I'm—and *Thiers* and *Pritchard!* oh! Monsieur Thiers what *did* you contemplate? what *were* you about!

Well, but the Ministry really oscillated over Mr. Pritchard, first a majority of [illegible] then a majority of [illegible] and then a majority of [illegible] *Sorrow* on eight—two—one—a—less, [illegible] and then a majority of [illegible] a dead minister!" and then because the belief in their vitality had ceased, they were enabled to carry *the whole Address*, Pritchard, Clause, and all, by a majority of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THREE.

Here was the *Address* on one side, and the *Mal*-address of the other, with a majority of [illegible] with all the immediate elements of defeat and [illegible] had contempt!

We hope, however, and we believe, that the Guizot Ministry will stand. It is the best for both countries, for it is the Ministry of peace.

Spain has been, as usual, dabbling her hands in blood. Zurbano has been taken, and shot in the back. He died stoically; and, according to the usual process of Spanish justice, he was, of course, executed *before trial!* Executors of Spanish justice, it would appear, are not popular, for Prim, who, being known to be innocent, *was tried*, and *found guilty*, has been pardoned! Everybody connected with Zurbano has been served the same way as your re-actors; and after settling the general and his friend, it is almost a marvel, and seems inconsistent with Spanish vengeance, that they did not turn out a regiment to shoot his luggage! or, perhaps, if he had a dog, or a monkey, like Zea Bermudez! But Narvaez drinks no blood short of human; he would give the monkey to the Queen!

The Argentines, and Texans, and Mexicans are all at it. There is the very Seat of Shindy abroad!

* * * * *

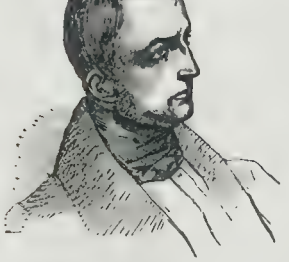
What is Doctor M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, about? He has come out [illegible] Cabinet Council, meanwhile the Earl [illegible] and with the Duke of Cambridge [illegible] Council, for the purpose of [illegible] Dublin. Lord [illegible] Council for the purpose of [illegible] Lord [illegible] Council for the purpose of [illegible] Lord [illegible] Council for the purpose of [illegible]

FINE ARTS.

PAUL DE LA ROCHE.

Of the painting of the Head of the Saviour, by De la Roche, we gave a brief notice in our journal of January 18. We now annex a copy of this celebrated work of art, engraved by Mr. Linton. It has also been engraved on copper by M. Blanchard. We subjoin a memoir-sketch of the distinguished painter.

PAUL DE LA ROCHE was born in Paris in 1797; he studied under Gros, whose style, however, he forsook early in his career. His name soon became known from the spirit displayed in his works, which exhibited the hand of an artist of sound judgment, great expression, and character, and the power of seizing the most effective situations of which the subjects he illustrated were capable. He was also endowed with untiring industry and application; and this with careful study has made him remarkable for the correctness of his costumes. He rapidly rose to the highest rank among French painters. His earliest picture was exhibited in 1822, and was a Scripture piece. Two years later, he produced his "St. Vincent de Paula Preaching on Behalf of the Foundlings," which is in the possession of the Duchess of Berri. His later style was first indicated in his "Death of the President Duranti," which forms, we believe, the ceiling of one of the saloons of the Chamber of Deputies, and the "Death of Queen Elizabeth," the engravings of which are well known in this country. The latter painting is now in the Luxembourg; it has been much admired for the powerful expression of regal pride, struggling with despair and the anguish of death, in the face of the expiring Queen. It was painted in 1827; to which period, also, belongs the "Entry of the People into the Hotel de Ville, after the storming of the Bastille," which, in colouring and treatment, reminds one of Caravaggio. In 1831 he produced his "Sons of Edward," and his "Cromwell by the Coffin of King Charles." In 1834 appeared his "Lady Jane Grey on the Scaffold," These three pictures abound in dramatic power, and deep, expressive truth. It will be seen that he has frequently drawn his subjects from the events of English history. The troubled period of our civil wars has furnished him with the materials of two other paintings, also well known in this country from engravings; they are "The Earl of Strafford on his way to Execution Receiving the



M. DE LA ROCHE.

Blessing of Archbishop Laud," and "Charles I. Insulted by the Soldiers." Three paintings from the History of France, "Cardinal Richelieu," and "Cardinal Mazarin," and the "Murder of the Duke of Guise," were in the collection of the late Duke of Orleans. Since 1838, De la Roche has been almost wholly occupied with his designs for the paintings for the roof of the Madelaine. Unhappily, these paintings have been the cause of a dispute between the artist and the Government. Since then he has been engaged on another large painting for the roof of a saloon in the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—On Tuesday several houses were sold in East Smithfield, near the London Docks, by auction, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to be cleared away for the new line of street, which is to pass across High street, Whitechapel, from Spitalfields Church to the Docks. In connexion with these improvements in Whitechapel, a new street is being formed from Houndsditch to Petticoat-lane, in the construction of which a large number of very old houses had been removed. Among the number was one, in which resided the Ambassador from the Court of Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth, the foundation walls of which

were in some part about three feet in thickness; adjoining which were discovered some very large vaults.

The Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne has received within the last week the melancholy intelligence of the death of his sister, Mrs. Martin, mother of the Rev. George Martin, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, who died at Torquay, on Sunday, the 19th ult. It is a singular circumstance that the reverend chancellor should lose his mother and his father in law (the Earl of St. German's) on the same day. The deceased lady was in her 83rd year.

ST. JOHN'S, NOTTING-HILL.—The recently erected church of St. John, at Notting-hill, was consecrated on Wednesday in the accustomed manner, by the Bishop of London. The service was commenced at half past eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats in the sacred edifice were occupied. Prayers were read by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, and the sermon preached by his lordship. The collection was a large one. Amongst the clergy present were the Rev. Sir H. Dukenfield, the Rev. Mr. Millman, and most of the resident ministers in the neighbourhood of Notting-hill. The architects are Messrs. Stevens and Alexander. The style of the building is the pointed Gothic. There is a lofty spire, which, as the church stands on a commanding eminence on the right hand side of the road going from London, can be seen for many miles around. It is an elegant and appropriate structure.

TERRA-COTTA CHURCH, NEAR BOLTON.

This truly elegant structure is situated at Lever Bridge, near Bolton, and is believed to be the only attempt that has yet been made in this kingdom to build an entire church of Terra Cotta. The suggestion originated with Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A., of Lancaster, and the whole of the work was designed and modelled under his directions; the material was got from the coal mines of John Fletcher, Esq., at Ladyshore, near Bolton, and manufactured in kilns built for the purpose on his premises.

The above church is built entirely, within and without, of Terra Cotta, or fire-clay. There is neither plaster nor stone in any part of the building, except in the foundation-walls. The walls are built of blocks of fire-clay, laid in regular course, five inches in depth, and of various lengths.

The style of the building is that of the fourteenth century—the Decorated Period of Mr. Rickman, the pure Gothic of the German antiquaries—a style that has been abandoned, by common consent, as it were, on account of the difficulty of carrying it out consistently in buildings of the present day, and with the limited means usually placed at the architect's disposal.

In this structure, however, we have all the peculiar richness of the style consistently preserved: the deep mouldings the rich tracery—the abundance of foliage and sculpture—the pierced parapets—the crocketed pinnacles—the foliated crosses—the deep copings—the bold basecourse: all so characteristic of the exuberant richness of the Decorated Period; and, to crown all, the graceful spire pierced from top to bottom in open tracery, conveying an impression which the lover of ancient models in vain looks for in the necessarily impoverished designs of modern times.

Nor is the ornamental character of the work and the useful nature of the material less apparent in the interior of the church. The backs of the seats, in open tracery—the panelled bench ends, with their rich poppy-heads—the cornice of foliage, containing texts of Scripture in its hollow—the lofty tower arch—the deeply-moulded doorways, with their ball flowers and running vine-leaves, the large panelled font, with crocketed canopies, and diaper ground, the floor of encaustic tiles,—the highly ornamental altar, pulpit, and reading desk,—the scrolled chancel step,—and, above all, the chancel itself, with its rich recessed arcade in two stages, containing the most minute work in pannelling, foliage and sculpture,—and the canopied tablets for the commandments,—are all formed of this ductile and valuable material

Its admirable colour is one of the chief merits of the material: it is a rich warm stone colour, closely resembling that of the magnesian limestone of Yorkshire, of which so many of the noblest buildings in that county are constructed: and, a close inspection of the building is necessary to satisfy the beholder that he is not looking, upon a stone building, but one built entirely of clay.

The plan of the church is a nave, west tower, transepts, and chancel.

The east window is filled with stained glass by Willement, the heads of the two transept windows and the west windo
by Wailes, of Newcastle; the heads
the side windows contain each the nam
of a martyr, with an appropriate devic

The organ case is an elaborate design
panelling and arcades, with tracery, &
in Terra Cotta.

There are no galleries in the churc
and it contains an accommodation of
sittings on the ground floor; the bench
are low, and the whole of them are ope

The most remarkable feature of th
church, where all is richness and exul
rance, is perhaps the spire. It is the fi
attempt that has been made in this cou
try to imitate the open traceried spires,
few rare instances of which are to be fou
in Germany; it will be unnecessary to a
prise those acquainted with Continen
Architecture of the open work in t
spires of Freyberg, Reslingen, Vienn
and Strasburg. The design of the sp
of Lever Bridge, has a resemblance to t
most admired of these,—that of Fre
berg,—it springs, as at Freyberg, fro
a light octagonal lantern, the pedimen
and pinnacles of which cover the base
the spire, and form a rich basement to
delicately tapering fretwork.

It is not improbable that the applicati
of this material to architecture of ore
mental character, may be the commenc
ment of a new era in the history of the a
for although in Italy, fire-clay was us
extensively by the church builders of t
14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, it appear
then only in the light of an expedient f
enriching certain parts of a building, a
not as a material to be used consistent
throughout the whole structure: th
the cornices, portions of the fronts, a
the decorative parts were of Terra Cot
whilst the walls, piers, and arches, we
built of stone and common red, or bl
bricks

It has also the advantage of being
genuine material, and not, like most
the cementitious preparations in In
tation of stone, a deceptive substitu
for the latter. In colour, tenacity, a
durability, it is at least equal to stone, a
in point of economy infinitely superior

The total cost of the church at Lev
Bridge has been, we are confidently i
formed, *less than* £3000. The spi
alone, if executed in stone, would ha
cost £1000; whereas, the actual cost
this portion of the work was below £2

In favour of the durability of this m
terial, we have the test of ages. T
bricks of Babylon, and the tiles and po
ware of the Romans, prove that it
when properly burned, *indestructib*
But upon this point—upon the size
the pieces, on the method of temperin
drying, burning, and setting, and, mo
than all, on the design of the *construc
tion*, depend the whole value and utili
of Terra Cotta

The material is to be found wherev
coal mines exist: it abounds in th
manufacturing districts of Lancashi
Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Durha
and might be used, under proper dire
tion, extensively for ornamental purpos
in those counties. Mr. Fletcher h
established the manufacture of the mat
rial on his estates at Ladyshore, a
beautiful specimens of his works are
be seen at his show rooms in the E
change Arcade, in Manchester. W
understand that a second church
about to be built in the neighbourhoo
of Manchester of the same materi
also from the designs and under th
direction of Mr Sharpe, who has supe
intended the erection of no less tha
thirty-eight churches within the la
eight years.—(See next page.)

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE ANCIENT MOOT HALL, COLCHESTER.

This quaint old pile was taken down about two years since, a handson
new hall having been erected at Colchester for the transaction of the coun
business

The Moot or Mote Hall—the Court of Judicature of the borough—stood
the north side of the High street: its name is derived from the Saxon Mo
heal, a council house, or place of assembly. Here the courts were hel
and all the public affairs of the town transacted. The edifice contained t
Moot-hall Itself; the Freemen's Chamber, in which entertainments we
given on Michaelmas-day (on the swearing in of the new mayor), a
meetings were held on particular occasions; there were, likewise,
Council-room, and sundry apartments, partly under and partly adjoinin
the Hal.

THE ANCIENT MOOT-HALL, COLCHESTER.

Mr. Cromwell, in his diligently-compiled *History of Colchester*, observe
"If the present Moot Hall fails to attract the eye accustomed to expe
elegance, or, at least, propriety of appearance, in public edifices, it h
features that will repay the attention of the curious antiquary. For, pa
of this despised fabric were built, there is some reason to believe, by Gu
Dapifer, steward to William the Conqueror. Certain passages of massi
archwork remain in the basement of the building, whose style and streng
appear equally to give weight to the tradition, which assigns the foundin
the Moot Hall to the powerful and wealthy Norman. And, until Moran
time, not only these remain, but the very residence of Gudo, it is confident
believed, existed in Colchester."

The Hall itself was entered from the street, up a flight of steps, through
fine Norman doorway, the arch of which has been preserved. The roy
arms were the work of a London sign-painter of our time: the loyal se
tence, "God save the *Queen*," was altered from "God save the *King*,"
the commencement of her Majesty's reign. The Hall, internally, w
an ill shapen room, with very rude accommodation for official purposes.

TERRA COTTA CHURCH, NEAR BOLTON.

THE ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

ur readers will, no doubt, recollect that in a former number of the USTRATED LONDON NEWS we gave a description of the electrical tele-ph on the above railway. The first practical trial was made on Friday ek, between the Nine Elms and Gosport, a distance of 88 miles.

he telegraph on this line was constructed by Messrs. Cooke and Wheat-ne, the patentees. Several of the directors of the company and scientific tlemen were present on the occasion. On hearing that the suspension the conducting wires was completed, Mr. Cooke left London by the three lock train, and stopped at Bishopstoke, 72 miles. He then proceeded by e next train, and the hour was occupied in carrying the wires into the ce at Gosport, on the branch line, so that it was only at a little before o'clock that all things being ready, he dispatched the first signal to ndon.

he signals passed with the utmost precision, and a long conversation sed with his London correspondent over the intervening distance of 88 les. Confidence in the system of insulation was thus proved; the ex iment never having been before tried until 72 miles were completed, when apparatus was applied at Bishopstoke about a fortnight back. Directions his London assistant to start for Gosport by the first morning's train sed the correspondence for the night.

Professor Wheatstone joined, by appointment, at Nine Elms, about twelve ck morning, and some thousand signals took their flight between London d Gosport. In Mr. Wheatstone's experiments no perceptible time was upied in transmission. Among many others, the following inquiries and swers, preceded by the ringing of the alarum, occupying about four nutes, were made at the request of one of the company's officers :—" Q. ve you any mackerel for to-night's goods' train? A. No, they cannot tch them now. Q. Why not? A. Because the nights are moonlight, and e fish see the net." Other communications respecting the shipping ok place.

Subsequently, the professor's new magneto-electric telegraph was ought into a long circuit of wire, and worked to perfection through 288 les. The apparatus dispenses with the batteries altogether, a steel agnet being the source of power. The Admiralty are to have a pair of ese machines, and a pair of Wheatstone's pointing telegraphs for their istinct use.

There is a good deal of painting to be done on the line, which will require e weather and some days to complete As soon as that is done the paratus will again be worked. The results of Friday night's experiments re considered rather unsatisfactory, as the state of the weather was most favourable to insulation, the posts thoroughly wet, and the wires strung th myriads of drops of water, sparkling like gems. The following day as fine, and though the points of connection were all wet, nevertheless the sulation was excellent. The last practical difficulty is overcome by the esent system of insulation, and Mr. Wheatstone need only add a letter ding and sealing apparatus to his printing machine to prepare the com-unications for the Post Office.

If the telegraph were adopted to any extent by that establishment, it is eedless to say that it would effect a wonderful change. The entire cost the telegraph between London and Portsmouth, is £24,000, to be paid in nal proportions by the Admiralty and the company.

BRAMSHILL HOUSE.

This "proper house and home" of Sir John Cope, Bart., was described our diary of the Royal Visit of last week. Its situation, about six miles om Stratfieldsaye, is strikingly beautiful. "The scenery on each side of e avenue, through which we approach the mansion, is singularly wild and mantic. Nothing can be more striking than the effect produced by the e old pile suddenly breaking on the view, in the midst of scenery so pri-eval in its character, and so completely harmonizing with its peculiar style architecture."—("Environs of Reading.")

We subjoin a description of the fine old pile from "Collectanea Topogra ica," vol. viii., p. 60 :—

"The magnificent mansion of Bramshill was built by Edward Lord ouche, as a residence, it is said, for Prince Henry, son of James I. The pes bear the date 1612, with the initials E. Z., in which year the Prince ied, and the mansion continued to be occupied by Lord Zouche, who died here, and was buried in Eversley Church, in 1625. The architect was, in all robability, Thorpe, who built Holland House in 1607. It was begun sub-sequent to the year 1550, as Lord Zouche was, at that time, residing at Guernsey, as Governor; and no mention of Bramshill appears in a large col-lection of letters then written by him to various persons, and now in the possession of Sir Thomas Philips, Bart. The architect placed an effigy over the north front, which is supposed to be either James I. or Lord Zouche; but, on examination, it is clearly that of the latter, as it bears a strong re-semblance to his portrait, by Mytens, in the gallery at Hampton Court. The small portrait in the gallery at Bramshill, shown as that of Lord Zouche, is the portrait of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. The grate in what is called the Chapel-room has the Royal arms, with the date 1664, and the initials I. R. The screen in the hall is of stone, but painted. It has ninety-two small shields, three of which are surmounted by coronets. These shields were perhaps emblazoned with the quarterings of the family, and the three prin-cipal shields may have been intended to designate the baronies of Zouche, St. Maur, and Cantalupe. Lord Zouche bequeathed this estate to his cousin, Sir Edward Zouche, of Woking, who died in 1634, and (being a dissolute cha-racter) it is likely that he sold the whole in his lifetime, as neither he nor his son, who died in 1643, and whose will was proved in 1645, are described as of Bramshill."

Our engraving shows the south or principal front; with its superb bay-window and triple porch, and highly enriched centre.

BRAMSHILL HOUSE.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

JAN. 23.

In a Congregation holden this day the following degrees were conferred :—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Richard Briscoe, Fellow of Jesus.

Masters of Arts:—Rev. John Mason, New Inn Hall; Rev. John More-wood Gresley, St. Mary Hall; Walter Herbert Awdry, Magdalene Hall; Rev. Francis Henry Murray, Student of Christ Church; Richard Bickerton, Penell Lyons, Christ Church; Rev. Richard Attwood Henry Stroud, Wad-ham; Rev. James Bellamy, Fellow of St. John's; Rev. James Gräm Brine, Fellow of St. John's, Rev. Herbert Harris, St. John's, Rev. Hugh Pigot, Brasenose; George John Piccope, Brasenose; Rev. Edward Pedder, Brase-nose; Rev. Samuel William Wayte, Fellow of Trinity; Rev. George Good-enough Hayter, Oriel; Wm. Popham, Oriel, James Lea, Worcester.

Bachelors of Arts:—Chichester Samuel Fortescue, student of Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Beckford Bevan, Christ Church, Grand Com-pounder; Henry Thos. Whately, student of Christ Church; Robert Lawson, student of Christ Church. John Gardner D. Engleheart, Christ Church, Charles Frederick Clifton, Christ Church; John Edward Tweed, Christ Church; Wesley Farrar, New Inn Hall; Fletcher Webb Smith, Magdalene Hall; William Edward Jones, Jesus; Francis Osborn Giffard, St. John's; Henry Deane Hilton, St. John's; George Frederick Tiley, St. John's; Wil-liam Capel Ribbert, Balliol; George Edward Hughes, Oriel; Henry James Coleridge, scholar of Trinity.

JAN. 29.

A congregation was this day holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred :—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Wm. Dyke (Fellow) Jesus College.

Bachelor in Civil Law:—G. A. Quicke (Fellow) New College.

Masters of Arts:—*Morgan Morgan, Trinity College; Rev. J. W. Fletcher, Brasenose College; *Richard Richardson, ditto; *Rev. Jacob Clements, Oriel College; Rev. James Harris, Pembroke College; Rev. J. J. Wilkinson, Queen's College; Rev. H. Bittleston, St. John's College; Rev. David Boyce, Christ Church.

* Grand Compounders.

Bachelors of Arts:—W. Denton, Worcester College; John Craster, St. John's College; Wm. Belgrave, Lincoln College; F. G. M'Dousll, Christ Church; N. J. Spicer, ditto; H. G. Brown, ditto; C. Marson, ditto; H. E. Cramer, ditto, C. W. Taylor, ditto; Philip Lockton, Magdalen Hall.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

JAN. 25.

SMITH'S PRIZEMEN.—*First Prize*. Dr. Thomson, St. Peter's College (Second Wrangler). *Second Prize*. Dr. Parkinson, St. John's College (Se-nior Wrangler).

At the last congregation, in addition to the degrees already sent, the fol-lowing were also conferred :—

Masters of Arts: John Thomas Wright Baker, Clare Hall; William Bax-ter, Sidney College; Thomas French Eade, Jesus College; John Kemp-thorne, St. John's College.

Bachelor of Arts: William Baxter (incorporated from Dublin).

FELLOWSHIPS.—The following have been appointed Foundation Fellows of their respective Colleges :—Constantine Frere, B.A., Corpus Christi; Rev. Robert Baker Bowness, M.A.; and Rev. A. Fisher, M.A., Christ's Col-lege.

(From our own Correspondent.) JAN. 30, 1845.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

PRIZEMEN, Michaelmas Term, 1844.—*Latin Prose*, Henry Wilson; *Latin Verse*, William Mandel Gunson.

THE CHURCH.—The following church appointments of gentlemen of this University have just taken place :—The Rev. David Bruce, M.A., of Jesus College, to the perpetual curacy of Ferryhill, Durham; the Rev. William Chapman Mee, M.A., of Christ's College, to the vicarage of Hayton, Notts, value £155; the Rev. William Samuel Symonds, B.A., of Christ's College, to the rectory of Pendock, Worcestershire, value £280; the Rev. Thomas Nunns, M.A., of St. John's College, to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Church, Leeds; the Rev. Henry Joseph Maltby, M.A., of Caius College, has just been enstalled an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Till possible.
"[illegible] wish yo a merr ree ft."—*Free Translation*

To day, says the almanack, "pheasant and partridge shooting ends." This season will put an end to all kinds of shooting, except that of an occasional squire or his keeper, we are assured by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Sir Paul Pl[illegible] Beckford, and other gentlemen on the subject of poaching. Lord Forbes will receive the sanction of the Legislature. In England every social movement is an epidemic—from the Polka to the Poor law. Just now the national sports of the country are in fact waging a more telling temperance crusade. It began with the Nimrods, who went to war—war to the knife and threw away the sheath. By the grace of newspaper advertisements, Mr Drax and the gentlemen of the Vale of Blackmore have been treating the peace of the parish at speech in a way to call back the spirit of the great Lord Chesterfield to the flesh, that it might read in the distrees of Charborough and Blackmoor the fist act of politeness. In Wilts they have recently been at one more emphatic, and my Lord Gifford actually fell into the hands of the constable on a very strong suspicion of being of mind to horsewhip a brother of the chase at Bassette, a border cover, situate in the confines of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester.

But sad as these samples of social single combats are, they weigh as nothing compared with the question now agitating the sporting world, as to what shall be done in the game laws. It is no longer a problem of small [illegible] poaching, but has grown into matter for the grave consideration of the [illegible]. They will not be permitted to rest as they are—whether by [illegible]'s or foes, the former say they are too lax and inoperative, the latter that they disgrace the liberal practice and opinions of the times. There can be no second cry of thinking men touching the necessity of revision, but the mode to come at the remedy must be by first ascertaining what has brought about their present crisis. It requires no very profound knowledge of history to call up the effects of the forest laws—introduced to us by the Norman William. Field sports were at that era treated as the peculiar right and privilege of royalty. In the reign of John, who "did good by force," every free man was allowed to keep his hawk; but the nobles and great landed proprietors secured to themselves patents of free warren, and manorial rights, and all sorts of exclusive devices—not for the purposes of enjoying manly and invigorating rural sports—but for the sake of a sacrilegious tax, levied to minister to their love of estate and power What the forest laws did six hundred years ago, the taste or the morsal so ete for *battue* shooting is affecting at the present hour. We decree to deputize no authority moreover to those when a feroile emasculate fashion has led into the practice of that pursuit—but we seeseen them not to harden themselves in its commission, because of false pride or false sentiment. Why has game been preserved till it has become in some districts as devastating as the plague of locusts—to supply *materiel* for the *battue*, not incitement to sport where the pleasure—as of the poulterer's career been ended? In the *battue*-pandering preserve not in the wild wood or the free champaign, where the sportsman may take his pleasure, and carry home his contribution for the second course, but where the keeper could not slaughter enough to furnish a London poulterer's shop. Still there are found men of condition who seriously defend the principle of rewarding the growth of game preserves which existed in the days of the Conqueror—and who not only insist upon the right of their class to overrun the farmer with a pestilence of hares and partridges, but also on the exclusive privilege of the aristocracy to slaughter them "wholesale and for exportation" To these we answer in the courtesy of the Roman version *sis moudetis*. The day is at hand when the grievance of the game laws will be dealt with as becomes the enlightened policy of the age—and the day will be one of triumph for the cause of our national sports. . . By degrees the resources of the turf begin to develope themselves, the stingy of acceptance of game presents which existed in the days of the Conqueror—and who not only insist upon the right of their class to overrun the farmer with a pestilence of hares and partridges, but also on the exclusive privilege of the aristocracy to slaughter them "wholesale and for exportation" To these we answer in the courtesy of the Roman version *sis mond

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"THE MYSTERY" FAN STEAMER.

EXPERIMENTAL STEAM TRIP.

Many attempts have been made to supersede the use of side paddles in steamers, and to substitute for them a concentrated propelling power, acting under water, beyond the reach of shot (in war-steamers), and all liability to accident. The success of one of these substitutes—the Archimedean screw, fixed to the stern of a steamer—may be seen in the splendid Great Britain, now lying off Blackwall; or rather in the details of her passage from Bristol to the Thames, as reported in another part of our journal.

Opinions upon the propelling power of the screw are very various; and on this and other accounts, engineers are still studying to effect the above object by additional means. The great desideratum is now stated to be on the point of being accomplished. A beautifully constructed boat, about fifty tons burden, has recently been launched at Greenwich. Her engines—a pair of tens—were made by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich. They are fixed lengthwise in the vessel, and are remarkably light and handsome. The propeller is on the "fan" principle, similarly constructed to the fan of a windmill, and, like the screw, is fixed to the stern: it possesses a two-fold action—the one perpendicular, which regulates her speed, and the other horizontal, which describes half a circle and regulates her steerage. This latter action of the "fan" is of such power that, while it supersedes the use of a rudder, it can wheel the boat round as if she moved upon a pivot, and continue to spin her round like a top, without making head or stern way, except what little the tide or wind may effect. This peculiar action of the "fan" is ingeniously contrived, and is the sole invention of Mr. Hunt, the engineer, of Greenwich. The "fan," combined with this fine principle of action, can be attached to any sailing vessel, from a line-of-battle ship down to a collier, and can be worked by hands, totally unconnected with steam. Its power, though it could not be so great as when worked by steam, is such that it would enable a ship of the line to bring both her broadsides to bear against an enemy in about two minutes.

The vessel is named the Mystery, and, although she was not quite finished, it was determined to give her an experimental trip down and up the river. Messrs. Holl and Hunt, the patentees and owners, invited several friends to accompany and enjoy the excursion with them. The day opened gloomily, rough, and stormy. The tight little steamer, however, dauntlessly started from Greenwich-pier at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, A.M. Her engines worked admirably, and she made her way over the waves, impelled by an invisible power, as buoyant as a cork, and scarcely disturbing the water. When she reached abreast of Grays, near Gravesend, she was veered round, and returned to Woolwich, which was reached about two o'clock, P.M. The distance from Greenwich-pier to Grays and back to Woolwich (about thirty-five miles) was performed in exactly two hours and three quarters.

She then proceeded up the river as far as Chelsea. This part of her voyage afforded a fine opportunity for testing the immense advantages spring ing, not only from the non-use of side-paddles, but from the facilitous and admirable way she answered to the helm, in which point she has no equal. She cut in and out barges, rafts of wood, colliers, and ships with such ease, precision, and certainty, that she astonished every beholder. She gave the "go-by" to several Woolwich and other steamers which were compelled to slacken speed, ease, stop, and back, in consequence of the crowded state of the pool, and the fear of injuring or smashing their paddle-boxes and paddles by collision.

There could not have been a finer day for the experimental trial. The wind blew strongly from the westward, and with or against the wind or tide she proved herself to be a capital sea-boat. The trial proved most satisfactory and successful throughout. She bounded over the waters like magic, without a sail or any perceptible propelling power, and almost without herself creating a ripple. She, however, possesses a propelling power equal, in the ratio, to any other steamer on the river. It is impossible to injure the propeller by shot, collisions, grounding, or any other casualty. One or the other paddle or steamers navigating the wide ocean, is frequently out of water, but the fan-propeller can never cease performing its functions, but through some casual derangement in its own machinery. The Mystery is now fast approaching completion in all its various appointments, when a more efficient trial will be given.

THE LATE GALE.—On Saturday and Sunday there was a severe gale along the coast, during which several vessels were wrecked off Yarmouth; several lives were lost. The accounts from Liverpool state the Manchester (of London), Hall master, went down on Hoyle Bank, but the crew were saved. On Saturday evening, the Athlone steamer sailed for Belfast, and had amongst her passengers the celebrated pianist, M Thalberg, and Miss Dolby, Mrs. Dolby, Mr. John Parry, and Mr. Calkin. Mr. Calcott, the manager of this musical company, was also on board. The party had performed at two grand concerts in Liverpool, the second of which came off on Saturday morning, and were proceeding to Belfast for the purpose of performing at a concert of the Philharmonic Society of that town to-night. The Athlone returned to Liverpool, and immediately after, M. Thalberg and his friends drove to the Adelphi Hotel, where they described the sufferings they had undergone during the night as being of the most painful nature. It appears that they had succeeded in steaming in the face of the gale as far as the Isle of Man, but that they found it impossible to proceed further, and for hours the captain considered the vessel in imminent peril. The party seemed to have given up all hopes of ever seeing land again, and expected every moment to go to the bottom. Their joy at reaching their comfortable quarters was unbounded.

GREAT FOOT RACE.—Upwards of four thousand persons assembled on Monday, at Gannick-corner, about a mile and a half beyond Barnet, to witness the great foot-race between Jackson, the American deer, and Sheppard, of Birmingham, which has excited so much interest in the sporting circles during the past fortnight. Both these men have, in a number of contests, exhibited the most extraordinary speed, and, in a race between them only a few days ago, surpassed anything ever known in the annals of pedestrianism. On that occasion Jackson, who was the winner, after a most splendid race, performed upwards of eleven miles in an hour, a task hitherto unprecedented. The exceeding closeness of the race between Jackson and Sheppard until the latter fell, at the conclusion of the tenth mile, with the extraordinary game displayed by both, was the theme of conversation amongst some gentlemen shortly after the struggle, and a match was made for £50 a side, and the money was deposited in the hands of Owen Swift at once for a five-mile race. Both men shortly after two o'clock made their appearance on the ground. Betting was 6 to 4 on Sheppard. The men were to run one mile out and return, the distance being measured towards London. Jackson took the lead, which he maintained until nearly the whole of the distance had been accomplished, his opponent waiting upon him the whole of the way, and being but a few yards behind him. The speed throughout the race was most extraordinary. The first two miles were performed in ten minutes ten seconds, and the four miles under twenty-one minutes. In going up to the fifth mile, the men appeared to increase their speed, and Sheppard ran right up to his opponent, and they were together for about fifty yards, when Sheppard, almost within sight of the distance post, gradually headed his opponent, and won by about four yards, accomplishing the five miles in twenty-five minutes forty-five seconds. It was admitted to be the finest race ever witnessed.

TROTTING MATCH.—On Tuesday afternoon a match came off on Mitcham Common, between Mr. Vanderstein's cob Wonder, and Mr. Griffin's cob Merryiegs, for £50 aside, to trot two miles in harness, Merryiegs having 250 yards start. Betting commenced at 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 against Wonder. Burke, of trotting notoriety, drove Merryiegs, and Mr. Monk Wonder. The horses started well, Merryiegs keeping the lead till the mile and a half, when Wonder caught him, Burke trying all he could with his horse, but Wonder went a head and won easily by about five yards, doing the two miles in six minutes and a half, being considered a wonderful performance for a pony only thirteen hands three inches. The match drew a great number of persons to the common.

TENNIS COURT, AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

THE TENNIS COURT AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.

We noticed this recreative adjunct to the mansion of Strathfieldsaye, in chronicling the Royal visit of last week; when his Royal Highness Prince Albert enjoyed this olden game.

Tennis is played with rackets, but differs from the game of *rackets*, inasmuch as Tennis consists in dropping a ball over a central net, on each side of which the players stand; the aim being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground.

Tennis was formerly played with the hand, then with a glove, which was, n some instances, lined; and afterwards the players bound cords and tendons round their hands, to make the ball rebound more forcibly; and hence, it is added, the racket derived its origin.

It was exceedingly fashionable in France during the reign of Charles X., it being often played by the nobility for large sums of money. Shakspeare mentions a "present of tennus balls," in the play of Henry V. Henry VII. was a tennis player; and, an entry in a MS. register of his expenditure, mentions an item of 12d. for his loss at tennis, and 8d. for the loss of balls. In the 16th century, tennis courts were common in England, and the game was very popular with the nobility, which it continued to be down to the reign of Charles II., who frequently played at tennis with his courtiers. Thus it was, in past ages, a royal and noble game.

Shortly will be published, in the columns of the

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PROSPECTUS.

THE Proprietors of this Journal, in announcing a project so important as that which is indicated in the title of the work above set forth, are anxious to enlist the good-will and interest of all their readers in its favour, because they believe that, with the assistance of public attention to its details and disclosures;—to its construction and carrying out;—influences of the highest social value may be engendered, a large amount of the best sort of instruction diffused over the community, and benefits extended both to the employing and employed classes, consequent upon the fact of the former having a better knowledge of the latter, and upon the creation of strong and lasting sympathies between them both.

The theme is one of abounding interest and fertility, evoking the best powers of reflective thought, and pointing to a wide and true field for the exercise of Philosophy, Religion, Morality, and the Social Virtues. It should have, too, an especial charm for families, for it will lay bare—in its truthful nature—the home-life of all the Industrial Community.

Whatever political conclusions may be drawn by others from these "Pictures of the Working People," they will assume no points of public doctrine of their own, with, perhaps, the single exceptional principle, which their illustrations are so likely to work out—that "Employment is the great and chief good that can be provided for a people—a good that it is the imperative duty of all who have the means of furnishing it, to give to all who are able and willing to barter their skill and labour for the means of life. To thousands and thousands work would be more welcome than alms, and employment furnished to one honest labourer, would save the individual the degradation of being, and society the burden of supporting, a pauper. And labour given, be it remembered, is not a loss but a gain to the giver."

The structure of this whole design will be of an enlarged character The "Pictures," be it remembered, are intended to reflect the twofold condition—that is, the condition during work, and the condition when at rest *from* it—of "ALL THE EMPLOYED CLASSES OF THE POPULATION OF OUR DOMESTIC EMPIRE." The Agricultural—the Mining—the Excavating—the Building—the Pastoral—the Metropolitan—the Manufacturing—the Artizan—and the Domestic—in a word, *all the employed*—English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh—old or young—male or female—paid or pittanced—contented or discontented—miserable or happy. The whole world of employment will be brought under the faithful scrutiny of fact, so that society may receive it with confidence, and accept it as truth. The ambition is to achieve a noble and unbounded good.

The style adopted will be throughout the *real*; not the style of the *cynic of humanity*, the hypocritical champion of a one-sided brotherhood, who paints only what is painful, and exaggerates *that*—but of the hearty, sympathising, truth-telling narrator, who has a leaning to no class, and a love for all; who will be sorry when he comes to cruelty and wrong, and glad when he can shake hands with happiness and content, who will not pay the pride of the poor the bad compliment of detracting from the amount of comfort which the industry of many have gained, nor flatter the repose of the rich by omitting the detail of a single oppression that ought to go to the gates of conscience with its reproachful ring: the motto of the writer will be the truth—the golden truth—for all, and for all alike. The matter, it should be added, however, will assume all the vivid interest which Fiction itself is obliged to borrow from Nature—derivable from graphic painting of the social, the domestic, the descriptive, and the picturesque—from the illustration of anecdote, and the frequent introduction of scenes and episodes of humble life, in which may be said to consist the "*Romance of Industry*;" and the public may expect in the "pictured poetry," as rendered enduring by the painter, the most striking beauties and fidelities of art.

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The commencement of the series of papers will be duly announced.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 145.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ENGLISHMEN seek from the institution of Parliament those changes in their laws, and ameliorations in their condition, which other nations look for, but do not find, in the violences of revolutions, revolts, and insurrections. With us everything may be considered in a state of gradual transition from what is bad to something that shall be at least endurable, from what is good to something better still, for it is not our peculiar foible as a people to be satisfied with things as they are. In France, political changes are convulsions. A charter is gained, or a dynasty expelled, by force of arms; a "gunpowder" spirit enters largely into what ought to be pacific discussions; war always stands in the back ground as the *ultima ratio*, which may be called on to decide all controversy, and the musket is too often considered the speediest and most effectual reformer. This spirit, tending always to violence, is kept down by violent means: hence the laws that in France prohibit political meetings, fetter the press, and cripple the trial by jury, while an enormous standing army flings the shadow of arbitrary power over all. Still more evident is the old Gallic love of war in the discussions that spring out of the relations between France and other countries. Causes of quarrel will arise unavoidably, but they need not be always made the most of. A slight perusal of the French debates on the Address will show how deeply they are tinged with old hatreds, and the memory of former triumphs. The pride of the victors of Jena and Austerlitz is there, as well as the darker reminiscences of Trafalgar and Waterloo. To renew the triumphs and avenge the overthrows, is the ardent wish of thousands in France, and the feeling is more than indicated, it is even expressed, in the Chambers. The discussion with which our Session has commenced is remarkable for nothing more than the general and earnest desire, among men of all parties, for the continuance of peace. In both places the mind of the two nations is manifested and expressed.

As we regard our Parliament as the source and origin of all the new laws that are necessitated by change of circumstances, and alterations of old ones, made no less necessary by the lapse of time, the opening of the Session is always regarded with something of a lively hope. Evils will be at least discussed, information and opinion will be elicited; and though, at the close of the annual sitting, the summing up of work and labour done may exhibit a sad preponderance of words over action, of intentions over results, yet the future disappointment does not lessen present anticipations, and at the opening of Parliament there is heard on all sides the question, "What will be done?" Hope, that, like Charity, "trusteth much," gives a cheering answer; when Experience puts the other question, "What has been done?" Certainty furnishes a reply that is not so satisfactory.

Independently of these anticipations at the opening of Parliament of what the Session may produce, there is much in the ceremony itself that awakens attention. In proportion as the power and prerogatives of the Crown have been diminished, so have our Sovereigns assumed the more easy, every-day sort of life, that accords better with the position of the chief magistrate of a state, than the stiff and cumbrous magnificence which of old surrounded the person of royalty. But the privilege of calling together and dismissing the Legislature of the realm is still one of the distinct prerogatives of the Crown, and is generally exercised with a ceremony full of its former "state and ancientry." Royalty assumes its pomp, and the Ministers of the Crown are scarcely recognisable for the very staid and ordinary looking elderly gentlemen the greater number of them are, when seen in the robes that are the costumes of centuries ago, accompanying her Majesty as subordinates bound to render personal suit and service in the old feudal fashion, preceded by Heralds, and Pursuivants, and Equerries, and Gentlemen Ushers, and officers of hereditary dignity, with high-sounding titles and duties that are to the bulk of the world unknown. In such a scene we are

HER MAJESTY LEAVING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

caught up, as it were, from the midst of an age of buying and selling, and calculating, that looks to profit more than pomp—to money more than magnificence, and that is characterised by an almost too exclusive a regard to utility—an age in which power itself is content with its own reality, and cares comparatively little for the exterior display of it—from the midst of so plain and plodding a generation we are transported suddenly into the midst of one wholly different, in which rank was careful of its outward emblems, and did not shun, but courted the being seen of men; in which the garb of office was scarcely second to its functions, and power was not satisfied without its pageantry. Then all the "robes and furred gowns," the chains and wands of office, had a significance and value, now unknown. Every piece of splendour was undergone for the sake of its imposing effect on the multitude. All this has departed, and the power and benefit of government and law are not the less acknowledged, because they have adopted the costume of daily life. But to our forefathers this was incomprehensible. The prime minister of Henry the Eighth—the magnificent Wolsey—never went to attend his official duties without a numerous retinue of officers and dependants, as ushers, train-bearers, and mace-bearers in splendid liveries that denoted the great wealth of their master, as their numbers indicated his place and power. The prime minister of Victoria walks down to Westminster alone, in hat and coat of the most plebeian and unobtrusive plainness, with an umbrella under his arm, and looking as little like a successor of Wolsey—with more power than a Wolsey ever possessed—as can be conceived. Could the shade of the Cardinal encounter him, would not the proud statesman-priest look on the plain citizen figure with contempt? Yet as we, the contemptuous of the prime minister of England, recognise the possessor of her power, we walk on rather disposed to admire! Such is the difference between the life of the present and the past!

Thus the ceremony that attends the opening of Parliament by the Queen becomes, as a revival of old feudal magnificence and ancient pageantry, invested with a certain kind of curious interest; we see existing along with the power-loom and the railroad, a faint image of that regal supremacy which was so often so oppressively used, that the people have no reasons to regret its decay, and many to feel thankful that it cannot be revived. To that magnificence of the one and of the few, the welfare of the multitude was sacrificed, till they grew too strong to be coerced, too enlightened to be dazzled into a blind obedience, or the acknowledgment of "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." On the pomp of royalty men now look with a kind of antiquarian interest, or that curious admiration with which the geologist regards the fossil remains of those extinct races whose powers must have been almost too terrible to have made them either safe or agreeable contemporaries of man: we admire their strange structure, so different to aught our present experience offers to us; but it is with a secret gladness that they are extinct and perished, and can crush and trample no more.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The joyous season of the Carnival has now passed, and is replaced by one very different, which even in this heretofore calamitous month of observance. Pleasures have been kept up with alacrity to the last, and seemed to be the more furiously pursued that their time was short. To the higher classes, the rich and titled, the past season has presented an unremitting succession of pleasure; but the old observances and customs, the out-of door joviality and buffoonery that formerly rendered it one of merriment, even to the poorest, exist no longer. Here, as elsewhere, the spirit of ruin has departed. The only relic of the "good old times" that remains, is the procession of the *bœuf gras*, which was promenaded through the streets of the capital on Sunday and yesterday, both short of its splendours. Numerous spectators filled the *trottoirs*, or joined the cavalcade in their carriages. If you have never chanced to see this procession, a slight account of it may not be unentertaining to you. The bullock, gaily decked, is preceded, open the pageant, followed by two heralds and eight drummers, in the costume of Louis XIV., and after them a band of the 14th Light Infantry. Then proceed on horseback important personages, M. Bollagh, Manager, owner of the *bœuf gras*, and M. Cornet, the grazier. A motley assemblage on horseback, drawn up in two files, follow, amongst whom are Louis XIV with a noblesse of his Court; Henry IV., three Grenadiers of the Garde Royale of Mercocco, two Moorish Princes, Francis I., and his attendant; Henry III., and his attendant, the Provost of Paris: two Pages of France I., the Duke of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, besides numerous pages and gentlemen of the time of Louis XIV. and Charles VI. After them comes the enormous *Pere Gorcot* himself, richly caparisoned, his head ornamented by a large plume of feathers, surrounded by sacrificers, victors, torch-bearers, &c. He is followed by a golden-wheeled chariot, with crimson velvet drapery, drawn by four horses, covered with skins from head to foot, led by Time, bearing *comme de rigueur* his immense scythe. The chariot is occupied by Cupid, Jupiter with his thunderbolts, Apollo, Hercules, Mercury, and all the other deities of Olympus *en grand costume*. This whimsical medley of heterogeneous personages is certainly laughable, but does not make up for the *bon bons*, the *masques*, and the jollity of the ancient Carnival.

Amidst the parting splendours of the season, which, like the fabled colours of the dolphin, redoubled in brilliancy as they approached their term, the ball of the Lisle Circle and the Polish ball were the most remarkable. The ball of the Civil List was, as usual, attended by the *élite* of the faubourg St. Germain, amongst whom were many distinguished legitimists, the Duke de Levis, Marquis de la Rochejacquelin, M. Berryer, and Viscount Walsh. The peculiar character of the old aristocracy pervaded this brilliant assemblage; the union of richness and simplicity in the toilettes, and the courteous dignified bearing, recalled the days of the *ancien régime*. Polkas and mazurkas prolonged the dancing till four in the morning; 3000 persons were present. The Polish ball, given under the auspices of the Princess Czartoriska, at the hotel Lambert, presented a scene of great magnificence. The splendid apartments of the amiable princess, refulgent with light, were filled with ladies covered with diamonds, amongst whom the Marchioness of Aylesbury was, as usual, remarkable. A magnificent gallery had been constructed in the principal court yard, which was converted into an immense ball room, where the fountain in the midst, surrounded by flowers, paint tops, and lights, gave to the whole a fairy like aspect. The mazurkas, where all, executed with truly national grace and spirit, were admirable. The one which was danced by the Countess Naussouty, the Marchioness of Aylesbury, Mdlle. Villiers, and Madame de Mackau, and several other noble foreigners, excited general enthusiasm. The ball lasted until seven o'clock in the morning; 3500 persons were present, and the receipts are said to amount to fifty thousand francs.

The Arab chiefs have left Paris for Marseilles, delighted with their reception here. Unfortunately, all their countrymen do not partake in their cordial feelings, and it appears that Marshal Bugeaud has received formidable accounts of the hostile preparations of Abd-el-Kader, who has formed an army of 8,000 men, among whom 3,000 are, it appears, subjects of the Emperor of Morocco, in order to commence in the spring their struggle for independence. Algiers itself is becoming daily of more importance to the French, and more peopled with French subjects. *Modiste* now go over there to make their fortune, and every description of trade flourishes. As a sample of the increase of the Christian population there, I have only to tell you that the number of baptisms, which in 1830 was only one during the whole year, augmented in 1844 to 1,025; and the marriages, of which in 1830, there were none—in 1831, only 9—amounted in the past year to 270.

You have, ere this, had tidings of the elevation of M. de Salvandy to the post lately occupied by M. de Villemain, of Minister of Public Instruction. I have sincere pleasure in announcing to you the restoration of the latter to his wonted soundness of intellect, which was fully attested by an admirable letter he wrote to the Duc de Cazes the other day, expressing his gratitude for the generous intentions of Government towards his family, and, at the same time that he refuses to accept the provision destined for his children, declaring that his fortune, though large, was sufficient for their maintenance, besides, that he trusted to be yet enabled to be useful to them. The ex-Minister also hints that his resignation had been somewhat prematurely accepted by the Government. We hope that he may resume a house at Chaillot, where the perfect calm and quiet of the country will, it is hoped, confirm his recovery, having given up, in compliance with the earnest intreaties of his friends, his desire of resuming his seat at the Academy. It is said that M. de Salvandy will shortly be elevated to the French peerage.

Amongst the many traps laid by the Parisian shopkeepers for unwary customers, one of the most novel and successful is the following:—A *comme*, dressed in the last extreme of elegance, promenades with fashionable nonchalance the front of the shop. When a *grisette*, with longing eyes, stops to contemplate the merchandise she has it not in her means to purchase, the graceful shopkeeper advances, inviting her to enter, with the assurance that the sight will cost her nothing. Once allured into the shop, and bewildered by enticing temptations, she has not fortitude to resist the offer of the *commis*, who, in an undertone, begs her to accept the article she most admires. But, alas! for the treachery of man! before she has left the shop the insidious clerk calls out to the cashier the price of the article she has taken, and the poor *grisette* is obliged to pay the cost of her vanity.

FRANCE.

Nothing of political consequence has occurred in Paris during the week. The proceedings have been of little general interest. The principal matter of discussion for the Paris press, therefore, has been the dismissal of Count de St. Priest, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, at Copenhagen, and M. Drouin de Lhuis. From these incidents we may infer that the Government on the Address. The Opposition consider the di-missal of these gentlemen as an arbitrary act on the part of M. Guizot. In the case of M. de Lhuis the step is, however, justified by the *Débats* upon very reasonable grounds. That paper says:—"The dismissal of M. Drouin de Lhuis, because it was not only just, but necessary and indispensable. M. Drouin de Lhuis was director of the commercial division at the Foreign-office. The person filling that situation is initiated by his position into all plans and negotiations relating to treaties of commerce. His functions place him in daily communication with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he is the man to measure the intimate and confidential secretary of the Minister. The first condition required from a person filling such a situation, is a perfect accord, a strict conformity of views, and a cordial understanding with the Minister. Supppose, for example, that M. Guizot wished to negotiate a commercial treaty with England on the basis of a cordial understanding, M. Drouin de Lhuis, an open or secret partisan of M. Prottorcate," M. Billault, would give full vent to his mistrust of the foreigner, and to his prejudice against the English alliance. Parliamentary liberty and the independence of a deputy are fine terms, but the good direction of affairs and the necessities of the Government are still more important considerations."

The *Revue de Paris* announces that letters from M. Bruat had been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Governor of the Marquesas mentions his having adopted measures calculated to effect, without any unpleasant complication, the transition from the *régime* of "absolute possession" to that of the "protectorate." "We have not heard," says that paper, "if M Bruat mentions having completely succeeded in the accomplishment of his moderate and pacific intentions; but we apprehend that such has not been the case, for a report prevails that fresh scenes of revolt and collision occurred at Tahiti after the receipt of the despatches enjoining the immediate restoration of Queen Pomare."

The *Moniteur* contains an ordonnance appointing Baron de Belling Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Bavaria, in the room of Count de St. Priest; and another appointing M de Lambert Director of the Commercial Department, in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of M. Drouin de Lhuis.

SPAIN

Our letters from Madrid, of the 29th ult., state that General Prim was liberated, at Cadiz, on the 24th, and was shortly expected in the capital. The Baron de Meer was also on his way thither. General Serrano, who had been placed of late in a sort of exile, was said to have been ordered to the capital; and General Jose de la Concha, Captain-General of the Basque provinces, had been likewise sent for.

The two Queens and the Infanta were present on that day at a funeral service celebrated in the Convent of Atocha, and for the repose of the soul of Donna Carlotta, wife of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula.

There was a grand review of troops on the 28th, at which the Queen was present. Her Majesty made her appearance on horseback, dressed in a blue riding-habit and round hat, with the insignia of a captain-general of the army on the sleeves. General Narvaez rode on one side of her Majesty, and General Mazarredo on the other. The Marchioness of Castelar, Marquis of Malpica, and several other members of the household, followed immediately behind the Queen, on horseback. The Queen Mother and the Infanta Louisa came after, in an open carriage, with General Butron on one side, and General Rivera on the other; a large suite of officers followed, together with several other carriages, and two squadrons of Lancers. The Queen looked animated and cheerful, but her countenance does not indicate health. She passed down the whole line, and on her return to the Prado, got into the carriage, after which the troops marched by, giving three by word of command as they passed in succession before the Queen.

TAHITI.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, one of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, has just arrived in Liverpool, direct from Tahiti, which island he left on the 27th of August. Mr. Howe has given the following particulars of the present state of that and of the other islands of the Society Group:—

"The whole population of Tahiti, and the other islands claimed by the French, were in arms against them, and were in a state of mutiny of nothing beyond what they occupied in Tahiti itself. They could not move a mile from Papiti without being attacked by the natives, who were determined to resist to the last. The French force consisted of about 1000 men, and of the natives there were, either in Tahiti or the adjoining islands, from 4000 to 5000 determined men in arms, resolved to resist them to the last. A ready from 300 to 400 had been killed, and the French had not got one position taken by the natives, of whom about 100 had also lost their lives. Queen Pomare had refused to have anything to do with the French. She had joined them, or rejoined them, from the Island of Raiatea, 1000 miles off

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES — NO. V.

The Child's Mystery.

Why do you wear that rose
Amidst your flowing hair?
Is faded faster thrown
No care of glory first?
Its leaves that once were red,
Are yellow with decay
Oh, sister, it is dead
To throw that rose away!

I'll bring you flowers so new,
That when this morning's dawn
First used its pearls of dew,
These flowers were yet unborn!
I'll pluck the gem of Spring;
I'll rob the garden's pride —
But that your withers, thus—
Do cast it quite aside!

There, let me climb your seat,
And I can I'll take and crush
Its petals 'neath my feet
Oh, sister, why first not,
You let them still to stay,
Indeed I will not try
To tease that rose away

But when within our sight,
Beneath you sky of blue,
Spring comes back young and bright,
And therefore most like you!
When verdure's on the tree,
And beauty on the bower,
It may seem odd to me,
You love that poor dead flower!

R. B. S.

A LAZY FELLOW.

The laziest man in Newfoundland is John Jingles, who employs a nigger to sneeze for him, and pays the confidential gentleman a dollar a day

POPULAR FEELING IN AMERICA.

The popular sentiment of "Git out the way, old Dan Tucker," is contrary to every requirement of hospitality; to every social and humane feeling, and to the spirit of the age in which we live.—*New York Paper.*

AN EXCUSABLE BLUNDER.

A clergyman, who had in the lottery of matrimony drawn a share that proved to him worse than a blank, was experiencing a severe scolding from his Xantippe, when he was called to visit a pair in the blessed state of "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of trouble," requiring a part of the burial service. The astonished bridegroom exclaimed, "Sir, sir, you mistake I came here to be married, not buried." "Well," replied the clergyman, "if you insist on it, I am obliged to marry you; but, believe me, my friend, you had better be buried."

THE NETHERLANDS.

The population of the Netherlands was, according to the official reports, on the 1st of January, 1844, as follows:—Provinces of—Northern Brabant, 394,486 inhabitants; Guelderland, 363,169; Southern Holland, 551,173; Northern Holland, 459,1 · · Zeland, 157,486; Utrecht, 151,178; Friesland, 2 0,673; Overyssel, 267,007 Groningen, 184,019, Drenthe, 78,854; Limbourg, 200,573 Total inhabitants, 9,088,172

THE POPULATION OF POLAND.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that the population of Poland was, in 1843, 4,700,734 souls, being an increase since 1839 of 643,822. The population, under the last census, is thus divided—4,175,598 Christians, 225 Mahometans, and 524,491 Jews. This last named class has increased 143,349 since 1839.

A HINT ABOUT COURTSHIP

A man, to be successful in his courtship should think only of his mistress and himself. Rochefoucauld observes, that lovers are never tired of each other's company, because they are always talking of themselves.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE AMERICAN LADY.

At one of the late "receptions" at the Chateau of the Tuileries an unusually large number of "American citizens" was presented. With his usual tact and affability the King managed to speak with and captivate every one of the party. A fat Kentuckian took a pinch of snuff from the box of the adroit Sovereign, exclaimed in the overflow of her feeling, "Law, King Philippe, how you do talk English!"

THE POACHERS' HUTS —A SONG OF THE GAME LAWS.

There are three silent cottages
Within a leafy nook;
Beyond them runs the wild high road,
Behind them frills the brook.
The trees that shade them round were once
Young saplings from yon park,
But they have grown to fold them in,
As if to keep them dark!

A sort of gloomy loneliness
Hangs round them like a shroud,
The hidden chimney sends not up
A single curling cloud.
Against the air there doth trail
No vapour white and thin,
To tell that Life is dressing food
Or nursing fire within!

There is no food, there is no fire,
To warm the inmates' frame
But human beings cannot live
By Fear, Hunger, and Despair!
And for the meat and for the coal,
Where roaring Nature cheers,
Goes out against the bolted doors
And nets hang on the walls!

The lurcher dog grows stealthy low
Upon the hearth-thresh,
The ..ning creatures does not howl—
Their ability must groan!
But they can out of anglish pack
Oh! what is lawless thought,
And tempting promptings still urge on,
The night-dark wood to plot!

The old men brood, as though dark thoughts
Did the accurst's current clog
The youngest has no boyish looks,
At net, and gun, and dog
Neither speaks, agree, give us food,"
Is still the children's prayer,
My babes, cease cry—there you and fly
The stamp hard and the hare

The guns are in young stalwart hands'
The nets on shoulders wide
The *murder dog* hath crouched away
From the fireless hearth side
Silent as funeral the desperate group
Have gone towards the wood!
God send them path, the darkness night,
Be not a track of blood!

The inmates of those pauper huts
Wait with a wild unrest
Pale looks, and anxious hearts that beat
Loud in the coarse flannel!
M··· ···· ·····
In ··· ····· ·····
While the wretched old men sit and think,
Also mother of others son

If ain't there is at one little door
A gentle tap—fie die
Of latch or lock! but a man and dog
Sank stealthily within!
The thief came towards the door! the dog
Is right behaved and wet;
And the young man's brow is very cold,
But still a cropping sweat

Ha! soft the coach guard's bugle winds
Along the dark high road—
"Ho, Tyrant, you have brought to night
A goodish weighty load!
Farmer, the young man grasps the coin,
And away the coach hurries.
To-morrow the same scene within
Will save fire, and meat, and bread!

Voices and footsteps pass without—
"Quick, quick! unbar the door!
And let us lay this dying man
Upon his own boards floor
There's been a black and bloody strife
Within the wood to-night,
So the keeper says there must be our life.
Till we start with the morning light"

The mother crouch her wounded boy
With a wailing wild and low,
Till death draws over his flaunt pale brow,
And his eyes have ceased to flow
Done without ever a word of God,
Ere the breath of the morning pale
Fann'e the fevered brain of his comrades twain
As they trod as chains be good!

A trial for murder is on to-day,
Done in a great Lord's wood,
Where the keeper of game at night was slain,
And dire gnas leaves red with his blood!
A fatal nail from his tramy shoe
Struck one of the poacher crew
And but now a verdict of "Guilty—death"
Is passed on the other two!

Without the cold unpitying soul
The shivering culprits, hear!
As lead and slow to the grave below
They speak the words of fear—
"We are not hanged for villanous theft,
Nor yet for the spilling of blood—
But because of the plump and plentiful game
That was on within the wood!"

Oh no! those crime men were wrong—
They were hung for a reckless sin,
Though pity may be in the starving fate
To cruise that lured them in
But Oh! mend the cold and cruel law,
That, when hunger goads despair,
Feels in strife a human life
For the sake of bird or hare!

EFFECTS OF TRAFALGAR ON PITT.

On the receipt of the news of the memorable battle of Trafalgar (some day in November, 1805), I happened to dine with Pitt. I shall never forget the eloquent manner in which he described his conflicting feelings, when roused in the night to read Collingwood's despatches. Pitt observed that he had been called up at various times in his life by eventful life, by the arrival of news of various hues; but that whether good or bad he could always lay his head on his pillow and sink into sound sleep again On this occasion, however, the great event announced by Lord Hood filled it so much to weep over, as well as to rejoice at, that he could not calm his thoughts, but got up, though it was three in the morning.—*Lord Fitzharris's Note-Book, 1805.*

INSCRIBED ON A LETTER DELIVERED AT NO. 198, STRAND.

Frai Mr. Postman, don't be cruel
To leave this, without doubt,
For the Editor of the "London News,"
You're sure to find him out.

PROPERTY IN RAILWAYS.

It has been calculated that the traffic of the last six months of 1844, on the 38 principal railways in Great Britain, amounts to three millions and a quarter or more exactly £3,254,450. This traffic has been carried on upon 1922 miles of railway, and 234 miles of branch lines, making in all 1756 miles. This revenue is £450,000 more than the corresponding half of last year, and amounts to the great event announced by Sir Robert Peel. The total sum available this half year for interest and dividends will be about £2,000,000, giving, for the value of all the important lines of the country, for a year's purchase, a sum of £80,000,000.

MILK AND BUTTER IN CHINA

During his late visit to Macao'sfort, Mr. Harry Pottinger stated that in China he had never been in the habit of seeing either milk or butter, but when the young Englishmen at Chusan were determined to have milk to their tea, they sent some of the Chinese to work, and for the first milk they got paid a dollar. The consequence was, that the Chinese set their wits to work, and began to keep cattle, and to produce both milk and butter; and now the ever service the Chinese was supplied with some of the finest milk and butter that existed in the world.

JUSTICE IN AMERICA.

The New York Journals record the case of a Judge who got into a squabble in a "ramseury" (a low public-house) at Brooklyn, opposite the city of New York, and in the *melee* received a black eye, with which graceful accompaniment he was seen next day sitting on the judicial bench, sentencing to fine and imprisonment wretches brought before him for drunkenness!

WELLINGTON'S AUTOGRAPH, WRITTEN ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

The stranger in passing through the M.S. room of the British Museum may have had his attention directed to an autograph suspended in a small unostentatious frame against the wall; and that autograph, if he be an English man, he will not readily forget. On horseback, on the field of Waterloo, in the midst of all the tumult and carnage of that terrible conflict, the steady hand of Wellington traced those characters, and his calm mind cast up the reckoning there inscribed, and disposed of the issue.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—In the BAIL COURT, on Tuesday, an indictment was tried, the Queen v. Pelham, which charged the defendant, Mrs Harriett Eleanor Pelham, with being an evil disposed person, and intending to injure Brent Spencer, her illegitimate son, by confining him in a dark room, and neglecting to provide him with necessary food, drink, &c. The facts of the case were given recently in our police report. The present prosecution was instituted by the parish officers of St. Luke's, Chelsea. The defendant resided in Pimlico street, Chelsea, and was between fifty and sixty years of age, and had two children, her conduct towards the eldest of whom formed the ground of the present inquiry His name was Brent Spencer, and he was not the legitimate son of the defendant, by the late General Sir Brent Spencer Brent Spencer was between thirty and forty years of age In the course of last year some noises were heard in the defendant's house, which attracted the attention of her neighbours, who proceeded to the magistrate at Queen square Police-office, and having stated all they knew on the subject, solicited the interference of the police, which was allowed. Some policemen went to the defendant's house, and there they found Brent Spencer in a state of the utmost filth; his beard had been growing for years, he was covered with vermin, and had only a dirty shirt on The jury returned a verdict of Guilty on those counts only of the indictment which charged the defendant with having neglected to provide for the proper comfort, &c., of the lunatic

MORE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—In the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, on Tuesday, an information was tried at the instance of the Customs' Department, arising out of an alleged fraud in the importation of silk goods. The Solicitor General, with Mr. Jervis and Mr. Wilde, appeared for the Crown; and Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Humfrey appeared for the defendant. The case on behalf of the Crown was, that in March, 1842, the firm of Foster and Foster, in which the present defendant was a partner, entered on an extensive business as silk importers, in Wood-street, Cheapside, had consigned to them by the steamer Harlequin, from Boulogne, three cases marked F F, and numbered respectively 56, 56, and 57. The goods were landed upon what is called a sight entry, under the superintendence of a person named Noble, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Porter and Foster, who it was stated had since left England. The goods contained in the three cases were in due time inspected, the value declared, and the duty estimated according to the value entered in the Custom-house books. The landing waiter at the Custom house in this transaction was a person named Arthur Bernla, and it was suggested that by his instrumentality fictitious entries of the quantity and value of the articles contained in the three cases landed from the Harlequin, were made in the blue book and other entries in the Custom house, so that the duty was estimated on a much smaller quantity of goods than had been really imported, and the revenue had been defrauded to a large amount. To illustrate the nature of the alleged fraud, as well as its extent, it was stated that the size of the case of goods numbered 57 was in cubical measure 26 feet 5 inches. Making a full allowance for wrappers, the thickness of the case, &c., there was 24 cubical feet to be filled with goods. The goods alleged by the importers to be in this case, and on which they actually paid duty, consisted only of five dozen of gloves, six mitts, twenty-two scarfs, three dozen cuffs, and five dozen cuffs. These goods packed ever so loosely could not occupy more than five feet, so that there were thirteen feet of this case unaccounted for. If it was packed in the usual manner it would contain 6cwts. of satin goods, on which the duty payable to Government would have been £334. Even if it contained plain silk, the duty would have been £240. The cases, however, were entered as containing so small a quantity of goods, and of so little value, that the total amount of duty payable to the Crown was only £157. This sum was paid by Mr. Noble, the clerk of Porter and Foster, who took away the goods, and after their departure from the Custom-house they could not be traced. To show that the defendant and his partner were cognizant of the transaction conducted by their clerk, it was proved that two £50 notes, received from the bank of Roberts and Co., on payment of a cheque drawn by Porter and Foster, had been paid at the Custom-house by Noble, on account of the duty for these particular cases. The case lasted the whole of Tuesday, and on Wednesday, after hearing Sir T. Wilde for the defendant, the Solicitor-General addressed the jury for the Crown. The Chief Baron having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the Crown for the single value of the goods, £1,000.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD BY MESSRS. SMITH, THE DISTILLERS.—The same Court was occupied on Thursday with the trial at bar of the case of the Attorney-General against the firm of Smith and Co., distillers, Vauxhall road, for the recovery of £300,000 penalties. The Solicitor General opened the case at length, but it is needless to repeat his statement, as we have already given the particulars of the alleged fraud upon the Excise. The cause was expected to last three days, but it came to a sudden close on Friday. At the sitting of the Court, the Solicitor General stated, that in consequence of an informality in the writ, he could proceed no further in the case. It had arisen through the error of a clerk in the Remembrancer's Office, which he had fallen into through its being the first case of the kind that had come under the new Act. He was his opinion that the Court throughout had been sitting without proper authority, but under all the circumstances the cause would be at present withdrawn.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING, AT UXBRIDGE.—On Thursday *Thos Francis Dickman*, aged 19, was indicted for administering a quantity of oxalic acid to his wife, on the 15th of January, at Uxbridge, with intent to murder her. The prisoner was only married a few weeks before her marriage had a child, of which, however, the prisoner was aware. It was ascertained that morning, after he left home, his wife and her sister noticed that the coffee had a peculiar appearance, and that it was sour. She drank one cup and soon after became very ill, but after taking an emetic felt better. The sugar and coffee were taken to a chemist's, who detected oxalic acid in the sugar, but, as he stated in evidence that there was only one part of it to twenty of sugar, and that though it might cause pain, so small a quantity would not prove fatal to an adult, on the suggestion of the Learned Judge, which stated that there was no evidence to prove that he mixed the oxalic acid, or that he put it in the sugar, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." He was also indicted for administering oxalic acid to John Frannis Dickman, his child, but there was no evidence offered in support of the charge, and the jury a second time acquitted him.

POLICE.

A BARONET'S DAUGHTER CHARGED WITH A ROBBERY AT A SHOP.

At QUEEN SQUARE, on Saturday last, *Miss Elizabeth Osborn*, a handsomely-attired female, of about thirty-five years of age, who gave her address Earl's-court, Brompton, and represented herself to be the daughter of Sir John Osborn, was charged with stealing a pot of potted meat from the shop of Mr. Edward Allum, oilman and Italian warehouseman, of Brompton.

J. Russell, shopman to the prosecutor, stated that a little after three o'clock that afternoon, he was serving a person in his master's shop, when he was attracted by the hurried manner in which the prisoner, who was being waited upon by another person, spoke. She had been there before as a customer, and he had observed the same peculiarity of manner about her immediately after this he saw her take up one of the pots of meat from a little stand on the counter, and then it appeared to him that she put it under her shawl, but seeing her moving the pots about with her hand immediately after, he thought that she might have returned it. A boy who was then in the shop, being served, informed him that he had seen the prisoner take the pot, and witness, on examination of the pots, missed one from the number. He then spoke to Mr. Allum, and the prisoner, having asked for a small piece of soap she had bought, left the shop. Witness followed her, and, after she had proceeded about thirty yards, asked her if she had paid for that pot of meat. At that moment she had a pot of meat in her hand, and said at first that she had purchased it at Archbutt's, and then at Gunter's. She then gave witness the pot she held in her hand, which was a pot of tongue, whilst that she had taken from prosecutor's shop was a pot of beef or of game. The pots in ther shop had been arranged in the course of the day, and there was no tongue in the row from which she had taken the pot. The pot given to him by prisoner was wrapped in different paper to that used at his master's shop, and he asked her whether she had any objection to accompany him either to Archbutt's or Gunter's, when she replied that she had not. At that moment a Mr. Fisher's porter coming out of the station, something about a lady who had been to their shop, and for whom he was looking. Witness and the prisoner then went towards Mr Gunter's, and, on arriving in Somme-street, at the very moment she was crossing a footway, prisoner dropped a pot on the grating; it broke, and some of it went through Witness picked up all that he could, and found that it was a pot of beef, and he marked on the outside, with also the maker's name, Gunter. He then asked her if she had any more of them, and if so, not to drop them. Prisoner then took one from under her arm, and said she had purchased it and intended potted meat for supper. She then said to him, "Will you go with me to the station?" and prisoner proceeded to the police-station, where witness ascertained that she had purchased one pot of meat there; but as she had the other he detained her Prisoner then said she would pay him for all which he had picked up," 179, Sloane-street." Prisoner said she bought the tracts, four of which were also found upon her, at that address, but she did not say much about the paper. In answer to the clerk's inquiries, witness said one pot was found upon her (the one produced by her, and above alluded to, it was either game or beef. Those potted goods were nearly all made by the same person. The pot prisoner purchased at Gunter's was tongue. The maker of Gunter's was the same who made for prosecutor.

Thomas Goamer, a lad about fifteen or sixteen years of age, said he lived with Mr Edward Faulkner, 9, Edward-street, Knightsbridge. Witness was at Mr Allum's at a little after three that afternoon having been sent to buy some Parmesan cheese, when he saw the prisoner take a pot of meat and place it under her shawl. She took it from a row on the counter. Witness told the young man, and when she was served with the soap she went out.

Thomas Rowland, 135 B, said that he took the prisoner at Gunter's door, in Motcombe-street. Prisoner said she would pay for the pots, and then there would be nothing more for witness to do with it. She started with witness to the station, when she offered him half a sovereign to let her go. Witness replied that he could not, if she gave him £1000 Prisoner then said that if he would let her go she would give him her address, and he could call, and she would give him much more than she had said. She tore up some blank paper as she went along. She was searched at the station by a female, and nearly half a ream of note paper, half a pound of rice, a parcel of grass, half a pound of soap, and a purse with half a sovereign and four shillings were found upon her, besides some religious tracts. The constable observed that the lady said she had bought and paid for the things found in her possession, and did not steal them

Miss Osborn handed a note to the magistrate, observing, "You will be kind enough to look at the address on this note which I received this morning from a friend. I merely produce it to show that I am the person I represented myself to be." The lady then stated that when she came out of the prosecutor's shop, into which she went, as she had been in the habit of doing, to make a trifling purchase, the shopman followed her and asked her if she had got a pot of tongue, and not, as he had stated in his evidence, a pot of meat. She replied she had bought it at Gunter's, which was the fact. She had been in the habit of making purchases at Archbutt's, Gunter's, and other places in the neighbourhood, and had bought some of the things found upon her at these places; the rice and half the soap from home on the very day, as she was about to take them somewhere As regarded dropping the pot, she assured the magistrate it was entirely the effect of accident; and, with reference to making an offer to the shopman to pay for the pots, it was, of course, a most disagreeable affair, which she was much annoyed at. She was entirely innocent, there was nothing proved against her, as the shopman evidently did not know his own pots, they being all alike. The lady, after a slight pause, continued, and observed that she had brought the potted meats from her own house that day, and the paper she had purchased, she believed, at Murray's.

This, as also the former portion of her defence, was given in a very incoherent manner.

Mr. Burrell asked her if she had any witnesses to call.—The lady replied in the negative.

Mr. Burrell intimated that she must be remanded.—Prisoner exclaimed, "Remanded!"

Mr. Burrell repeated the observation.—Miss Osborn: I bought the things. The shopman can't prove anything against me.

Mr. Burrell. He does to a certain extent.—Prisoner. I am Miss Osborn; of course you will allow me to go home?

Mr. Burrell: I cannot; I really cannot —Prisoner I have had potted meat and other things at my own house for some time. My servants can prove it.

Mr. Burrell. Have you any one here who can prove where you bought them?—Prisoner I purchased them some time ago at some of the places I have mentioned. You will, of course, Mr. Burrell, permit me to return to my family. I am Sir John Osborn's daughter. Perhaps you will come and see him in the course of a few days.

Mr. Burrell: I cannot: I must do my duty.—Prisoner You must take me home. My father will come and take me away. He'll not allow this.

Mr. Burrell: You must be remanded on this charge.—Prisoner: If I am not to go home, Mr. Burrell, where am I to go?

Mr. Burrell. You must go to prison. I must do my duty. It is painful—most painful but I must do my duty.—Prisoner You must come home with me and see my father.

Mr. Burrel. repeated his last observation, and the lady was removed from the dock crying, and imploring the magistrate to release her.

She was remanded until the following Thursday.

The prisoner, who was much excited, was accommodated with pen and ink, and addressed a note to Lady Osborn and to a female friend, which she requested might be immediately conveyed

She was then removed to Tothill fields in the prison van.

On Monday a gentleman, who said he was an old friend of the family, came to the office, and inquired whether there was any opportunity of visiting the lady's condition Mr Bond, the magistrate, observed that he was not acquainted with the regulations of the prison.

The gentleman said that if magistrates or governors of prisons were to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of a respectable person, they would be immediately assailed on all sides, for making distinctions between the rich and the poor. After a slight pause, the gentleman left the office, but to a certain extent, such distinctions were improper. He deeply regretted the situation in which the lady was placed, it was a most painful one for her family. He was quite sure that she had been found with some goods, rice, and other things upon her —The clerk said that such was the fact

The gentleman said he had no doubt that she had purchased those things to give to some poor family. She was in the habit of visiting the poor, and relieving them.

Lady Osborn, who is, as may be conceived, in a very distressed state, was with her daughter for some hours, at the prison

Miss Osborn was again brought up on Thursday, but no additional fact was elicited. The witnesses who had before made depositions, repeated their evidence, and were cross-examined by Mr Clarkson on the part of the defendant. When this was done, Mr. Clarkson begged for a remand for a week or ten days, that he might be prepared to meet the case against his client, and produce the witnesses he had been retained to call.

Mr. Burrell said all the magistrate had to look to was the security as to the prisoner again appearing, and upon Sir John Osborn and the Hon. Edward Osborn presenting themselves, they were bail for the lady's re-appearance.

Her own recognizances of £500, and the recognizances of Sir John and Mr Byng in £250 were then accepted, and Miss Osborn was remanded until this day (Saturday) week.

SPRING HEELED JACK AGAIN.—At BRENTFORD Police office, on Wednesday, a person named Richard Brentford was charged with having frightened a number of women in the neighbourhood of Hanwell and Ealing, by personating "Spring heeled Jack." He was apprehended with a gown, shawl, and other articles of female dress, but as none of the parties frightened appeared, he was discharged with a reprimand.

ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—At HAMMERSMITH Police-office, *James Gillies*, a respectably dressed man, about 35 years of age, full six feet high, who was formerly a police constable of the A division of the Metropolitan police, and also a constable in Edinburgh, and the Glasgow constabulary, was brought up for final examination before Mr. T. Paynter, at Chelsea, on a charge of having stolen the sum of £185 in Bank Of England notes, the property of Mrs. Mary Lewis. The warrant upon which the prisoner was apprehended was issued at last week's sitting of Mr. Paynter, at the beginning of December last. This case has been already reported by us in its principal features. It will be recollected that the prisoner was paying his addresses to the prosecutrix, and had been intimate with the latter's family for her, on going with her to buy a business in the City, when he pretended to have lost them out of his pocket. He afterwards went to Inverness-shire, where he was apprehended. The notes were traced to him. He was committed for trial.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS, AND REGAL CEREMONY OF PRICKING THE SHERIFFS' ROLL.

The appointment of a sheriff is one which involves the good ordering of a county, and relatively that of the country at large. The election is, consequently regarded with feelings of intense interest by the public, and with anxious solicitude by the individual who is the object of popular choice in the various counties. We have, therefore, felt that the ceremonies connected with the elevation of a gentleman to the dignity of a "lord of the shire" would possess attractions for our readers, if, just before we proceed to describe the scenes shown in our engravings, it may assist in giving an intelligible view of the subject if we first describe the office itself.

The Sheriff or Shereef is an officer of almost patriarchal antiquity, and known by a corresponding name in most countries in Europe. Adelung observes, that the twelve judges appointed by Odin were called Greve. Both the Greve and the name have, with some variations, been retained in Germany. The Graf of the Germans is, for the most part, a title of dignity, answering to the Count of the French, and the Earl of this country; and, in some cases, it is also the title of a Prince, as the Landgraf or Markgraf. Among the Anglo Saxons, the Gerefa, or, as he was sometimes called, the Reeve, was an officer of justice inferior in rank to the Alderman He was a Ministerial officer, appointed to execute processes, keep the peace, and put the laws in execution. He witnessed contracts, brought offenders to justice, and delivered them to punishment; took bail of such as were to appear before the shiregemote, or county court, and presided at the hundred court or folcmote. The Shire Gerefa, Shire-Reeve, or Sherriff, was probably distinguished by the title of the King's Gerefa, because he more immediately executed the King's precepts, and sometimes sat in the place of the Alderman in the county Court. He appears, also, to have been distinguished by the title of the Heh-Gerefa, or High-Sheriff. The Gerefa who acted in the district was called the Tithing-Reeve; he who acted in the law courts was a Borough-Reeve; and he who acted in the town, the Tun-Gerefa. The leading duties of the officer, in this country and the United States of America, are the same as those performed by the Anglo-Saxon Gerefa, namely, of an executive, as distinguished from those of a judicial, kind.

Our account of the elective proceedings will be necessarily somewhat retrospective. On the morrow of St. Martin, 11th Nov., a Privy Council was held in the Court of Exchequer, to receive the report of the Judges of the persons eligible in the several counties to serve the office. On that occasion the chamber, which is the second and largest of the law courts in Westminster Hall, was crowded with country visitors, and in regard of the distinguished persons engaged in the transaction of business, presented an unusually gay appearance On the bench sat the great representative of every branch of the civil government, each one attired in his distinctive official costume. Commencing from the right hand, the eye first caught the spare figure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, robed in a gown of figured

silk, trimmed with gold; then came two or three members of the Privy Council in comparatively private dresses; and to these succeeded the Lord Chancellor, looking brim full of caution, and resolved, apparently, that the right man should serve; Lord Denman—sagacious, mild, but determined; Sir Nicholas Tindal, full of wise saws and modern instances; Baron Parke, literally as sharp as a needle; and Sir James Graham, with several of his official associates, each one seeming to be calm and collected in the greatness of his might. In front of this "bed of justice," sat the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Justices Cresswell, Rolfe, and Coleridge, Baron Gurney, Justice Patteson, Baron Alderson, and the Chief Baron; and on the left of the bench, separated from the rest by a partition, sat the recording angel of the assembly, styled the "Remembrancer." Before this dread array, the shadow of an excuse against "serving" seemed to be simply an absurd venture. Nevertheless, such things were attempted. Few of the persons selected, seemed disposed to have the greatness of office thrust upon them; but to the honour of those who were ultimately chosen, it must be acknowledged that a determination was at once expressed to uphold the dignity of the office with the accustomed attention to its duties, and with a liberal regard to its renowned hospitality. At this meeting, the Judges reported the names of *three* fit persons for the office of Sheriff in each county; and of these the first on the list was chosen, except in cases where good reasons for exemption were shown. Some of these were, as might be expected, sufficiently ridiculous—every one seemed to be suddenly possessed with a sense of some paralysing infirmity: young men pleaded they were too old, rich men too poor, strong men too weak, and the like. But these subterfuges were held to be merely points of routine—things of course; the right men were chosen; and then, such was the general satisfaction, that the very sick amongst them took up their beds of complaint, and walked. The list thus made was again considered at a meeting of her Majesty's Ministers held on the 29th January, at the house of Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, when the excuses of the parties nominated were again examined, and the names finally determined for the approval of her Majesty in Council. This important decision was pronounced on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, by her Majesty, in the presence of the principal members of the Cabinet. The mode followed by the Queen in making her decision, is the ancient and singular one, technically termed "pricking" for the right man. We have said that *three* "good men and true" are named for each county, one only being wanted; these names are recorded

HER MAJESTY PRICKING THE SHERIFFS' ROLL.

seriatim, on a long sheet of paper which is called the Sheriffs' Roll. On the back of this roll, black lines, coincident with the names on the written side, are ruled a line for a name, and in resolving the question, it is the custom of the Sovereign dealing with the matter in hand, in the manner of a lot, to prick with a pin, or other convenient sharp instrument, through any one of the three names placed against a county; and the gentleman whose name is thus pricked, is adjudged to discharge the onerous but most honourable duties of the Shrievalty.

1 This ceremony of pricking the list, is one of great antiquity, and at its original institution, did, unquestionably, give the nominee the chance of a Royal ballot; but now, in these responsible days, it is usual, we believe to relieve the Sovereign of all perad venture in her choice, by placing a pencil mark against the desirable name.

We subjoin the list:—

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—William Bartholomew Higgins, of Turrey, Esq.
Berkshire—John Bligh Monck, of Coley Park, Esq.
Buckinghamshire—Edmund Francis Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Esq.
Cambridgeshire—[illegible] Hunt, of Abbotts Ripton, Esq.
Cumberland—Timothy Fetherstone, of the Coldrey, Barrowmaid, Esq.
Cheshire—Sir William Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, Bt.
Derbyshire—Thomas Pares, of Hopwell, Esq.
Devonshire—Edward Simcoe Drewe, of the Grange, Esq.
Dorsetshire—Edward Balstod, of Corfehill, Esq.
Durham—John William Williamson, of Worksop, Esq.
Essex—George Round, of Colchester, Esq.
Gloucestershire—Edmund Hopkinson, of Ellsworth house, Esq.
Herefordshire—James King King, of Stratton park, Esq.
Hertfordshire—Henry Meux, of Theobalds park, Bart.
Kent—Sir Moses Montefiore, of East Cliff, Lawrence Thanet, Knt.
Leicestershire—William Corbet Smith, of Rotherwell, Esq.
Lincolnshire—Thomas Coltman, of Haggany Priory, Esq.
Monmouthshire—William Phillips, of Whitson house, Esq.
Norfolk—Theophilus Russell Buckworth, of Cockley Cley, Esq.
Northamptonshire—The Honourable Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle
Northumberland—Ralph Carr, of Hedgley, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—William Hodgson Barrow, of Southwell, Esq.
Oxfordshire—John Sotney North, of Wroxton Abbey, Esq.
Rutlandshire—Henry Bennet Pierrepoint, of Ryall, Esq.
Somersetshire—John Everton Cartleton, of Alpley Castle, Esq.
Somersetshire—James Lev Lee, of Dillington-house, Esq.
Staffordshire—Charles Smith Forster, of Hampstead-hall, Esq.
County of Southampton—Sir Richard Godin Simeon, of Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Bart.
Suffolk—Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, Esq.
Surrey—Richard Fuller, of the Rockery, Dorking, Esq.
Sussex—James Bart Dashwood, of Offington, Esq.
Warwickshire—James Roberts West, of Alscote, Esq.
Wiltshire—Wade Browne, of Monkton Farleigh, Esq.
Worcestershire—Thomas Simcox, Esq. of Astley-hall, Esq.
Yorkshire—Sir William Bryan Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart.

WALES

Anglesey—Robert Jones Hughes, of Plas Lwyngwril, Esq.
Brecknockshire—William Williams, of Aberpergwm, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—Postponed.
Carmarthenshire—David Jones, of Glanbrany park, Llandovery, Esq.
Cardiganshire—John Lloyd Davies, of Aberglyn, Esq.
Denbighshire—Captain Wynne, of Garthewin, near Cerrigydrudion, Esq.
Flintshire—Ralph Richardson, of Greenfield-hall, Esq.
Glamorganshire—Robert Nicholl, of Jellanic, Esq.
Merionethshire—Richard Mostyn Pryce of Rhyalas, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—James Watkin Williams, of Llanwern park, Esq.
Pembrokeshire—Abel Lewis Lewis, of Castlemalgwyne, Esq.
Radnorshire—James Davis, of Cefn, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCIL IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY:

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE DAY,

WITH

A STORY OF A VALENTINE.

Most—nay, we may as well jump in the whole year, and say *all* months—have their peculiar celebrations—their features—their idiosyncrasy—their days of episode and adventure in human life, and the world still dates many of its joys and sorrows from these milestones on the road of time—these guide-posts of our journey through thorns or flowers, *to*, *by*, and far, far *beyond*, the grave.

To some the months of the year are like a fair, fantastic row of beautiful country cottages, built amid fields of plenty, inhabited by happy inmates, and with sunshine gleaming upon every window, and leaving brightness on the threshold of every door of the twelve. Others take them as so many cells of a workhouse or a prison, where happiness cannot come. But the large majority make an April of the entire time, and blend smiles and tears, cloud and sunshine, in the changing rainbow that spans their year of life.

Still, we live on, and know every month by its characteristics; and the leading records and landmarks of our Old English Almanacks do not pass away any more than the signs of the Zodiac vanish from the heavens.

Far exemple. March is still the month of early storms, and will carry the tempest upon its wings, social as well as meteorological in spite of that amiable lady, Lady Day, whose only consolation to families is that in *that quarter* there is the less difficulty in *raising the wind*.

April, again, has provided society with a fancy for increasing the number of its fools—a measure which, periodically as it is carried, has always appeared to us to be totally unnecessary as the world is constituted.

Fools I vow,
Fools enow!

But to be an April-fool seems to be the *acmé* of that kind of distinction.

And society still has its puerile whim,
To ride on a rainbow, and shde down it=rin!

May dawns upon us with a better pleasantry and begins to bring us flowers. In old times too it made our villagers happy—there were rural queens crowned, and we beat Lord Dudley Stuart hollow in our sympathy for the Poles—the English Poles—the Maypoles! Now in order that life may never be without its contrasts, we have dedicated that month of brightness to the sweeps, and its visions of beauty are peopled with dancing shovels and Jacks in the Green!

June is a sort of month of glory for us every way. The victories of Howe and Wellington blend with its warm and kindling breath. June is a great star in England's memory.

July is more for France—there the Gallic cock crows for three days over its Revolution, and a nation dates its liberty from the burning skies, and the red blood that ran in the streets of Paris! The grapes ripen fast too then—and the juice gets hot and rich, and has a tickling under its fruity skin to be squeezed by some embracing angel of a vintner, who will turn it into lafitte, chateau margaux, and champagne. On second thoughts then, July is as good for England as for France—*for, queues of Heckina!* how should we ever get on without our wine? Any adventure must be pleasant that dates itself from the turning of the first dozen of claret into a boticguard of marines, and on parade *under the table!*

August—the berry-brown month and the beginning of harvest! The wheat ripened! Ha! and this is a great month for horses, and from it they date their corn.

September! Well, mankind put on their sporting jackets, and boys that have grown out of stripling-ship look to fire their first shot in life. The birds that went up in spring now come down—the *grand* of existence is more murdered than played—and even in the cities men walk with partridge canes!

October—ale, all ale!

November—fog, all fog—and Guys in every guise!

December—Christmas Day.

January—New Year's Day and Twelfth Night! These two months, the kings of the old and new these are the very fathers of the families, the gods of the domestic Olympus, which is not exactly situated on high, like Jupiter's—but in the parlour and around the hearth.—It never mounts beyond the drawing-room, and doesn't scruple to descend to the kitchen fire.

For all this we believe that there are more *data* of human happiness and adventure to be gathered out of February than any other month, for

FEBRUARY IS THE MONTH OF VALENTINES!

The birds are spared by juvenile humanity—the cry of the rustic is 'no longer "What a many nestes!" and the love-doves are allowed to pair. Now is there beautiful marriage in the temple of Nature—and by the bright birth of spring the children of that wedding will be the heavenly spirits of the groves and skies! Whatever happiness the year brings us, the young birds harbinger in with song. The lark sings it at the gate of heaven—ay! and at the listening human heart that hears it from the earth. Nature may be said to revel then in the inexpressible joyousness of her own happy voice. There is much in the influence of birds upon the elevation or depression of the spirits of men; but more, far more, upon those of woman. Beranger cheers a friend going into exile with the promise of return, and he catches a simile, and a sweet one, even from the tuneless swallow that makes us dull when it leaves our homesteads, and glads us when it comes again.

The birds that winter puts to flight
Will all return in spring!

Continual imagery of the most lovely nature sparkles in the verses of our sweetest domestic poets, like gold upon the wings of the humming-bird; and even the departure of a fair and heavenly human spirit has made its flight towards the angels with the lark! Harvey thus paints the spring-death of a grief-struck maiden.

The lark is up, and in his flight upon his morning way,
But she shall be before him yet amid the purer day;
And half-way up at Heaven's gate from earth men heard him sing,
But ther pass'd him in his flight, and with a lighter wing!

Coleridge has most honoured the nightingale; but still have birds and love been ever associated in the gentler thoughts of our kind. Even but a moment past we had stolen of our muse a

BIRD SONG.

The bird that I cherished
Has dropt on its wing,
And the spirit has perished
That warmed it to sing;
And the light merry warble
That woe would assuage,
Has fled with that spirit
Away from its cage.
Hope, bird of my bosom,
That solaced my care,
In my heart of affection
Sang merrily there;
It is hushed—Hope is dying
Joy liveth not long;
Now my sad heart is sighing
For bird and for song!

And so—from this involuntary and natural association of imagery in the human mind the metaphysical analogy which bore its link of beauty from the lovers of birds to the affections of our common family, the types of innocence and happiness which they shadowed forth to our purer thoughts and fancies—from these sprung *Valentines*. The young and fair, the brave and beautiful, were to date *their* loves from the loves of the feathered choristers, and the happiness of thousands of human beings was to begin with its memory from the wooing of a bird.

Valentines have lost much of their influence. They neither do the serious nor the merry mischief which they used. They once had a twofold character—half dangerous, half playful—now they winged the arrows of Cupid, now they revelled in the frolics of Puck. There was a sort of fantastic euphuism in some Valentines; they would smack of the grotesqueness of Elizabethan dandyism, and partake of the sly respect and prim mannerism of an ancient gallantry. But these were the Valentines of neutrality, which neither meant passion nor malice; they were the compliments which a young man would pay to girls of his acquaintance for whom he cared nothing.

The real strength of the Old English Valentine lay, as we said before, in two descriptions. One was the larking Valentine, which entered into the humour of the common and middle classes. Mistress Page and Mistress Ford would have sent such an one to Falstaff. The Merry Wives! the saucy chuckling Falstaff! Fun and mischief were its elements. Look! Gil Blas has copied one, instead of a sermon, for the Archbishop of Granada to preach on the next high-day: and Dulcea has sent one by Sancho Panza—a yard measure in a windmill—to Don Quixote! But to come to more modern times, and to stick to our own country, where, with all deference to Le Sage and Cervantes, we still feel most at home; to plunge, we say, into our English present, and—if this last thought be not official sacrilege—to imagine Sir James Graham opening Valentines in St. Martin's le Grand. What a source of agitation have we here!

A Comic Valentine for Sir James himself. Ode to a basin of workhouse broth, with fancy portrait of a French sigh, and the motto of "*Soup here!*" verses on hear hunting, to Brougham, with the question of "Why shouldn't *one hare* hunt another?—Cobden's petition to Peel to forbid slidding, and crimp all the skates—device, a bundle of foreign corn, and Peel *bearing the sare!* Again, poetry to the lessee of Vauxhall Gardens, with two portraits, one of the confidential friend of Don Carlos, and another of Brougham's place at Cannes—title, "The New Vauxhall, and the Modern Ranelagh" Then, perhaps, a note and picture for Gibbs—a wall and a brook—the ledger on the wall, like Humpty Dumpty, getting a great fall into the brook, and the water running after it!—and so on.

But in the family of social life the Valentine Comic makes the sport—so as are the squibs and crackers in November, are the Valentines in February great guns for the toyshop! There you see them in every form of the amatory burlesque—in every phase of personality and caricature; and friends and acquaintances, and pretty men and ugly women, and people one has a spite against, and people one has a joke against, get letters such as never came before

On St. Valentine's Day all the postmen get a pound of glaze made into soup, in the morning, to enable them to support the weight of the mischief they have to carry during the day. They form the real Metropolitan Delivery Company—those penny postmen—after all!

But we come now to the last description of Valentine, the real honest fervent creative of love, which often took this timid form of expression, this anonymous declaration of tenderness, which for the kingdom of *sweet-heartdom* it dared not have spoken out until it had made soundings and discovered by the effect of the Valentine how the deep and dwelling fondness was likely to be received. Often, too, would meek and modest maidens make playful confession in these sweet epistles, and in after hours the rustic swains of our villages, were sure to trace the truth in the hearts and eyes of the blushing writers. These Valentines were really the innocent love-links of the humbler classes, and while they would infuse anxiety, and thought, and affection, and curiosity, and sometimes disappointment into a thousand minds—they often carried balm to a wounded heart, blessings to a happy spirit, and woke the first blush of felicities that were to crown a life!

One little incident—a single feature of which has been beautifully described by our Artist in his illustration of this rambling paper, may serve to disclose a glimpse of the happiness that has been sometimes heralded in by a Valentine.

* * * * * *

There had been a storm in the Channel on the night of the 13th of February, and vessels were lying at anchor in the Downs on the morning following—their captains and crews surveying the contingencies of damage that might have befallen them from the storm, and how many of them could go on or must put back to refit or repair. Some had shattered masts and rent sails—"shivered timbers," and torn canvass, and not a few were swinging upon one cable, the other having been snapped in the gale. Several boats were putting off for the coast shore, either for pilotage, or the opportunity of sending word of their want to the nearest harbour, so that the fresh tackle might be ready when the ship got round; others on the *pretext* of business, but with reasons that had truly more to do with their affections than their ships. Out of one of these boats a handsome young sailor landed upon the sands and bounded over the nearest cliff, which hedescended on the other side, and making towards a copse of beautiful shrubbery, passed within it towards one of those lovely districts of scenery which fringe the coast of Kent—hidden only from the Channel's world of waters by the intervening woods and foliage screening the sea from sight, and giving an inland character to the rural landscape. Yet could the inmates of the pretty, straggling village, which the young sailor now saw beyond him, hear the far-sounding waters in the time of storm; and the voice of the wreck, and the booming signal of danger would make itself headed through the tempest in those peaceful homes.

The sailor threaded the copse, and was soon on the outskirts of the village—he crossed a stile—looked down a green meadow towards the garden gate of a rustic cottage beyond—saw a fair anxious girl fly from the window and bound along the flower-fringed path—and before he could reach the gate Blanche Woodham was in the arms of her lover. Poor girl, all her heart was with the being on whom she rested them, and her young and warm affections were fervently and honestly returned. But she was sad. Like the other girls of the village she had not been skipping about her cottage on the holly-tolly look out for a Valentine, nor had she ever opened one of the four or five which so innocent and beautiful a creature was certain to receive from the love-lavish admirers of the hamlet and its vicinity; but she had come forth to a heavy duty—the sadness of a "sweet sorrow"—the parting from her brave bel- -ed. Charley Russit went to meet her with his heart full—but made short w- -l- of his parting with Blanche. He pressed her warmly to his heart—covere- her sweet brow and tearful eyes with kisses—and, finding his own blinding his sight, put into her hands, as he clasped them over it, a small cased bible, saying—"I Keep it for my sake, Blanche, and God bless you."—Then plunging from her and rushing across the meadow—not daring to look behind him—he was soon upon the cliff, and in the boat, and on the billow, and again on board the white-winged vessel that was to fly with him to the other end of the earth!

* * * * * *

One year had elapsed since the departure of young sailor Russit, and the fourteenth of February had come round again. The morning rose through a half frosty dawn, clear, cold, and bitter, and with that placid calm in the icy atmosphere which so often succeeds a winter storm. There had been a tempest, and poor Blanche had passed a night of terror from the oppressive visions which the storm had scattered through her sleep.

The inmates of the cottage were all astir; they are up with the birds on St. Valentine's Day, those rustic villagers; work and health are their portion —no town hours for them.

But Blanche took a whim into her head—a fitful fancy—that wore, withal,

VALENTINE'S DAY.—DRAWN BY PHIZ.

a half-superstitious piety. She had never opened the pocket-bible given her by her lover, when they had parted that day year! It was a perfect bijou of a book; so handsomely bound—so carefully encased in its new morocco cover: she had held it as a relic not to be touched till they should be again together; it should be as good when he came home as when he went away—she had been, or tried to so—and the sacred treasure should be opened—her heart had whispered in its happiness—when they *went to church!* Besides, the large home-bible had a large full type, and she could read that more easily, and then no questions would be asked, and no idle curiosity teazing her about dear Charley's present.

But this morning, after the dreadful storm and a dreadful dream,—though her prayer had bulied her fear a little—she felt an irrepressible desire to read a chapter of consolation out of her lover's bible; so after she had arranged a few of her earliest homely duties, she stole back to her little chamber, unlocked her little drawer of treasures, took forth the precious volume, and drawing it from its case, opened the leaves, and found ..... A VALENTINE!

She uttered a cry of joy, and in her innocent confidence rushed down stairs to let all know that she had got a Valentine from Charles! Oh, it was a good omen.

Now behold the pretty Blanche in the village cottage. What a sensation has she not already roused in that humble dwelling. They are all around her, and even the dumb animals wonder what magic is in that letter. Look at the face of beaming affection of the man who helps to hold the letter, and helps to read it, too, as he half quizzes the young creature's interest and delight. Look at the young sister behind her, entering into her joy with a sort of shy wide-awakishness, as much as to say, "I know all about it—my turn next!" Look at the tinier girl in front, with the full stare of curiosity, only rivalled by the knowing little terrier, who cocks his ears and barks! The very magpie listens upon its perch; the very hound is attentive; as for the old Dame Woodham, she is betrayed out of her household vigilance, and lets the cat—sly puss!—get at the cream-dish, while she bends her gaze on Blanche. The gun in the corner is half inclined to go off with curiosity; and the clock looks as if it dare not disturb the Valentine by striking until it is read.

Well, and now it is read what is it? A bible was an odd case for so frivolous a thing as a Valentine! But this Valentine was not frivolous—though Blanche was a year after date in the getting of it.

It was a small note, with a rudely drawn landscape—a rough, spirited, sailor-like sketch of the village and the village church, and underneath it was written, in a hand frank and open as the heart of the writer:—

"DEAREST BLANCHE,

"THIS IS Valentine's Day that we part on. When next I come here over the sea, the first spot I seek will be this village—the next, if you will bless me, that church; and after we have come from it, wedded and happy, I hope the comfort and guide of our lives may be the scriptural wisdom that is in the holy book, in which, dearest Blanche, I now place

"MY VALENTINE."

Well, this was read, and before either the dogs or the gun, or even the little child, know what it was about, the clock struck for very joy, and with its last tingle a young sailor burst into the cottage, and caught Blanche in his arms.

A beautiful vessel had been half wrecked in the over-night's tempest, and now lay anchored in the downs—crew and cargo safe, but still a sad spectacle of havoc. With the first brush of daylight, however, after the storm was weathered, Charley Russit had pushed ashore, climbed the cliff, cleared the meadow, and in the cottage of Dame Woodham, now claimed

HIS VALENTINE!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

IMPERIAL OPINION.—In our country, many a man owes his tolerated reception to the previous fame of his sure, but the good people of St. Petersburgh, it appears, are not influenced by any such respect. A son of Tamburini has recently had the mortification of being hissed off the stage in the presence of his father.

MISS LOUISA BASSANO.—This young lady, a pupil of our Royal Academy, has made a most decided hit in the part of *Cenerentola*, at the theatre La Fenice, Venice. The Venetians form a very critical audience, but, nevertheless, our fair countrywoman came off with flying colours. She has a most beautiful contr'alto voice.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 9 – Quadragesima; First Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 10 – Queen Victoria married, 1840.
TUESDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1732.
WEDNESDAY 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
THURSDAY, 13 – Massacre of Glencoe, 1691.
FRIDAY 14 – St. Valentine
SATURDAY, 15.—The National Debt commenced, 1500.

High Water at London-bridge for the Week ending Feb 15.

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 24	4 43	3 1	3 19	3 36	3 54	4 12	4 31	4 50	5 10	5 30	5 51
6 52	7 16	7 39	8 7								

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*An Essex Subscriber.*"—*There are few commissions which are not obtained by purchase.*
"*A Disciple of Esculapius.*"—*The list would occupy too much room.*
"*A Reader and well wisher*"—*The property in question will not be forfeited*
"*Zuryantha*"—*The Law of Copyright applies equally to books and music.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Paddington*—*The ballad of "Merry Land my Home" can be obtained only in our journal.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Armagh, does not state his object.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Brighton.*—*A map of London in the fifteenth century is a curiosity.*
"*J H,*" *St. Paul's.*—*A work entitled "The Chemist" is published monthly. The best work on chemical manipulation is by Professor Faraday.*
"*F. S W.*," *Chatham*—*The executor will be entitled to the proportion of the annuity to the day of the widow's demise.*
"*L. M. H.*"—*A letter addressed to the Distressed Governess' Institution, London, will, doubtless, reach the proper quarter.*
"*W. L.,*" *Lynn, should address a note to the publisher of the work he mentions.*
"*Geraldine Castleford.*"—*The penny postage extends to Great Britain and Ireland.*
"*A Subscriber.*"—*The postage of our journal to Paris is one halfpenny.*
"*Impresario*" *should write to the manager of a London theatre*
"*Bristol Chanter*" *is informed by "C. C." R N , that the tenor of Exeter Cathedral is in the key of B natural, and weighs 97 cwt. that peal being by far the heaviest in the United Kingdom. In return, "C. C." begs "Bristol Chanter" to state the key of St. Mary Redcliff's tenor, Bristol, also its weight.*
"*A Fair Subscriber*" *may dismiss her doubt there is no advance in marriage fees during Lent.*
"*Trotty Veck*"—*The engraving of the Poltinger Banquet was from a drawing by a Manchester artist.*
"*Clericus H*" *should apply to a carver and gilder, or fancy stationer. The price of the View of London in 1616 is 1s. 6d.*
"*M. H ,*" *Kirkcaldy*—*right, should result in. 6d.*
"*S S*" *should appeal to the Commissioners of Income Tax in her district.*
"*R B H*" *is thanked.*
"*A Lawyer*" *should consult the work itself.*
"*W M*"—*We are not aware of either of the Landseers has painted a lion hunt.*
"*A Lord,*" *Kilkenny*—*We do not undertake to settle card disputes.*
"*Medens*" *should address a letter to Messrs. Blackwood, Edinburgh.*
"*W W.*" *Cliff Vicarage, is entitled to the Large Print.*
"*X Y Z*" *should see the newsletter in our present No.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Rye, should provide himself with the Treatise on Wood En graving, published in our journal.*
"*Local W J. H*"—*We have not room for the journal*
"*H. W.s*" *suggestion shall be attended to*
"*W W*" *The property would be divided only among the children born to wedlock.*
"*J H.*" *Edinburgh.*—*The subscriber should provide himself with an extra copy of the key*
"*W. H.*" *Margate*—*See the Key to our View of London in 1845.*
"*R C*"—*We do not understand the gist of our correspondent's letter.*
"*J K*" *should apply to a respectable solicitor.*
"*G H,*" *Northampton*— *Harding's System of Short hand.*"
"*W. U.*" *Stratford*—*The amount is so small, as not to be worth remittance*
"*R B C.*" *We are not aware of the address.*
"*Curiosa.*"—*See our present No*
"*J T*" *should apply to Mr. Doughty, Bridgewater.*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Bere Regis.*—*The impression will be exchanged.*
"*H. T Grantham*—*Kitchen window is liable to duty.*
"*R M'C*" *will, probably, favour us with a sketch.*
"*A. Z.*" *Maidstone, should apply to the Sun Assurance Office. The selling out will be unacceptable*
"*J. E.*," *Huddersfield.*—*The partner to whom the apprentice is bound must provide him with another situation.*
"*T S*" *Jersey*; "*Ere it Dhiner.*" *North Wales*; "*H. S.*" *Jersey, are thanked for their offers of sketches. In part of our impression, the lines beneath the Jersey and Guernsey views were transposed.*
"*Cloche*"—*Our correspondent's long letter does not change our opinion of the sad tragedy at New Zealand.*
Ineligible. Lines, by E. J. B.; Translation, by L. B.; Lines, by J. C.
PICTURES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.—*We have received a great number of communications on the above subject, which shall receive due attention.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Imagination and Fancy; or Selections from the English Poets. By Leigh Hunt – Lectures on Painting and Design. By B R. Haydon.—The French Instructor. By Mdlle. Tiesset.—Syrian Thoughts. By a Young Officer.—The Shipmaster's Guide Third Edition – Scale of Medicines for the Merchant Service. By Charles M'Arthur, M D.—Confessions of the Ideal. By T. Powell.—True at Last. A Tragedy.—Remarks on New Zealand. By Walter Brodie.— Tom Racquet By C. W. Manby.—The Poor Law Guardian and Parish Officer's Hand-book. By Philip Dauvers—Letters on Mesmerism By Harriet Martineau—Letter to the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy —An Examination of Sir Robert Peel's Currency Bill of 1844.—The Auction of Caps. By W. H. Paglar.—Money; or, the Moral Power of Exchange. By John Smith.—Tahiti, the English Protestant Missions in the South Seas, Translated from the French of Mark W.lks.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.—Punch, Vol. VII.—Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. V., Part 2.—The North British Review, No. IV.—Chambers's Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, 1 vol.—The Naval and Military sketch-book, Part I.—The Musical Bouquet, Part I —Murray's Home and Colonial Library, Nos. XVI. and XVII.—Knight's Shilling Volume, Nos XXXII. and XXXIII. –The Cabinet History of England , Vols. I. and II.—Fanny, the Little Milliner, No. III.

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.—Parser's London.—West of England Miscellany Wade's London Review—Polytechnic Review and Magazine.—Cruikshank's Table book. Jerrold's Shilling Magazine.—Charlton's Literary Register (No I).—The Illuminated Magazine.—The Church of England Magazine.—The Banker's Magazine.—New Sporting.—Parmer's.—Simmonds's Colonial.—The Student; or Young Man's Advocate -Fraser's Magazine.—Dublin University.—Ainsworth's Magazine.—The Mirror.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

THE Parliamentary Session was opened with the usual formalities on Tuesday last, rather more than the ordinary interest having been raised by the rumoured probability of the young Prince of Wales being present. This proved to be unfounded, but the scene was a pleasing one, nevertheless. The interior of the House of Peers was never more brilliant with female rank and beauty; on every side were waving plumes, that seem to have a sort of pride and loftiness in the midst of their graceful flexibility—and wreaths of flowers, that have more of the pretty and gentle—and bands and sparkling jewels—all speaking of rank and wealth, and lending splendour to loveliness. The Peers' benches were occupied by a whole host of fair invaders, who also filled every corner of every gallery; wherever the eye turned it fell on a mass of gay dresses and fine forms. As nearly every place was full an hour before the Queen arrived, the time was wiled away in animated conversation; and the murmur of soft voices rose on all sides, dissolving theorists, and the demerits too, perhaps, of the dress and deportment of the last comers, the volume of sound increasing perceptibly on the appearance of a more than usually splendid uniform, or costume that presented anything particularly remarkable. An Indian Prince or dignitary of some kind or other was thus honoured with the special notice of every body on account of his splendid tunic of silver tissue and satin scarf. So close were the Peers and Judges packed together in the centre of the House, that it was one solid mass of scarlet and white. The new Judge, Mr. Baron Platt, was distinguishable at once by the lustrous purity of his ermine. Not that there can be said to be a spot or stain on that of his learned brethren of the Judicial Bench; but there was a freshness and unworn appearance about his robes that marked him out as the last creation. The *corps diplomatique* abounded in orders, moustachios, and uniforms, as usual. The Duke of Wellington was in the body of the House for a few minutes before the arrival of the Queen, conversing with the Peers around him. His ducal robes do not improve his appearance; the full drapery takes off from his height, and he seems to stoop more under them than in his old familiar tweed wrapper, or plain blue frock. When he re-appeared, bearing the Sword of State before her Majesty, we thought his step was less firm and his walk more feeble than usual, but it might be the pressure of the crowd through which he had to move. Lyndhurst was there, looking as cheerful and active as ever, and wearing his Chancellor's robes more carelessly than he did his barrister's gown; he goes through all ceremonials with extreme nonchalance and a careless ease that is rather amusing. From the smiles that break forth, and the laughter not seldom heard ringing in his vicinity, we should imagine that his lordship's conversation is less dry and more amusing than a page of Sugden, on Powers, among which there is not a chapter on the power of making a joke, though it is one which Lord Lyndhurst is exceedingly fond, and capable too, of exercising. Brougham we did not see, and, therefore, presume he must have been absent, for his face is not one to escape notice even in a crowd. Campbell was there holding much talk with the Judges; peers of less note were scattered among the mass. But all questions of who is that? and where is he? were stayed at once on the entrance of her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, and discharged her royal duty with very graceful dignity.

THE opening debate on the Queen's Speech this session was more than usually animated and interesting. The topics introduced into it by allusion, opened a wide field; there were the visits of Foreign Monarchs, the improved state of trade, the Income Tax (which is to be continued), the Tahiti quarrel happily accommodated, Irish Education, the Bequests Bill, the health of towns, the increase in the Naval force; in all this there was enough for a month's debate, at least, did not custom confine the discussion to generalities, and reserve argument till each specific subject is introduced to be affirmed or negatived.

The most remarkable feature of the debate was the explanation given by Mr. Gladstone of the cause of his retirement from office. It was scarcely expected by the House, but the right hon. gentleman felt bound, as soon as possible, to set at rest all doubts and rumours on the subject. He rose early in the evening, and the fact of one who was last seen and heard from the Treasury Bench, speaking from the lower end of the House, at a distance from that envied locality, had about it something strange and novel. The members on both sides listened with marked attention, for Mr. Gladstone is respected for his talents and character by those who are opposed to his opinions. He explained the scruple of conscience that has produced his self-exile from office. It does not spring from any difference on commercial legislation, nor from any contemplated measure affecting the English or the Irish Church, but from a repugnance to support as a Minister an extension of the grant for the purpose of educating a Roman Catholic priesthood, about to be proposed by Sir R. Peel. He cannot reconcile a support of such a grant with the principles laid down in his work on the connexion of the Church with the State. We cannot ourselves see that this principle can be more violated by an increase of the grant than by the vote that has been passed annually for so many years, and to which Mr. Gladstone has been, as a Member of the Government, a consenting party. A principle opposed to it would be as much violated by giving one pound for such a purpose, as by bestowing thousands. Sir R Peel asserts, and truly, that the grant is a matter of contract in which Parliament is legally bound as one of the conditions of the Act of Union, the grant itself being a legacy from the Irish Parliament, by whom it was first bestowed; and that Parliament was exclusively Protestant, no Catholic being allowed to sit in it; how an increase in the amount of that sum could raise a question of principle we cannot clearly perceive; that it should do so in the mind of a statesman, who must provide for the exigencies of reality, is still more strange. But it is the peculiar bent of Mr. Gladstone's mind to refine on every question into subtlety, and to draw distinctions that, to every one but himself, are invisible. We have heard him do this on commercial questions, till he became obscure with that darkness, which Milton describes as springing from "excess of light." How much more likely this is to happen on a matter involving points of theology, is easy to conceive. As a sense of vision too keen would destroy much of the pleasure of life, by rendering natural objects painfully repulsive, so may the mind refine upon the complex questions presented to the political ruler, till the course of action necessary to avert an evil may become impossible. Men of this class of mind are given, like Hamlet, to "thinking too precisely of the event," and thus their—

> Native hue of resolution
> Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
> And enterprises of great pith and moment,
> In this respect their currents turn awry
> And lose the name of action.

But, in addition to this, Mr. Gladstone suffers under the greatest calamity that can befal a statesman – the misfortune of having written a book; the abiding quality of the *litera scripta* is proverbial; there it is, however the writer may change, even though from error to truth, constantly quotable against him, by those who have an object in reminding others of the discrepancy between his present acts and his past opinions. Several of our statesmen have suffered from this cause; a passage from one of the works of Lord J. Russell, referring to the Wesleyan Methodists, circulated at a critical juncture, was one of the principal causes of his damaging defeat in the election for South Devon. Sir J. Graham's "Corn and Currency" has been an exhaustless magazine in the hands of his opponents, to whom he himself furnished their most effective weapons of attack. True, he bears the pitiless peltings he receives with it with exemplary fortitude, answering only by a sarcastic smile to the frequent quotations from the unlucky work. But Mr. Gladstone has not the official stoicism of the Home Secretary, and does not wish to expose himself, for the sake of office, to the taunts that might possibly be thrown out against him for having, in his writings, been a champion of principles utterly opposed to Romanism, and by his official acts, a party to an increase of the means and efficacy of a College for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The retirement of Mr. Gladstone is a conscientious one; it is to be regretted, for the sake of the public service; but the motive that led to it can take nothing from the general estimation with which he is regarded.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF NASSAU.—A letter from Frankfort of the 9th ult. announces the death of the Duchess of Nassau, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael On the 27th her Imperial Highness was delivered of a female child, still born, and early the next morning the duchess expired under a severe attack of spasms at the heart. Her Imperial Highness was born on the 26th of May, 1808, and was consequently in her 19th year. On the 31st January, 1844, she married his Royal Highness the Reigning Duke of Nassau. The deceased duchess was a beautiful woman. She had a fair complexion, fine blue eyes, and was, altogether, a picture of youthful health and loveliness before her illness.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

The war of Party has commenced, and here we are once more in the heart of Parliamentary struggle. Go it, Government; go it, Opposition! Defend—deprecate—shout—cheer—laugh—chuckle! Keep your bear-garden alive! Well, but this is not a respectful way to speak of a Parliament: this Legislature of ours is no Yankee Congress—no house of uproar and spittoons; it is a gentlemanly national muster of the representatives of the people. So be it then, you shall have it your own way, rea er, and at once we put on for you the armour of decorum

Way there—way there, my masters, for those cream-coloured steeds! Check not the road of Royalty through that beautiful park. Feast your eyes if you will upon that grand pageantry, and your hearts upon the smiling face of your Queen; but press not too rudely around her as she goes with her own gentle air of native dignity to open another session of the Imperial Legislature of Great Britain! She is upon a lofty mission, O People and delay her not; but greet her with your well-wishes, your blessings, and your cheers! May it turn out, moreover, that she be travelling on the high road towards *your* happiness—that there may be justice and wisdom in the councils which she goes to begin.

It will happen that your rushing millions turn out to get a holiday gaping at the Royal progress to St. Stephen; the sight is a joyous one, and well equipped in bravery; and they like to know, besides, that the Sovereign takes personal interest in the councils of the nation. On the other hand, the grave politicians and the "country" busy themselves with the Speech. The Speech—the Speech—their kingdom for the Speech! And how it flies on broad wings of paper platitude—a thousand times faster than even its utterance, from point to point, city to city, and port to port. Business commences with it at once, and now it is adieu to the Queen, and begin with the Government.

We suppose we must find room in our ramblings for a

LAY OF THE SEEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
To-day
I'm able with a spirit gay
The country to congratulate
Upon its most improving state;
Commerce and trade are busy, and
Friend John Bull singing "Happy Land."

My Lords, the powers abroad that be,
Are full of amiability;
And source of pleasant feeling is it
When Kings return a Lady's visit;
So Russian Czar and French Philippe
Have proved to every their friendship deep.
Of such pure kindness I'm a lover,
And much rejoice that they came over!

Gentlemen of the Commons,
Here,
I've something for your private ear;
You can't but hear it with delight,
The Estimates are ready– quite!

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I joy
That Irish peace has less alloy:
That Bill Bequests and Land Commission
Foretel it an improved condition

The theme of Scotch and Irish barley!
Washing for people of all ranks,
And then the Income Tax! if true
That it brings so much revenue,
Perhaps you'll—while the humour's in you—
See it it *hadn't best continue!*

Should you on this deliberate more,
Still give at least the State galore
Of money to preclude uneasiness,
And carry on the nation's business!

And now, not having more commands,
I leave the matter in your hands,
Hoping you'll do your very best
To make my treasured people blest.

We need not follow out the stunning descriptions which the reporters in the House of Lords have given of the brilliant and imposing ceremony of the Opening of the Session by the Sovereign; it is enough to say, that on this occasion it was "lustred in deeper splendour" than ever; and for the incident of the delivery of the Royal Speech, we know how gracious, emphatic, and full of elocutionary power that has ever been—but for the nuisance, if you have it not reader in those slipshod verses, at all events they are its echo, and when you have satisfied your imagination with the magnificence by which the inaugural oration was surrounded, you can bethink yourself of its one pleasant intimation about the Income Tax, and set too to calculate what amount you have to pay!

Well, speech in fist, the politicianers got to work at once. And now the voting the Address business is over

In the Commons it was a dull affair enough. There was the Gladstone Explanation—how and why and after what lingering dalliance he left the Cabinet of Peel: then Peel himself feeling, if anything, in a deeper affliction than Mr. Gladstone.

> Yes, Gladstone was—alas! ochone!—
> Truly a very precious stone,
> A perfect jewel cleanly set
> Full in my shining cabinet
> Now gone while I'm lamenting, *for* he—
> Is *Gladstone* still? No! very sorry!

The Premier, too, was very affectionately eulogistic in the Charteris panegyric, whereat Duncombe thinks that the *Charter is*, perhaps, not so far off, after all. He also adds, that Mr. Cardwell's accession to the Treasury is of good omen for Ministers, inasmuch as a *Card well* placed and played is very nearly sure to win.

Lord John Russell was pretty violent, and here and there smart; and Palmerston, upon the Tahiti question, rated the English Ministry as soundly as ever did Monsieur Thiers—but for precisely a reverse reason! Wonderful are the disparities of politicians!

The Tory members seem to set Stephen's—with the exception of Bellew, who does not think it wise—and Wyse, who does not think it prudent—and Shell, who wants to throw open Trinity College! For all this, there is a good deal promised to the Emerald Isle; and even Conciliation Hall was not proverbially so called from its utterance to all kinds of conciliation—the concessions might be taken in good part. At all events, there is to be lots of education.

Peel is coming out with an early budget, which will be something to think about directly.—Wakley says in the name of the people that if Peel does not take off the taxes he had better take off himself. He is girding his loins, too, for a wrestle with Sir James Graham, about the medical, and Hume is sorry to have so often to ask the House *not to stultify itself*. Such is the humour of Hume.

In Spain Narvaez has quarrelled with the Queen Mother—and open rupture, violence, and the language of Billingsgate, have been bandied between the brutal Minister and the passionate Royalty of Madrid. There will be more blood-spilling there.—America is very busy after Oregon and Texas.—"Don't she wish she may get 'em."—Some chivalrous writer in the *Times*, has been immortalising the amiability of Otho, in Greece.

There have been some dreadful failures in our emigration system, and the agricultural protection people have had a great spread with a Buckingham and a Richmond in the field—not the Field of the Cloth of Gold—but the field of the cloth of damask on the dining tables of Freemasons' Hall. There was a numerous muster—and nothing was said by the orators particularly flattering to the Corn-law League. By the same token the League have never bestowed any very fulsome adulation upon agricultural protection.

The theatres have been sparkling somewhat—the Queen having honoured the Haymarket—the Strand having patronised Covent Garden—and the *Dandies* their appearance as the dancing husband killers of a ballet at Drury-lane. There has been some stir, also, in the gaols—particularly the inmates of the debtors' prisons have been greatly alarmed by the appearance of the *Comet of Arrest*, described *by Hind* as not having been described *before*.

Do read (not arrest, this time), there is very little going on. The Session, the Session, is the cry, and something good may yet be got out of it, if party will consent to merge its spirit a little in measures for the national benefit. Our neighbours in France, meanwhile, are setting no very vigorous legislatorial examples—and the Deputies are rather going towards dissolution than betraying symptoms of industrious vitality. Their onslaughts upon Ministers will pretty certainly end in suicide, which is an uncomfortable alternative, even for a Parliament.

By the way, it is on Valentine's day that the Premier comes out with his scheme of finance. As he has selected the period for the *billing* of the birds, we hope he may weigh his propositions *Coo*-ly, and, like them, exhibit the wisdom of a *Nest*-or.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM WINDSOR.—Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor. In the afternoon her Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Hon. Sidney Herbert was sworn in, and took his place at the Board. Mr Gladstone had an audience of the Queen on his resignation of office. On Tuesday, the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday, at which Sir George Clerk was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board. The Right Honourable Bart. was elected Chairman of the Board of Trade, in the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade. The Right Honourable Baronet also kissed hands on being appointed Master of the Mint. The Royal children, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, are at Brighton, and her Majesty and Prince Albert intended to join them there yesterday (Friday).

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Countess of Wemyss, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, left Frogmore House, this morning, in a close carriage and four for town. Her Royal Highness, after visiting her Majesty and the Prince Consort, will proceed to Clarence House. Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mechlenburg Strelitz, at Cambridge House, returned to Frogmore this afternoon. Sir George and Lady Cowper, and their beautiful family had the honour of dining with the Royal Duchess this evening. Her Royal Highness is not expected to visit Brighton during the sojourn of the Court at the Pavilion, where her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are expected to arrive to-morrow afternoon, leaving Buckingham Palace immediately after an early luncheon for the New Cross Station, and proceeding thence by a special train to Brighton.

ROYAL VISIT TO WARWICK CASTLE.—We believe we are correct in stating that it is the intention of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to honour the Earl and Countess of Warwick with a visit at Warwick Castle during the ensuing Easter recess.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S MARRIAGE.—The sixth anniversary of the marriage of her Majesty, on Monday next, will be celebrated by public dinners at Windsor, Egham, &c.; and a ball in honour of the event will take place at the latter town.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.—The answer to the latest inquiries was, that his lordship continued in the same weak state.

Sir Robert Peel entered his fifty eighth year on Wednesday.

DEATH OF LADY MARY BAGOT.—We regret to announce the demise of Lady Mary Bagot, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mornington, and widow of the late Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, the late Governor-General of Canada. The deceased lady was born 9th February, 1800, and married in July, 1826, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, second son of the late Lord Bagot, by whom her ladyship had ten children, seven of whom are living.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE.—Intelligence has been received from Paris of the death of the Dowager Countess of Aldborough, at her residence in that capital, at an advanced age. The deceased had for the last five years permanently resided at Paris.

DEATH OF MISS KNATCHBULL.—We regret to announce that Sir Edward Knatchbull's daughter, whose illness has of late prevented the right hon. baronet from attending to public business, died on Sunday last, at Mertham Hatch. She was in her 21st year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROPOSED CONDEMNATION OF TRACT XC.

OXFORD, Feb. 5.

At an adjourned meeting of the Hebdomadal Board, held yesterday, it was agreed by a majority of 16 to 8, that in the convocation to be holden on the 13th inst., at one o'clock, the following form of decree should be submitted to the house:—

"Whereas it is the declared purpose of this University to maintain and inculcate the true faith of the Gospel, and to this end it is enjoined in the statutes of the University, that every student shall be instructed and examined in the Thirty nine Articles, and shall subscribe to them on various occasions (H. Sec. 2. Tit. III. Sec. 2. Tit. IV. Sec II. § 3 § 4. Tit. IX. Sec. II. § 3. Sec. V. § 3. Tit. XVII. Sec. III. § 2); and whereas in the 90th Number of the Tracts of the Times, entitled 'Remarks on Certain Passages in the Thirty-nine Articles,' modes of interpretation were suggested, and have since been advocated in other publications purporting to be written by members of the University, by which subscription to the said Articles might be reconciled to the adoption of Roman Catholic errors

"It is hereby declared and decreed, that modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of the Thirty-nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors which they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the above mentioned statutes."

The Rev. Sydney Smith has been exceedingly unwell, but now his recovery is gradually progressing.

We regret to hear that the Bishop of Ely is seriously indisposed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CORONER FOR BERKSHIRE.—Mr. Rupert Clarke, of Reading, was, on Monday, elected Coroner for Berks, in the room of the late Mr. May.

MURDER AT LEEDS.—At an early hour on Sunday morning last, Elizabeth Nicholls, a woman about 40 years of age, died in consequence of injuries inflicted by her husband, with whom she lived in custody on the charge of having killed her. It seems that the deceased and her husband, who is a journeyman joiner, to whom age had been married for several years, and by whom she had one child but not living, were addicted to intemperate habits. On Saturday evening the husband, Joseph Nicholls, went home about half past eleven o'clock, and not finding his wife in the house, he went out to seek for her. Having found her in a public house the worse for liquor, he commenced abusing her. However, they went home together, but quarrelled on the road, and he kicked her several times, and said he would be the death of her. Nobody interfered between the parties, as it was not supposed that anything serious would occur; but about two o'clock in the morning some of the neighbours called a police officer into Nicholls's house, and the officer got there in time to see the poor woman was lying dead in the house, having, there is little doubt, died from injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, who was slightly in liquor at the time of the fatal occurrence.

FRIGHTFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—One of those terrific torrents of water which occasionally hurst in upon the workmen employed in the coal pits, visited those employed in the mines (Hayes Wood) of William Coxeter James, Esq., near Finsbury, Somersetshire, at an early hour on Tuesday morning. The workmen and boys, to the number of nearly 100, descended the pit at four o'clock in the afternoon: after engaging in their usual vocations for upwards of an hour, an alarm was given by those at the extremity of the pit (a distance of more than a mile from the mouth) that the water was rushing in. The greatest terror now seized every breast. The apparatus for raising the coal (the only means of escape which they possessed) would not hold more than 14, and those who succeeded in reaching the mouth of the pit had to run up in batches, as many as could possibly get into the box, others clinging to the sides and by the ropes. This was required to be done seven or eight times, and by the time the last portion were extricated from their perilous condition the water had reached to their waists. The persons could not be found on Tuesday, and from the position which they occupied in the pit at the time of the accident, being more than a mile from the mouth, no doubt is entertained but the cause who lodged the pit, that they have met with a watery grave.

ALLEGED MURDER AT HULL.—A cabinet-maker named Thomas Mattocks, about forty years of age, living in Dagger lane, Hull, was taken into custody on Wednesday, on suspicion of having murdered his wife, and then set fire to her remains. The poor woman was found by a policeman, about two a.m., in her husband's house, quite dead, with her clothes on fire, and her flesh roasted almost to a cinder. The prisoner made no attempt to extinguish the flames, and when the policeman was going for some water for that purpose, he attempted to make off, but was taken into custody. The prisoner was brought up before the borough magistrates, who remanded him for further examination. An inquest was held on the body, which has been adjourned.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH BURNING HER CHILD TO DEATH.—A most barbarous and revolting murder is supposed to have been committed at a village called Lammonby, in the vicinity of Penrith, Cumberland, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. A woman named Jane Crosby, whose husband keeps a small inn at Lammonby, has been lately very much addicted to drinking, and her husband frequently reproached her for her intemperance. They had two daughters about the ages of nine and ten years, and the younger of these children, who was the father's favourite, frequently informed him that her mother had ill-treated her during his absence. The mother consequently disliked the child, and it would appear that she determined to murder it. The particulars of the horrible crime as stated by the other child are these:—On Wednesday afternoon she ill-treated the child, and having first hidden the clothes in a closet in the house, made a large fire, and then took the girl by the legs, held her over the fire with her face downwards, and had her in that position until the poor child's flesh was literally all burnt off its face, and death terminated its sufferings. She then, it appears, took the child off the fire, and called in at a neighbour's house, and said that the child had been playing at hide and seek with her little sister, at its clothing having caught fire, it had been burnt to death during her absence at a farm-house about two miles from Lammonby. The story was very much doubted by the neighbours, and, on looking at the remains of the poor child, the shift it had on, when found, had only been partially burned about the neck and breast, but the back part was whole. As no pieces of the burned clothes had been found about the fireplace, or in the kitchen, their spacious became excited. The coroner was accordingly informed of the circumstances. On the inquest the circumstances were made known, and the house having been searched, the child's clothes were found wrapped together, concealed in a closet. On further inquiry, it was found that the accused had perpetrated the horrible crime in the presence of her other child, who was sitting in the kitchen at the time, and had been so frightened that she never mentioned it till questioned by the coroner and jury. The coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday next to give time to obtain some circumstantial evidence connected with the elucidation of the case, and in the mean time ordered the woman to be taken into custody.

IRELAND.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states that the Queen has at length determined upon visiting Ireland next summer; and that great political changes are in contemplation for Ireland."

The Earl of Lucan is to succeed the Marquis of Sligo as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Mayo.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting on Monday presented some matters worth notice. The attendance was by no means numerous. Mr. Neil Daunt having been called to the chair, Mr. O'Connell made a long speech. He said he had to bring before the association a subject of the deepest importance to the country. It was the report of the committee to whom the subject of the attendance of the Irish members in Parliament was referred for inquiry. He assured the meeting the report was unanimously adopted. It was in the form of resolutions, which were as follow:—That however desirable it may be that a discussion should take place in the House of Commons, with a view to expose the injustice of the proceedings connected with the late state trials, this association is so deeply impressed with a sense of the hopelessness of obtaining redress for the wrongs of Ireland from the Imperial Parliament that we cannot recommend that the Irish members should be called upon to attend such discussion. That the attendance of the Irish Repeal members in the Conciliation Hall would be most conducive to the great object of the association, the restoration of our domestic legislature." This report, he continued, would be submitted to the association for adoption by Mr O'Brien, a man to whom Ireland owed more than any other living. (This sentiment excited loud cheers, which were prolonged by the women in the Associates' gallery.) After some further compliments to Mr. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connell said, his first question was, "What good would they get for Ireland by going to England? (A Voice: 'Nothing!') Yes, we shall get exactly that. He was convinced of it. England was listening to Ireland. Scotland was listening to them to day. The civilised European world was listening to them; and what they were saying to-day would be heard with a shout of applause in the many republics of America. (Cheers.) What good, then, could England do anything for us? The question was, would England do anything for us? What chance was there that the present Government or Parliament would redress their grievances? Not the least. The English papers had said, 'O'Connell declares the English will do no good for Ireland;' and they added, 'Why does he not come and try?' I'll," exclaimed he, "go no more." (Great cheers.—The resolutions were agreed to —The rent for the week amounted to £387 3s. 7d.

ANOTHER BARBAROUS MURDER IN IRELAND.—There has been another ferocious murder in Ireland, the details of which are furnished in these terms by the *Leitrim Gazette*. "None (says that paper) have we had to record the circumstances of a deed of blood more horrifying than that which we are now about to place before our readers. A more desperate and cold blooded piece of butchery has not stained deeper the annals of crime in the county of Leitrim since the murder of the lamented Mr. West. The victim in the present instance was Mr. M'Leod, resident magistrate, a most esteemed and highly respected magistrate, who had been ordered from Enniskillen to Ballinamore, in consequence of the numerous outrages committed in the neigh bourhood of the latter place, and in the hope that his usual energy and firmness would aid considerably in the measures adopted for the suppression of crime. On Wednesday week Mr. M'Leod dined at the residence of Mr. Percy, of Garradice, near Ballinamore, where he remained until ten o'clock That night, when he ordered out the jaunting-car, for the purpose of returning to Ballinamore. He had reached the porter's lodge at the end of the avenue, when his servant got off the car for the purpose of opening the gate, and while in the act of doing so a shot was fired immediately behind him, and then followed a rustling in the shrubbery, at the side of the avenue, as that of some person retiring from the place. The gatekeeper, who had been in bed, then rushed out, and on coming to the car found the unfortunate gentleman sitting in a reclining position and quite insensible; he then accompanied the servant back to Mr. Percy's, and when arrived there it was ascertained that he was quite dead, a musket ball having entered his left side, passed through the heart and lodged in his back, so that death must have been instantaneous. Several persons have been arrested, but nothing has transpired to lead to a conviction. Mr. M'Leod lived for many years in the 57th Regiment, and for his signal services during the late war was noticed by the Government, and appointed an officer of police." A reward of £1,000 is offered by the Government for the discovery of the perpetrators of the murder. The following more immediate cause for this assassination has been given by another paper:—"Captain M'Leod attended the petty sessions at Ballinamore. Some tenants of Mr. Percy, of Garradise, near Ballinamore, a magistrate, were charged with ribbonism The other magistrates on the bench were disposed to allow the accused to give bail, but Captain M'Leod opposed this course, and bail was refused."

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL OCCURRENCE AT DONNYBROOK.—On Sunday last, the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood of Donnybrook observed that one of the houses on Flora-villa-row, a retired spot on the bank of the river Dadder, and within a short distance of the fair green of the village, had been burned down. The previous night a fire had broken out in the house of an English gentleman, named Orson, who had been for many years in the East India Company's service; the other inmates consisting of his wife, two child iren (aged respectively seven and nine years), and two domestics. On breaking open the hall door the house was found to have been reduced to a mere shell, the inside of which was half-filled with a heap of smoulder ing rubbish, the roof and floors having fallen in. A watch paper was found nailed to the back of the door, and uninjured by the fire, containing a state ment to the effect that the place would remain a monument of the cruelty of the guard. The above fiendish inscription was reported to the police of currence, and ascertained from him that Captain Orson was considerably in arrear for rent, and for some time past had been holding adverse possession of the premises, the usual legal process having been resorted to for the purpose of dislodging him. Workmen were employed to clear away the rubbish, and beneath it were discovered burned to cinders the remains of four persons, supposed to be those of Orson, his wife, and two children. Various rumours were current upon the subject. On the one hand it was said that the unfortunate occupant had committed the treble crime of arson murder, and suicide; while others believed that the occurrence was accidental. [We have since received an account of the inquest. The evidence did not at all confirm the supposition that Captain Orson had set the house on fire, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had ceased was burned to death by reason of his house having accidentally taken fire. It was not considered necessary to hold an inquest on the remains of the wife and children.]

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Monday morning the inquiry touching the death of Emma Whiter was resumed at the London Hospital, before Mr. Baker, the coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex.—Henry Surritch, a retired licensed victualler, deposed that on the 25th of January last he was at the bar of the Rising Sun public-house, at a quarter to one in the day. He saw James Tapping, with a pistol in his hand. Witness's notice was drawn to the pistol by the report of a percussion cap which Tapping snapped on the lock. The pistol resembled the one produced. Witness was at the Rising Sun between twelve and one o'clock on the Tuesday morning last. He saw Tapping walk hastily out of the tap-room and call for some brandy at the bar, which he drank, and then re-entered the tap-room. His sister came in immediately after and fainted on the floor. Witness could not say what was the cause of it. Tapping soon after left the house in company with several persons. Shortly after he had left witness went also, and proceeded towards his own house. On approaching the Salmon and Ball public-house he met Tapping in company with Richard Bunn. They appeared to be going towards the prisoner's (Tapping's) house. They did not make any observation to witness. They were coming from the Salmon and Ball.—A witness, named Thomas Capes, deposed to some quarrelling between the prisoner and the deceased on a former occasion.—William Whiter (brother of the deceased, keeps a beershop in Brick-lane. On Monday night last, at a quarter to ten, deceased came into his parlour, and Tapping shortly after went into the tap-room. They had no communication while in his house. At twelve o'clock they both walked out together, and took leave of with witness before leaving. William Cumming stated, that he was the house-surgeon of the London Hospital, and was called to see the deceased at five minutes before one on the morning of Tuesday last. She was then dead, and had apparently been so for about an hour The body was still warm. The witness handed in a written statement, from which it appeared that on examining the body he found no marks or bruises as if a struggle had taken place. There was a quantity of blood on her dress, and a back spot, four inches in diameter, on the left side of the neck, which appeared to have been burnt, and smelt strongly of gunpowder. There was a hole in the centre about the size of a small marble. He made a *post mortem* examination about 37 hours after the deceased was brought into the hospital. The result of that examination was that he found the wound in the neck commenced about an inch and a half under the left side of the jaw and took a direction upwards and backwards. There were two balls in the wound, one of which had shattered one of the vertebræ, and the second had lodged in the lower part of another. A large wound was made on the external carotid artery by the passage of the balls, and many small vessels were divided. Either the injury to the spine, or that to the carotid artery was sufficient to cause death in a few minutes The Coroner having summed up, the Jury deliberated for about a quarter of an hour and then returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against James Tapping." On Tuesday, James Tapping was finally examined before the magistrates at the Worship street police office, and, after a good deal of the evidence given at the coroner's inquest had been recapitulated and some little additional evidence given, he was fully committed for trial. In the course of the examination, a sister of his was present, and added to the excitement by going off into a violent hysterical fit. She gave her father an excellent character, said he had been the sole support of two orphan nieces, and that she did not know what the family would do now that it was bereaved of him.

THE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT SHOREDITCH.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Blue Last, Curtain road, Shoreditch, on the body of Joseph Barry and his wife, Mary Priscilla Barry, who were found dead in their beds on the previous morning, at their residence, 4, Luke street, St Leonard's, Shoreditch, as stated in our paper last week. The evidence given did not throw any light upon the motives for the commission of the double crime. Barry was believed to be in good circumstances, but he had been a good deal worried by a particular and difficult kind of work he had had to do. He had for some days complained of violent pains in his head. The surgeon examined stated his opinion to be the same as the policeman stated in his evidence, as to Mr. Barry having cut the throat of his wife while he was out of bed, and then gone into bed and laid down. The jury returned a verdict to the effect "That the deceased, Joseph Barry, cut his wife's throat, being in an unsound state of mind at the time, and afterwards committed suicide by cutting his own throat."

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER ON THE LEEDS RAILWAY.—A long inquiry into the cause of this explosion has taken place before the coroner. The evidence went to prove beyond a doubt that the explosion took place on account of undue pressure of steam. Mr. Barry, the engine-builder, stated that the appearance of the boiler showed that there was a sufficiency of water in it at the time of the explosion; for some of the tubes were injured. As the boiler had been worked for four years, at a pressure of 60lbs. to the square inch, that showed it was capable of bearing such a pressure. It was not at all improbable that the engineer, if he found that he was short of steam, might have screwed the valve tighter, so as to prevent the steam blowing off. If the valves had been free, the explosion could not have taken place. In the course of the inquiry it was suggested that as it was usual for the engineman to open the valves at night to let off the steam, he might have screwed them down too tight in the morning when he came to his labour. One of the jury said that this was the best explanation which he had heard of the cause of the accident. The jury ultimately returned the following verdict:—"That from the evidence brought before us we have reason to suppose that the ordinary valve had been screwed to facilitate the pressure of the steam, and that from some unknown cause the lock up valve was impeded in its working That it is the opinion of the jury that there was a flaw in the copper plate in the upper part of the fire-box, arising from the contraction and expansion of the metal in its ordinary working, which led, under accumulated pressure, to the catastrophe, by which Wm. Stones, George Mills, and Wm. Allcock met their deaths. From these circumstances the jury lay a deodand on the engine of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS." It is stated that the proceedings will be brought under the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA.

We have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 1st Jan., and from China to the 19th Nov., brought by the Overland Mail. Subjoined is a summary of the most interesting events since the last arrival. The campaign in the Southern Mahratta country is supposed to be nearly over—five forts, two of them of very great strength, have been captured since the 1st of December. Some 7000 troops continue quartered in the country. Colonel Ovans, who had been appointed to succeed Col Outram as political agent, and had been a captive in the hands of the enemy, returned to his friends in safety. Colonel Hickes, of the 2d Grenadiers, was killed by a cannon shot on November 29, while directing operations against the fort of Hunalla, afterwards taken and taken by storm on the 2nd December. The troubles of the Sawunt Warree country still continue, and nearly 3000 troops are employed in keeping the insurgents from devastating the country. No Scinde news of importance keeps quiet, and disease is decreasing, there are still nearly 3000 in hospital. Her Majesty's 78th has lost in all about 200 men, women, and children, within these three months, and there are scarcely six men in the regiment who have not been in hospital. Sir C. Napier says by last accounts at Larkhana, proposing to make a sweep across the country as far as Dadur, at the foot of the Bolan Pass, his chief object being to relieve Candahar from the town of Pooljaee. The place is believed already to have fallen into the hands of Nusser Khan of Kelat, who holds it till we arrive or give the order for its destruction.—The report of Col. Wessley's trial has been published, together with that officer's defence of his conduct. He has been sentenced to be cashiered from the service. The troubles of the Punjaub are for the present hushed. The intelligence of importance received during the past month from Affghanistan refers to a fearful pestilence said to be raging in Cabul. Throughout India generally peace prevails. The Governor General is strenuously promoting the cause of native education and general enlightenment, and working out plain common sense practical improvements in all directions.

CHINA.

We have news of the 19th November, from China. The new Governor seems to be getting himself very needlessly into trouble. Some of his recent ordinances have been remonstrated against, and seem in the last degree inexpedient. The news of the death of the Emperor is not confirmed. The Chinese people are generally tranquil, trade continuing dull. The season in Western India continues healthy and agreeable, though there are some fears of drought, the fall of the two past rainy seasons having been defective

The treaty of Commerce which was negociated between France and China, was signed on the 24th of October at Whampoa, on board the Archimedes.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(From the *London Gazette*, of last night.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 7.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of all way business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in South Wales and Herefordshire, viz.—The South Wales; the Monmouth and Hereford (Great Western); the Newport and Pontypool; the Gloucester and Dean Forest; have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the South Wales Railway; Monmouth and Hereford (Great Western); Newport and Pontypool; and against the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway; and the Board having further had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication to Shrewsbury, viz.—The Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham Railway; the Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton (Grand Junction); the Shrewsbury and Stafford; have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham; and against the Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton (Grand Junction); Shrewsbury and Stafford; and the Board having further had under consideration the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway scheme, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the said scheme.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY
D. O. BRIEN.

G. R. PORTER.
S. LAING.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR BRIGHTON.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and attended by the Court, left town for the Pavilion at Brighton, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The royal party travelled by the Brighton Railway, a special train having been ordered.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town yesterday morning for Bowood. The marriage of Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice and the Hon. James Kenneth Howard is definitively arranged to take place on Monday next.

STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—It is expected that the Hon. Sidney Herbert will be re-elected without opposition.

STAMFORD ELECTION.—The election for Stamford is to take place on Monday next. No new candidate is announced, and, we believe, Sir George Clerk will be re elected without opposition.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.—Yesterday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held in the Mechanics' Institution, Smithstreet, for the purpose of considering the best means of improving those parts of Westminster contiguous to the Palace, the Abbey, Houses of Parliament, &c. Captain ROSS, M.P., presided. It appears that the principal feature of the proposed improvements is the construction of a road leading from the Abbey to Pimlico, and forming a connection thereby with the Grosvenor-place, Belgrave square, &c. According to Mr R. WASON's plan the new road is proposed to commence in the Broad Sanctuary, next to the Abbey, but according to another at Tothill-street. A very long element discussion on the respective merits of both plans ensued. Resolutions were ultimately agreed to, recommending the improvement in the district, but requesting the Government to withhold preference to any plan submitted, until the merits of the whole be tested by a committee of the inhabitants of the parishes.

HEREFORD GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE CHASE, Thursday.—Handicap of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added. Mr. W. Jenkins' Lycurgus beat Mr. T. Oliver's Vanguard, and 12 others

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday, a sailing boat, the property of Mr Byfield, of Barking, was upset in a squall between Woolwich and the latter town. It had a cargo of fish, and the owner of them, as well as three sons of Mr. Byford, sank with the vessel and were drowned. A man named Leach, a waterman of London, who was on the fore part of the vessel, had the presence of mind to throw off his jacket, and kept swimming about for the space of 20 minutes, when he was rescued by a sailing-vessel. The name of the owner of the fish is at present unknown.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday Parliament was opened by her Majesty in State. Apart from the intrinsic and vast importance of this royal ceremony, the great constitutional features of the pageant possess the most impressive interest. The sceptre, even in woman's gentle hand, is a potent engine. Next on the proud parade are the peers, the peerage of England. Of them we shall borrow the language of the Swedish Ambassador, Count Björnstjerna, "Every page of the history of the world shows that these states which are destitute of the aristocratic element (understood in its nobler sense, namely, as *open to every kind of merit*, and not *exclusive*, like the Roman or Venetian Patriciate) have soon degenerated either to the *despotism of an individual*, or to the still more dangerous despotism of *polyarchy*." What a commentary on this fine passage were the men who stood around the Queen on her throne last Tuesday. An aristocracy "*open to every kind of merit!*" There were Wellington and Lyndhurst, Denman, Pollock, Charles Grant, Canning (of illustrious name), and a hundred others, raised from the ranks of the people to be the props of the State, the glories and the safeguards of the land.

And last of the three estates—the mingled democracy of England—wielding a command which, even for good and common weal, requires the regulated prerogative of the Crown, and the prescribed check of the peers, to adjust the balance, and keep it in right order.

It was a superlative sight to see these political elements mingled together as they are on such an event; but not less gratifying to witness the "*town end*" of an active and intelligent population; to gaze, to comment on, to blame, or to admire everything presented to their view.

Leaving these desultory observations, let us come to the real business of Tuesday. The fact of the Prince of Wales remaining in town, while his Royal sisters had been sent to Brighton, caused a greatly increased excitement on Monday; as there were many, even amongst those who should have known better, who anticipated that it was her Majesty's intention to take her Royal son with her to open the Parliament. This report, circulated by the daily papers, tended materially to increase the attendance at the House of Lords, as well as making a large difference in the multitudes who assembled along the line of the procession.

The doors of the Parliament were opened to a crowd of persons who had obtained tickets of admission at twelve o'clock, and from that time till nearly two, the influx of visitors was unceasing. The house presented a gay and animated appearance from the picturesque mingling of the various costumes worn by the peers, peeresses, bishops, judges, ambassadors, foreigners, ladies, &c.

About half-past one o'clock, the procession at Buckingham Palace began to form, and shortly after, her Majesty and Prince Albert descended the Grand Staircase, and were conducted to the State Carriage by the Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, whose official duties have a temporary cessation, as soon as her Majesty is seated—the department over which his lordship presides not being acknowledged in her Majesty's Palace at Westminster. The Queen was dressed in white satin, and wore her splendid diamond circlet, her state robe being borne by the Pages of Honour. Prince Albert was habited as a Field Marshal, and wore the Collars of the Garter and Golden Fleece. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were accompanied in the State Carriage by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse. As the procession started, the Guard of Honour, the Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel Wood, and the band of the regiment on duty on the Palace lawn, received her Majesty and her illustrious Consort with the usual military honours.

The order of the procession was as follows:—

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Sir Noel Harris, Mr. Des Voeux, and another Gentleman Usher, the Exon in Waiting, and Mr. Wilson, Page of Honour.

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Captain F. Hugh Seymour, Groom of the Robes; Colonel Reid, Silver Stick; Captain the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, R.N., Groom in Waiting, Sir George Anson, G.C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Prince; and Mr. Wortley, Page of Honour.

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying the Comptroller of the Household, the Clerk Marshal, Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting, and Colonel Wylde, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

A carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying the Captain of the Yeomen, the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting, the Treasurer of the Household, and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to the Prince.

A carriage, drawn by six black horses, conveying the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B., Gold Stick, and the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert.

A detachment of the Life Guards.

The Queen's Marshalmen and Footmen in State Liveries and a detachment of the Yeomen Guard.

The State Coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the report of cannon announced the approach of her Majesty, and the great officers of State left the house to assume their various offices, and to prepare to take their assigned places in the royal suite, where, by direction of the Earl Marshal, through the Garter King of Arms, the Great Officers of State and others assembled at the foot of the staircase, in order to receive her

CEREMONY OF ROBING HER MAJESTY IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR PRESENTING HER MAJESTY WITH THE COPY OF THE SPEECH.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE AMBASSADORS' AND CHURCH BENCHES, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Majesty at the portico of the House of Lords upon alighting from the State Carriage, when the procession moved up the staircase through the Royal Gallery, in the following order —

Pursuivants.

Equerry to H R H Prince Albert. Heralds. Groom to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Gentleman Ushers to her Majesty

Equerry to her Majesty. Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Clerk Marshal.

The Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. The Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.

Sergeants-at-Arms

Norroy King-of-Arms. The Lord Privy Seal. Clarenceux King-of-Arms.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Garter Principal King-of-Arms.

The Earl Marshal. The Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Sword of State

THE QUEEN'S MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

Accompanied by his Royal Highness the PRINCE ALBERT

And attended by the Mistress of the Robes,

And the Lady in Waiting

Sergeants-at-Arms

The Lord Steward. Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. the Prince Albert.

The Lord in Waiting.

The Page of Honor.

The Master of the Horse

Lord in Waiting to H R H the Prince Albert

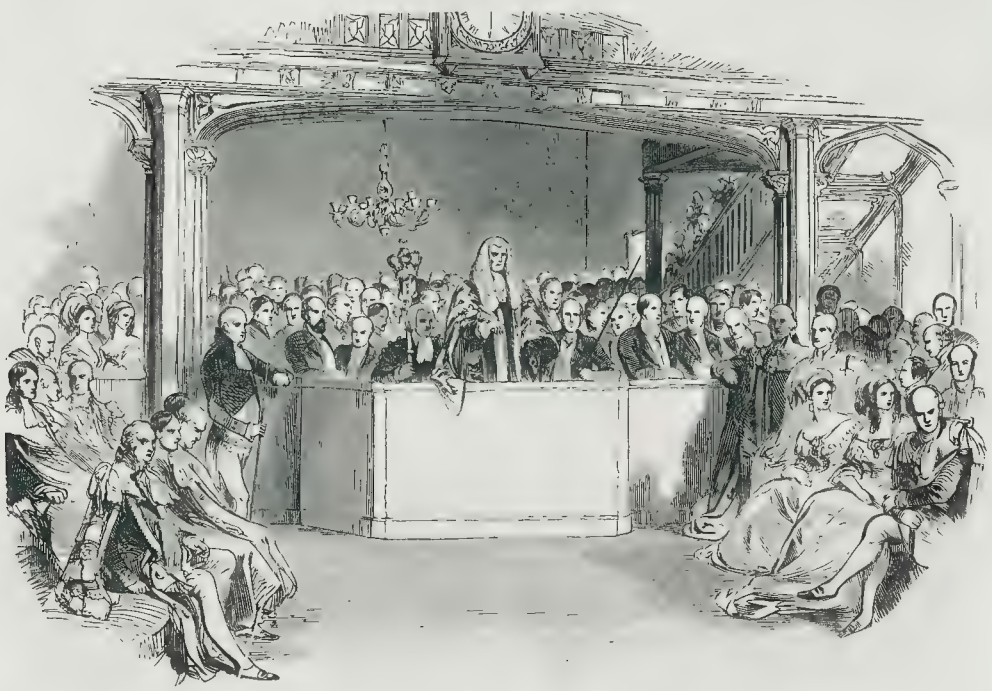
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms

The Gold Stick

Field Officers of the Guard on Duty.

Gentlemen at Arms

and proceeded to the library of the House of Lords, which, together with the librarian's room, had been elegantly fitted up as a robing and private withdrawing room for her Majesty. In the former of these noble apartments



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BEFORE HER MAJESTY, AT THE BAR OF THE PEERS.

the ceremony of investing the Queen with the imperial mantle took place. Previously to her Majesty's arrival, the crown and state regalia, which had been brought from the Tower by Sir William Martens, the Deputy Chamberlain, were placed on a table in the centre of the room, and had a most imposing appearance. In front of this table her Majesty, standing beneath a lofty crimson canopy, and surrounded by her great Ministers of State, was pleased to signify that the houses should forthwith be assembled, and to express her readiness to meet them in Parliament. Being then robed in the mantle of supreme authority, her Majesty, preceded by the duke of Beaufort, bearing the Crown on a rich cushion; the Marquis of Winchester, carrying the Cap of Maintenance,* the Duke of Wellington, the Sword of State, and the great officers of the Household, their huge maces of stewardship office, advanced through the second corridor to the House of Peers. Her Majesty's passage was guarded by a double row of House Guards in court costume; and the rear of her stately retinue was closed by two strong parties of beef eaters, and men at arms, who, during the Queen's stay in the robing-room, had guarded that apartment. The procession, in passing this corridor, had a highly picturesque effect—Mr. Soane's ornamental groupings and coloured skylights being seen to great advantage in connection with such gorgeous elements.

A flourish of trumpets announced the Royal approach, and her Majesty entered, with Prince Albert, and took the throne, the Prince of Wales being seated on her left, the chair on her right, destined for the Prince of Wales remaining vacant.

The Queen being seated on the throne the Lord President stood on the steps of the throne, on the right, and the Lord Privy Seal on the left of her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor behind the Prince of Wales's chair. The Ear. Marshal and the Lord bearing the Cap of Maintenance, stood on the right hand of her Majesty, the Lord Great Chamberlain—whose duties were undertaken by Sir Augustus Clifford, in consequence, we regret to say, of extreme indisposition rendering it impossible for Lord Willoughby de Eresby to come to town to be present at the ceremony—took his place from the steps of the throne towards the left hand of her Majesty, to receive the Royal commands; and the Duke of Wellington bearing the Sword of State stood on the left hand of her Majesty

The Groom of the Stole and the Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert stood near the chair of his Royal Highness, and the other officers of her Majesty's household and of the household of Prince Albert arranged themselves on each side of the steps of the throne, in the rear of the Great Officers of State

After her Majesty had ascended the throne, and ordered the Peers, who received her standing, to be seated, the Commons were summoned to attend at the bar and hear the Royal Speech.

Within a few minutes they appeared. The picture of the House at this moment was singularly interesting, and such as no other kingdom could present. In front of her Majesty sat the Judges of the land, dressed in their scarlet robes, and huge fur tippets decorated with the massive gold chains of judicial office. On the right of the throne, and near the throne, stood the *corps diplomatique*, the assembled representatives of nearly every privileged state on earth, forming a gorgeously-attired company, in which the Austrian, by his heraldic bearing, hussar-like uniform, and stiff white feather—the Turk, by his Fez, small stature, neat and delicate features—the Frenchman, by his smart attire and gay address—the South American, by his light blue draperies, bushy moustaches, and endless decorations—as well as others, by similarly striking national characteristics, might be readily distinguished. In front of them sat the Bishops, dressed in their scarlet robes, as temporal peers, and their hoods of white fur, to denote their ecclesiastical character. On the left, disposed in a compact mass, sat the ladies of the Ambassadors, a perfect galaxy of national beauty, the country of each of the fair visitants being distinctly traceable in their several physiognomies. Beyond these, arranged on the two sides of the house, appeared a multitudinous mass of peeresses, presenting a perfect sea of plumes, glittering with brilliants, varied only in its beauteous aspect by the occasional figure of a solitary peer. Still further in the distance appeared the doughty Commons of England, headed by their Speaker, robed in his massive gown of silk and golden work, and had smothered in his enormous wig; and above all these, in the gallery, an admiring host of the commonalty, proud of their constitutional representatives, and waiting in breathless anxiety for the first accents of her Majesty's voice.

The Lord Chancellor having presented the Royal Speech to the Queen, with the formality pictured in the engraving, her Majesty read it throughout with the most perfect intonation and distinctness. It was as follows

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I rejoice that I am enabled, once again meeting you in Parliament, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the country.

"Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture. Trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad, and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers and States assurances of their friendly disposition

"I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns who, in the course of the year, visited this country

"A journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty most acceptable to my feelings.

"The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving the friendly relations which have long existed between Great Britain and Russia.

"The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

"I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as essential to the best interests of both, and I rejoice to witness that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects on the occasion of his Majesty's visit were entirely in unison with my own.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and will forthwith be laid before you.

"The progress of steam-navigation and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have observed with sincere satisfaction that the improvement which is manifest in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

"The political agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually abated, and as a natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland

"I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was conceived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests.

"I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education in Ireland.

"The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after its presentation.

"The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that country and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention.

"The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom has been the subject of recent inquiry by a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you.

"It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and suggestions contained in that Report shall enable you to devise the means of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes of my subjects.

"I congratulate you on the success of the measures, which, three years since, were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting the accumulation of debt in the time of peace

"The act which was passed at that time for imposing a tax upon income will shortly expire

"It will be for you in your wisdom to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing for the public service, and at the same time of making a reduction in other taxation.

"Whatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that public credit, which is indispensable to the national welfare

"The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of the important matters to which I have directed your attention, and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be guided, under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people."

After the delivery of her Most Gracious Majesty's Speech, the Queen and Prince Albert retired from the chamber in the same order as they had entered. As they passed through the streets and park, on their way back to Buckingham Palace, they were saluted with the same loyal greeting as they had previously received.

The state procession returned in the same order to the Palace at five minutes past three o'clock, the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain receiving her Majesty and the Prince at the grand entrance. Our engraving on the front page represents the scene of her Majesty's departure. The gateway forms the grand entrance to the house, built by Mr Soane, for George IV.

Thus closed a pageant, in which we have omitted no important circumstance, except, perhaps, that previously to the opening of the house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the old ceremony of searching the vaults for delinquents of the Guy Fawkes order took place, but with no graver issue than the discovery that lanterns, which were used for the first time, are less smoking but still smoky, but picturesque flambeaux, which were formerly employed

Our illustrations are authentic embodiments of the great events we have attempted to describe; for, thanks to the kindness of Lord Great Chamberlain, we were enabled to make drawings on the spot, and are thus in a position to give a picturesque and literary history of the opening of the present Session of Parliament by her Majesty Queen Victoria.

It may interest country readers to know, that the House of Lords and its offices are open to the public on every Wednesday and Friday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

After the delivery of the Queen's Speech, the house adjourned and met again at half-past four o'clock.

The Earl of Ellenborough was introduced by Earl Amherst and Earl Powis and took his seat on the earls' bench. The noble earl also subscribed the roll of Peers.

THE ADDRESS.—The Queen's Speech having been read by the Lord Chancellor, the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE moved the usual address, in answer to it. The noble marquis reiterated most of the topics to which the speech referred.—Lord GLENELG seconded the address. The noble lord, who was attired in full Highland costume, spoke in a low, and seemed sometimes embarrassed to make out the writing. Like the noble mover, Lord Glenlyon only touched upon the points noticed in her Majesty's speech. The Marquis of NORMANBY alluded to the state of Ireland, and protested against that part of the speech of his noble friend who seconded the address, in which he construed the universal respect and loyalty which her Majesty so well deserved, and which she so generally received, as a proof of the increased and increasing respect for her Majesty's Ministers. He should have thought that his noble friend would have known that there was a clan-like devotion and loyalty which was independent of any consideration of ministerial measures. The noble marquis then expressed a hope that some measures would be introduced for Ireland to which he could give his consent. He admitted that there was less agitation in Ireland, but still fearful crimes were committed

The Duke of RICHMOND complained that nothing was said in the speech about agriculture, although the agriculturists were in a state of great distress if the income-tax should be re-enacted, he trusted that it would be in an amended form as regarded the agriculturists. At present the farmer was called upon to pay it on the value of his land, although no tradesman was obliged to pay it except on his profits. That should be altered in justice to the industrious body which it affected. He hoped that due attention would be given by her Majesty's Government to the agriculturists distressed condition.

—Lord WHARNCLIFFE explained that the reason why agriculture was left out of the Royal speech was because it was not in a flourishing condition.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed his congratulations at the flourishing state of the finances, and proceeded to say that the late visit of the King of the French had produced a most salutary effect, both here and in France. It promoted and increased an improved feeling in the French people towards this country; and those differences which had been happily overcome, as well as those which remained to be overcome, had been overcome by that means without a sacrifice of interest or honour without concession, or the shadow of concession, on the one part or the other. (Hear.) Neither was there any alliance between this country and France, or any yielding of the one to England or England to France, in the matter; but, upon perfectly equal terms—terms of perfect, absolute, and unbroken amity—without alliance and without ill-will, with a perfect friendship, but without menace, and without a shadow of concession being asked by the one side or given by the other, by reason of that cordiality which existed. (Hear.) Was that so?

After brief speeches from the Earl of HARDWICKE and the Earl of MALMESBURY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE referred to the decision of the House of Lords in the Canada case, and expressed an opinion that the improved state of things in Ireland was to be attributed to the candour, diligence and respect which their lordships had shown for the feelings, and interests, and constitutional rights of the people. The Marquis of Lansdowne adverted to the difficulties which had arisen with France, and which was from the want of due explanation in the first instance, that questions, which, if explained at the outset, would gradually magnified themselves in importance, till they threatened permanently to involve the interests of all Europe. The Earl of ABERDEEN assured the house that in the communications which it was his duty to make to the French Government, he would have been ashamed to ask any thing which he would not, in a similar situation, have been fully prepared to grant. On this principle they had proceeded on the system of explanation, and of good understanding between the two countries, the present happy result of the discussion bore ample witness. (Hear, hear.)

Some conversation then took place between the Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell, and Lord Brougham, on the subject of the bill for abolishing arrest passed last Session, and upon other legal measures. Lord Brougham took the opportunity to call attention to a new clause, about which there had been such an outcry against him, was added in committee, and was not introduced by him. But most blessed effects had proceeded from the clause, as appeared, for instance, in Captain Williams's report on prisons. This report was a splendid panegyric on the law; it showed that it had not only worked admirably in cleansing the gaols of unfortunate debtors, but that in no instance had it diminished credit, where credit ought to be given, in wholesome course of business.

The Address was then agreed to unanimously, and a committee appointed to carry it up to her Majesty. The house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met for business at four o'clock.

THE ADDRESS.—Mr. CHARTERIS moved the address in answer to her Majesty's speech. The Hon. Mr. T. BARING, M.P. for Essex, the speeches of both the members referred so exclusively to the points of her Majesty's speech, that it is not necessary to follow them. Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred in the congratulations on some points, but did not think Ministers had any right to take credit for their negotiations with France. The noble lord adverted to all the circumstances connected with the arrest of Mr. Pritchard, and produced the correspondence between M. de Jarnac, M Guizot, and the Earl of Aberdeen, and, in the course of that, in the first place, this Government was disposed to make demands on which it did not afterwards insist, and, on the other hand, the French Government refused at first to enter at all into the discussion. That, because it did not suit, because, in fact, there were reasons for reparation, therefore they need not enter at all into the discussion. He confessed he could not see the moderation of this Government, when he believed that the two Governments of France and England were both too much influenced by the pressure from without, and that the understanding between them was not cordial and complete. The cloud which now overhung the firmness of peace had, however, blown away, and he now trusted that Ministers on both sides of the channel would feel that it was for the interest of their respective nations and for the peace of the world, that they should remain united, and that they should not suffer their subordinate officers at a distance of three or four thousand leagues to disturb their common tranquillity. The present state of Spain had been produced by the cordial understanding between England and France, two of the most free nations of the earth, and that was a result which no one could be proud of. Whilst he hoped that that cordial understanding would yet ripen into friendship, he hoped that it would in future be employed in the promotion of commerce, in the propagation of intelligence, in the increase of freedom, in the destruction of slavery, and not for the purpose of a tyrannical Government for mild and constitutional sway. Lord John Russell next condemned the proceedings which had taken place in regard to Ireland, and referred to the speech of Mr. Gladstone. He also adverted to the agricultural question, and gave his opinion that protection was the base of agriculture, rather than its support.—Mr. MILES, in reference to this opinion, said, he should be sorry to be found that it would be himself proposed a fixed duty upon corn? (Hear.) Had the noble lord found it convenient to alter his views and to ally himself to the League? (Hear, hear.) From the noble lord's declaration of a tyrannical Government for mild and constitutional sway. Lord John Russell next condemned the proceedings which had taken place in regard to Ireland, and referred to the speech of Mr. Gladstone. He also adverted to the agricultural question, and gave his opinion that protection was the base of agriculture, rather than its support.—Mr. MILES, in reference to this opinion, said, he should be sorry to be found that it would be himself proposed a fixed duty upon corn? (Hear.) Had the noble lord found it convenient to alter his views and to ally himself to the League? (Hear, hear.) From the noble lord's declaration of a tyrannical Government for mild and constitutional sway. Lord John Russell's sudden conversion had come upon him, and he had determined to follow out the principles of that body.—Mr. GLADSTONE explained the motives which had induced him to resign. He spoke in terms of great friendship and respect for his colleagues, and explicitly stated that he did not resign from any difference of opinion with them on general subjects, but intimated that his reason was because he thought their proposed measures as to Maynooth College did not agree with his own. He believed the spirit of their measure with respect to the endowment of the College of Maynooth differed much from the spirit of that which he had deliberately recommended. His uniform conviction was, that though he was not to fetter his judgment by reference to abstract theory, yet that it was due to the public to place himself in a position to form an honest and an unsuspected judgment. He had, therefore, taken a course which had caused him much pain, and which had separated him from men with whom he had acted in public life, and to whom he was bound to say he continued to regard them with unaltered sentiments of public regard and private attachment. (Hear.—Sir R. PEEL fully confirmed Mr. Gladstone's statement, and spoke of that right hon. gentleman in most complimentary and friendly terms, expressing in personal esteem for him, and admiration of his talents. The right hon. baronet, after explaining these points, said, "I refer to these substantial acts in answer to the small insinuations of the noble lord." Sir R. Peel then proceeded to the speech of Lord J. Russell, which he characterised as one of the most bitter party speeches which could be well imagined. The right hon baronet defended the course of the Government in regard to the negotiations with France. He had never been asked some of the French Government than that which he ultimately got—a fair and reasonable reparation. He should have felt that he was pursuing a course inconsistent with good policy if he had asked for a reparation humiliating to France. He denied that Government had compromised itself at the close of last session on account of its wisdom. All that had been stated was, that the differences had been adjusted by the justice and moderation of the respective Governments of the two countries. He rejoiced in the good understanding which now existed between the two countries, as there must from their proximity to each other be a good understanding, or nothing but something little from downright hostility between them. There was not one reparation made by France to us which he would not have made himself if the circumstances had been reversed. (Hear.) Sir R. Peel thus disposed of the accusation made against France of truckling to this country:—"The French Government has been charged with a disgraceful subserviency to England and to English interests. I do not believe, however, that the eminent men of France can entertain any such opinion. Look at the French Chambers and see what is there passing—not in detail, but at the general tone of feeling which there prevails. I do not believe, however, that men so distinguished as Duplin, Molé, and De Tocqueville, eminent alike as an orator, a writer, and politician, can seriously believe that the French Government have been subservient. (Hear.) But these charges will be brought against the one and the other." In the concluding portion of his speech, Sir R. Peel made an important disclosure of his intentions in regard to financial matters. He said—"I am aware that the general practice has been to defer the financial statement until April or May. That course would have dictated that I should state nothing until at any rate the estimates had been prepared, but I thought it better, when allusion had once been made to the continuance of the income-tax, when so important and so serious a question had once been mooted, I thought it better not to observe the reserve of former occasions, but at once to place a general outline of our financial scheme before the House and the country. (Loud cheers.) It will be seen that measures affecting several important branches of taxation are will be introduced, and so I thought this the wisest course—though subject to some inconvenience, and opposed to the rule of ordinary practice. The next week shall be occupied with the statement which I have alluded. (Hear, hear.) The house will then have the opportunity of determining whether under us the condition of the country has deteriorated, or whether we continue to improve in independence, without which no great or useful conduct its affairs, and without which—the noble lord will pardon me for saying—no Government ought to remain in office." (Loud cheers.)—Mr. VILLIERS concluded the debate by the present prosperity of the country was owing to the relaxation of the protective system

In reply to some remarks from Mr. SHEIL, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said it was the determination of the Government to propose an Irish Registration Bill this session. The Maynooth question and the Academical Education Bill would precede it.

Lord PALMERSTON referred at some length to the questions mooted between this country and France. In reference to the right of search his lordship said he was afraid that out of complaisance to the present Ministers of France, her Majesty's Government were about to sacrifice the great principles of a measure for which the British Parliament had always evinced the warmest interest

The Address was unanimously carried, and the house adjourned at eleven o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE SESSIONAL ORDERS.—A desultory conversation arose respecting the accustomed Sessional Orders, some of which were postponed. In the course of the discussion Mr. T. DUNCOMBE observed that a notice which had been given last session of Parliament, of his intention to move for a select committee to inquire whether, in any counties or boroughs empowered under the Reform Act to send members to the House of Commons, such members were returned through the illegal or unconstitutional interference of members of the House of Peers, the hon. gentleman said he would undertake to prove that three-fourths of the temporal Peers and the whole of the Bishops were guilty of an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons.

RAILWAY BILLS.—On the standing order which limits the presentation of petitions for private Bills to twenty days from the 1st Friday after the meeting of Parliament, Lord HOWICK suggested that Railway Bills should be excepted from the rule, and that twenty-one days from the presentation of the report of the Board of Trade should be allowed to the promoters of every scheme so reported on to make up their minds whether to proceed with the Bill or not.—Sir R. PEEL said he would consider the proposition.—Lord HOWICK also suggested that the Board of Trade should furnish reports monthly, somehow or other, have been known to the parties so speculating.—Mr. V. SMITH asked whether or not the Government intended to stand by the report of the Railway department of the Board of Trade? (Hear.) Was that house to be placed in the position of deciding upon railway schemes, with the weight of Government thrown in one way or the other? Sir R. PEEL said he considered that such reports ought to be allowed to the promoters of every right than firstly, as an elucidation of the facts of the case, and secondly as a recommendation founded on such elucidation. (Hear, hear.) Now, in such a case as that, the weight (Mr. V. Smith's) opinion, the weight of the decisions of the Board would very much depend on the clearness and the strength of the reasons given by that Board for such decisions (Hear, hear.) But he did not think that ever he should call the attention to the Board of Trade should go beyond this. (Hear, hear.) He should greatly deplore and deprecate any course which should involve the Government, as a Government, in matters of private bills or the commercial specula, in matters of associated parties. Cheers.) Neutrality was the best course one most acceptable to the people, and most consonant to the character of the Administration of this country, from whatever party formed.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—In answer to a question from Mr. Rice upon the subject of a recently published report respecting Harbours of Refuge, Sir R. Peel expressed his regret that a document which had been constitutionally prepared for the Government alone should have been published to the world. He had not the slightest idea through what channel these documents were published, but somehow or other the newspapers continually managed to get hold of them. (A laugh.) As to the report of the harbours of refuge had been published, he had of course no objection to comply with the request of the hon. member for Dover, and to lay it upon the table. The report had occupied the most serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers. To the opinions of the very distinguished officers who had formed that commission great weight would naturally be attached. At the same time, he felt that the cost of carrying out their recommendations would be very great indeed. Take, for instance, the case of Dover alone, there would be a sum required of not less than £2,500,000. Now, with respect to one of the ports mentioned by the commissioners, Mount Holyhead—the recommendations made by them would be at once carried into effect, for the importance of the intercourse between Ireland and this country required that this should be the case (Hear, hear.) But upon the other recommendations of the report, Government had not yet come to any decision.

THE ADDRESS.—POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. CHARTERIS brought up the report of the Address to her Majesty. On the question that it be read a second time, Mr. HUME regretted that, though her Majesty in the Address was congratulated on the prosperity of the finances, there was no mention of any relief for the people, either in the shape of reduced taxation or in the diminution of duties imposed upon articles of primary necessity essential to the support and employment of the lower classes. He trusted that no should yet see Ministers coming economy and retrenchment with those principles of free trade which some hon. gentlemen thought inimous to the country, but which he believed to be absolutely necessary for its welfare and for the development of its resources.—Mr. WILLIAMS insisted on the nec sity of retrenchment, and said the state of the country was not so satisfactory as to warrant the congratulations in the Speech.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD regretted that the Ministry had not contained a promise that a measure should be immediately introduced into Parliament founded on the recommendations of the Commission on the Tenure of Land in Ireland. He never knew the public so lawless as it was at present; and it would be impossible to improve it till some law were passed regulating the condition of landlord and tenant.—Mr. WAKLEY said that he imagined, from the tenor of the speech, that it was now decided to continue the Income-tax. That was an obnoxious tax to the people of England, but if a sliding scale were applied to it, the feelings of the people would be much modified in favour of it; especially, should it be accompanied by a reduction of the duties levied on articles of necessary consumption. He then proceeded to complain of the great distress now existing among the unskilled labourers in England that, when Sir James Graham brought in his new bill of settlement, he would move for a committee to inquire into their condition, which was most deplorably wretched. He lamented that there was no intimation of the intentions of the Government with respect to the New Poor law. That law was still unsettled, and, as it now stood, could not be maintained much longer in this country. Mr. Wakley then censured the determination of the Irish members not to attend this session in their places in Parliament. The Irish members made great complaints against English members for not attending to the grievances of their country—perhaps justly, but he had never seen any of them bring forward a series of measures which he would propose for the relief of Ireland, even in a native Parliament on College-green. In pursuing such a negative course of action, they were neither acting justly by English members, nor wisely by themselves.—The report was then agreed to, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock

* The Cap of Maintenance is a state cap, typical of Royal authority, which is always borne before the Sovereign on solemn occasions. It was first worn by Henry VIII., who received it from Pope Julius II., as a present for his services against Luther. The Cap now in use is of crimson velvet, with a deep band of ermine, and a tassel of gold.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, and announced that her Majesty had appointed half-past two to receive the Address, at Buckingham Palace.

At a quarter before two, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Marquis of Camden and Lord Glenlyon, the mover and seconder of the Address, the Duke of St. Albans, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Nelson, Lord Colchester, Lord Hawarden, Lord Redesdale, and other noble peers, proceeded with the Address to the Palace.—The house will not meet again till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker, in a state carriage, accompanied by a number of the members of the house, also waited upon her Majesty with the Address agreed to on Wednesday evening. Many of the members were dressed in uniform.

At the meeting of the house in the afternoon, the Speaker stated that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return the following answer to the Address :—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"I return you my warmest thanks for your loyal and dutiful address

"I rely with confidence and satisfaction on the result of your deliberations, and I trust they will tend to promote the prosperity of all classes of my people."

In answer to a question from Mr. F Baring, Sir J. Graham said he did not intend to introduce the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill this session

Mr. Ewart put some questions respecting the hostilities between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, in answer to which, Sir R. Peel said that when the proposal for interference was come to in France, that Government at once heartened the call, and joined in their efforts. He trusted that, with the concurrence of Brazil, the three Governments, by acting in complete concert would make such representations to the belligerent parties as would terminate these disastrous events.

Railways.—Lord G Somerset moved for leave to bring in the six follow ing Bills :—the Companies Clauses Consolidation Bill; the Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill; the Companies Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill; the Lands-Clauses Consolidation (Scotland, Bill; the Railway Clauses Consolidation (Scotland, Bill; the object of the Government in introducing bills was to embody the statutes which already existed in one uniform act. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir R. Peel said he had that day had an interview with his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade, and he thought it would not be desirable to postpone the presentation of those reports that related to railways that might be considered to belong to a particular class, but immediately bearing on other railways, till the whole of the reports should be ready. His right hon. friend would be prepared in the course of next week to take one particular class of railways—say the Scottish lines—and proceed with various others.—Col Sibthorp asked if any of the four or five gentlemen composing the Commission were connected, directly or indirectly, with any of those railways, and had been brought under their consideration. Lord G. Somerset said, all he knew from the communications which had been given was, that parties always expressed themselves satisfied with the fairness and intelligence with which the cases that came before the Committee had been discussed.—Mr. Wakley said, it was stated generally and openly by parties acquainted with railway subjects that more must have been private information to the public, and that parties could not have made such enormous sums of money within a few weeks. (Hear, hear. It was clear that certain parties in the City who were engaged in the sale of railway shares happened to be right in their speculations, and were not wrong in any one instance for several weeks; and one gentleman made £40,000 by the sale of shares in a single day, the shares having gone from a small premium to a premium of £9 10s or £10 in the course of a few hours.—After some conversation on this subject, leave was given to bring in the bills

Law of Settlement. Sir James Graham said that he would, on next Tuesday, move for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of consolidating the law of settlement in England

Irish Constabulary.—Lord Clements moved for some returns connected with the Irish Constabulary force, which were granted. A return of the number of Railway Companies which have complied with the act of last session, for regulating the conveyance of passengers in third-class carriages was moved for by Mr. Wallace.

The Corn Laws.—A warm discussion was raised in the latter part of the sitting, in consequence of a remark made by Mr. Cobden, of the absence of any allusion to the Corn Laws in the Royal Speech. The leaders of the League in the house, and the chiefs of the agricultural interest, nearly all engaged in the debate.—Mr. Bright made a speech that was denounced by Mr. Stafford O'Brien as "[illegible]" in its tone, and said that if he thought to set the tenants of Protection against their landlords by such vituperation, he was much mistaken Mr. Hume and the hon. member for Manchester were complimented by the Ministerial side for the temper and moderation they displayed.—Mr Villiers and Mr. Bankes also spoke.—Sir R. Peel, in a brief address, said he would not be provoked on such an occasion as the present into a discussion of the Corn laws

The house then adjourned at a quarter to nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FRIDAY

Private Business.—After the presentation of various petitions, Sir R Peel said he was of opinion that it would be expedient to appoint a committee to consider the best mode of conducting private business, as there were so many railway bills before the house. He, therefore, requested Mr. Wallace to postpone his proposed motion on the subject, which that hon. gent. consented to do.

Government Financial Statement.—Income-tax.—Sir R. Peel subsequently rose and said, Sir, it may be convenient for me now to state the course which I intend to pursue on Friday next. I believe it will be competent for me, without moving for a Committee of Ways and Means, to take the course of moving a resolution to continue for a further period of two years the law which imposes a tax on income. That is not the usual course of late which I propose, on Wednesday, to adopt the following proceeding, viz., to move for a Committee of Ways and Means, and then in the Committee to move for a further limited period.—Mr. Hume. Will the right honourable gentleman explain to the house what are the taxes he intends to remit?—Sir Robert Peel. I propose on Friday to enter into a general review of the subject, when I will state what course I intend to take, but I cannot enter into any explanation now I will give the fullest statement on Friday next with respect to the nature of the proposals her Majesty's Government intend to adopt.

The house resolved into a Committee of Supply, when a desultory conversation arose respecting the financial condition of the country

When the house resumed, Mr Maxwell moved that a select committee be re-appointed to inquire into the administration of the law for the relief of the poor in the unions formed under the Act 22 Geo. III, c. 9, s. 83, and to report to the house their opinion whether it was expedient that the said un on should be maintained.—Agreed to.

New Writs On the motion of Mr. Young a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the county of Buckingham, in the room of Mr. Charles Scott Murray, who, since his election, had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

The house then agreed to several resolutions regulating the periods for reading railway bills, and, at six o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

New Members.—On Tuesday Mr. Somes, member for Dartmouth, and Mr Clifton, for North Lancashire, took the oaths and their seats

New Writs.—The Speaker informed the house that he had, during the recess, issued a new writ for the election of a new member for the borough of Dartmouth, in the room of Sir John Seale, deceased.—New writs were ordered for the election of members for the following places :—For the southern division of Wiltshire, in the room of Mr. William Sidney Herbert, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Secretary at War; for the borough of Buckingham, in the room of Sir Thomas Fremantle, who had accepted the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland; for the borough of Stamford, in the room of Sir George Clerk, who had accepted the office of Master of the Mint.—A new writ was ordered for the election of a Knight for the county of Tipperary, in the room of the Hon. Robert Otway Cave, deceased

Notices of Motions.—Lord Ashley: to move on Tuesday, Feb. 18, for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the hours of labour in factories —Mr. Yorke gave notice, on the part of Sir R. Peel, that it was his intention to make his financial statement to the house on Friday, 14th February

Petition Against the Return for Dartmouth. A petition was presented complaining of the last return for the borough of Dartmouth.

Medical Reform Bill. —In answer to Mr. Wakley, Sir J. Graham stated that he should introduce the Medical Reform Bill next Tuesday week.

Law of Debtor and Creditor.—In answer to Mr. Hume, Sir J. Graham said, that considering the immense change recently made in the law of debtor and creditor, and that the power of imprisonment for debts under £20 was abolished, he could not undertake, in the present session, to propose any new measure. It would be expedient, he thought, to give a certain time during which the recent change in the law should be tested by experience.

Lord Stanley.—We regret to state that Lord Stanley is suffering from so severe an attack of gout in the knee, that his lordship is not able to leave his bed even without assistance

Upwards of 250 houses were last week burnt down in the village of Luc (Switzerland). The clergyman's residence and the town hall were also reduced to ashes The total damage from the fire is estimated at 400,000f. Provisions and necessaries have been sent in by the surrounding villages to the sufferers.

The department at the Post-office where letters used to be opened, has been abolished, the Government probably not desiring a repetition of the excitement which was creat. d last session upon the subject.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On Monday night last a *monster* Concert was announced at this theatre, which proved to be for the benefit of Mr. Alcroft, who for the last eight years has been giving annual entertainments of a similar nature to his friends and the public. The house was crowded to excess; the bill of fare was lengthy to excess, and the good humour of the audience was excessive also

The Concert commenced with the Overture to "La Gazza Ladra," which was but indifferently played by an inefficient band, placed in the usual theatrical orchestra. In the front of the stage were placed four piano fortes, and behind them rose a gallery of huge dimensions which we at first mistook for the choral department of a performance not promised in the programme. The vocalists were Madame Albertazzi, Mrs. Shaw, the Misses Smith, Miss Steele, Miss S. Novello, Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, and Master F. Lablache; Messrs. Brizzi, C. and H. Braham, A. Gubbins, Handel Gear, W. H. Seguin Signor F. Lablache, and Mr. H. Russell

The instrumental department was graced by the presence of four pianistes, Madame Dulcken, her sister, Miss Mollie, Mr. C. Orger, and that more than pianiste, Miss Bendixen. We had several other treats from many old favourites. Signor Negri conducted, and Mr. Thirlwall led the orchestral band.

Mr Hackett, the American actor, made his first appearance this season on Tuesday, at this theatre, as *Sir John Falstaff*, in the first part of "King Henry the Fourth." The performance was not come to be commended; and as it has not yet been repeated, we shall say no more. Mr. Betty's *Hotspur* was equally ineffective. Upon the whole, we do not think the production of the play will do much for the management. "Antigone" continues to be received with the greatest applause.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The production of the five act play of "Honesty" at Covent Garden last week—which has been since slunk quietly from the bills of immortality, the lessee having found, for once, that "Honesty" was not the best policy was followed up, on Thursday, by the bringing out of another five act drama at Sadler's Wells, written by Mr. Serle, and called "The Priest's Daughter," which promises to enjoy a longer existence. The scene is laid in Normandy, and the time chosen is the close of the eleventh century, when France was one vast field of feudal warfare and rapacity. *Madeline* (Mrs Warner) is an orphan residing with a poor woman, *Sybella* (Mrs H Marston). During one of the skirmishes she is protected from the insults of some soldiers by *Count Robert* (Mr. H. Marston), whom she has previously seen and admired; although she is conscious that disparity of rank must be an obstacle to their union. *Sybella* is desirous that *Madeline* should be that obstacle to their union. *Sybella* is desirous that *Madeline* should be her son, *Lullygrand* (Mr. John Wigan). The affections of the girl are, however, fixed upon *Count Robert*; and *Sybella* prevails upon *Ambroise* (Mr Phelps), the *curé* of St. Valerie, to use his influence with her In a dilemma from the arguments on both sides, and yet determined not to wed *Lustprand*, she allows herself to be protected by *Count Robert*, and flies to his chateau. *Ambroise*, who is in reality the father of *Madeline*, although, as a priest, he dare not confess it openly, follows her to the castle, and endeavours to persuade her to return But she refuses, and he then goes back to the town, and tries to persuade the *Count* to take part with him against the *Count*. This they refuse to do, on the ground that *Madeline* has not that claim upon their assistance which she would be entitled to were she the daughter, wife, or sister of a man of rank *Ambroise* then determines that she shall marry *Lutprand*, and to this effect introduces him into the castle, where, by confessing to *Madeline* that he is *Ambroise*; is her father, he prevails on her to wed the unsuspecting lover. Just about to pass the ceremony, when they are interrupted by *Count Robert*, who immediately accuses her of infidelity, and threatens to treat her in future as the mere fallen creature of his wishes. In the meantime the people have attacked the castle, and are repulsed, some of the ringleaders being taken prisoners They are brought before *Count Robert*, and he offers to pardon them if *Madeline* will give him a kiss as a ransom for each. She refuses, and the *Count* determines to behead them. *Ambroise* in the meantime poisons a goblet of wine, which the *Count* is about to drink from, when *Madeline*, yielding to her love for him, dashes it from his hand This re-assures the *Count* of her love for him, and he determines to make her his wife. *Ambroise* had, however, been a prey to such despair at finding the plan for poisoning the *Count* defeated, that he swallows some deadly poison himself, and dies at the conclusion of the piece.

It will be seen from the foregoing synopsis that there is considerable interest in the plot, although it may be objected to that it is of that kind which is rather suited to a romance than a five act play. But the situations are powerful. and the language bears evidence of great poetic feeling It is also vigorous, and carefully written.

Of the acting generally we can speak in terms of the highest commendation. The principal part was that of *Madeline*, and Mrs. Warner acquitted herself in it most ably. Mr. Phelps was equally effective as the *Priest*, although an imitation of Kean's peculiarities was a little too forcibly marked a hardness in his style which is somewhat unpleasant

There was considerable applause at the end of the play, and Mr. Serle was called before the curtain to acknowledge the adherence of the audience. He spoke most highly of the efforts of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps to restore a taste for the legitimate drama, which remarks were responded to in a similar spirit. Indeed, as we have remarked in the case of other pieces, nothing can be more deserving of support than the very creditable manner in which this theatre has been conducted from the commencement of its present management.

LYCEUM

Those who can imagine Keeley, as *Mr. Boodle*, travelling on the banks of the Danube, for an English sauce and pickle establishment—winning a château on the river in a lottery, and being compelled to pass a night in a ruined hal. to establish his claim to it, amidst imaginary ghosts and wolves, and real bears and gipsies, can conceive how comically he enacted the part, in as agreeable drama produced here on Monday night, and called "Taking Possession." The story which serves to introduce him in these predicaments, is to this effect. *Karl* (Mr. Craven), a young peasant, nephew to *Meta* (Miss Arden), has purchased a ticket in a lottery—one of those grand affairs of which we sometimes receive a prospectus by the post, forwarded by unknown bankers in places a great way off. An old uncle (Mr. Meadows) places the ticket in the salt box for security, and he takes it out again by mistake to wrap some salt in that he gives a gipsy, *Balthazar* (Mr. Wigan), to eat with his meat. *Balthazar* sells the ticket to *Mr. Boodle*, and presently afterwards it turns up a prize—a château on the Danube, which he starts per steamer to take possession of. In the meantime, *Karl* has discovered his loss, and as *Balthazar* was, in some measure, the cause of his misfortune, he determines to make restoration. Accordingly, he disguises himself as a German Student, and accompanies *Boodle* to his new residence, a dilapidated château, just better than a complete ruin Here, with the assistance of his wife, *Corra* (Mrs. Wigan), he contrives to make *Boodle* so wretchedly frightened and uncomfortable, that he is at last happy, upon any terms, to give up all right to the property. It is accordingly restored to *Karl*, and the various parties find everything terminate satisfactorily

We have said that Keeley was enormously funny as the traveller for the pickle warehouse. His terror and utter misery in the dreary moonlit chamber, where he must pass the night, was capitally portrayed; contrasting richly with his swagger at first arriving amidst his tenantry—the "tenantry" being *Balthazar's* gipsies, who have lived a long time in the ruins of the Castle, and whose ideas of paying rent are somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. Mr. Wigan's *Balthazar* was admirably dressed—so also was his German Student. He appears constantly to study his costume, and his manner in which he can supplant the old conventional theatrical modes of costume; and his impersonation of foreigners generally, especially scamps, is unequalled. Mrs. Wigan was also effective as *Corra*, and made up her old gipsy character in the "Beulah Spa." Mr. Meadows was droll enough as the old Seneschal, who, after the loss of the ticket, harps perpetually on one idea—that he put it in the salt-box.

There was considerable applause at the fall of the curtain, mingled with some disapprobation

The principal fault of the piece was its construction, for the dialogue was sprightly and full of humour; but the plot was not sufficiently strong to keep up the interest of the audience through two acts. It is always a dangerous experiment to drop a curtain in the middle of a piece, except at some exciting point of expectancy. The farces of "The Marriage Certificate," and "A Model of a Wife" followed, and the programme concluded with "Valentine and Orson," which appears destined to survive all the other Christmas pieces.

FRENCH PLAYS

M. Lafont and Mdlle. Nathalie continue to be great favourites at the St. James's Theatre; indeed, as the engagement draws to a close, the fire to witness their performance increases, and Mr. Mitchell has announced that the theatre will be open every evening next week.

A very entertaining vaudeville, entitled "Une Année à la Cour," was performed on Monday, the plot of which turns upon an incident in the life of Gretry, the composer, who, being in the country for study and seclusion, takes some lessons for his amusement, in music, from a provincial professor. The great composer, however, appears so stupid, that he is handed over to the care of the daughter. She learns so much from Gretry, that she is enabled eventually to take the place of the *prima donna* at a very short notice in one of his operas, the principal singer having eloped that evening. She sings before the court, and succeeds so well, that a rich present is made her, which enables her to marry a rustic lover, who had been terribly jealous hitherto. The part of the girl *Colombe* was rendered exceedingly effective by Mdlle Nathalie, and a favourite of several seasons. M. Leonard played admirably, with a fund of humour, in the character of the lover. The drama of "Catherine, ou la Croix d'Or," was performed the same evening, M. Lafont appearing as the sergeant, *Austerlitz*, and Mdlle. Nathalie as *Catherine*. This piece was formerly translated and played at the Hay-market, under the name of "The Maid of Croissy," when, if we mistake not, Mr. Webster and Mrs Walter Lacy filled the chief *rôles*.

The houses have been excellently well attended by the chief part of the fashionable world now in London; indeed, there is every reason to believe that the lessee will make this the most lucrative, as well as the most attractive season he has yet had. Independently of the excellence of the chief performers, the merit of the stock company, and arrangements generally, appear to give universal satisfaction.

PRINCESS'

A pleasant farce called "The Brigadier" has been several times performed at this theatre. We believe there is a French piece, called "Chamberan," to which it bears some analogy. Mr. Wallack plays the principal character, which it bears some analogy. Mr. Wallack plays the principal character, which it bears some analogy. Mr. Wallack plays the principal character, *Brus de fer*, admirably in fact, the part is one of those so peculiarly suited to his style. Mr. Maddox has been to Paris in the hope of engaging the thirty-six wonderful children, who are now creating such excitement by their dancing, at the Academie Royale. He has not, however, succeeded we understand that Mr. Lumley has secured their services during the ensuing Opera season, although the lessee of the Princess' offered them £250 a week for two months

Mdlle Nau will return to this house; and we hear that Mr. Forrest and Miss Cushman are amongst the latest engagements.

STRAND.

A laughable burlesque upon "Antigone" has been produced at this theatre, and with the most complete success It is written by Mr. E L. Blanchard, who has been very happy in seizing the best points in the original, capable of being turned into fun. The scene is a parody on the old Greek theatre, in the shape of the outside of Richardson's show. Mr. G. Wild is the devoted *Antigone*, and Mr. Hall the Queen of the piece; and the latter gentlewoman introduces some excellent imitations of O'Connell, Charles Kean, and others. Mr R. Romer is ludicrously droll as the conductor of the orchestra: perhaps it is not going too far to say, that he is the great feature of the burlesque.

The concluding tableau, in which the various characters crouch under umbrellas, to avoid the vengeance of the gods, in the shape of a shower of rain, was hailed with shouts of laughter—we mean no pun.

The burlesque kept the audience, which was a very full one, in high good humour from its commencement until the fall of the curtain, and was loudly applauded throughout. It is full of puns and smart things; and will, doubtless, prove a hit for the management. Since Monday it has been repeated every night, with results equally satisfactory to the treasury, the author, the actors, and the audience.

OLYMPIC.

During the week, the opera of "The Maid of Judah" has been performed at this theatre, the character of *Rebecca* being played by Miss Alicia Anna, a lady well known in the musical circles. She was supported by Mr Bunge as *Isaakoe*, and a Mr Felor as *Cedric*; and a Signor Hermaine conducted. As a musical opera it cannot exhibit great operatic strength, nor can we say that the pieces was well performed; but it was evident that all engaged were trying to do their best, except one of the *dramatis personæ*, who might at all events have committed the words of his part to memory, instead of trusting entirely to the prompter.

CHESS

To Correspondents.—"*Stanton*" *refers to a diagram which we have not seen.*

"*Hocculus Auburator.*"—*The Hints will prove a valuable addition to our article. They will be inserted shortly.*

"*Anti-Humbug*"—*The "Chess Studies" is a very good work for those who are advanced in the art, but it is not so* practically *useful as Lewis's Treatise. We have not time to examine the second question. His remarks on problems and mate are just and good—save the re-commencement of the Chess department, are just and good—save the re-commencement of the Chess department, are just and good—save the re-commencement of the Chess department, are just and outrageous we have endeavoured to avoid all improbable positions and outrageous checkmates.*

"*R. Dudding.*"—*The problems he has kindly forwarded are not sufficiently clever for our use*

"*J. N.*"—*Such a move is quite wrong.*

"*H. P.*," "*S. R. C.*" *and* "*Ignotus.*"—*Their problems are thankfully acknowledged, and are under consideration.*

"*Scacchi.*"—*See last Saturday's number, in our paper, Jan. 25.*

"*Juvenis.*"—*The solution to Lolo's problem, in our next, not having the book he mentions among our Chess books*

"*J. W. P.*"—*His game has come to hand.*

"*H. L.*" "*P. Rook*"—*The pieces in the problem alluded to might have been arranged better Taking it altogether, it is not a clever problem*

"*C. R.*"—*The white King and black Queen are badly placed. It is a very indifferent problem.*

"*W. N. Juvenis*"—*There is no law for this. We should say that he ought not to castle, as it would not then be a penalty.*

"*Zodiac.*" *Problem received.*

"*A. B.*"—*We are all liable to mistakes. Problem No 135, in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," we cannot correct, there being some piece or pieces omitted.*

A game kindly presented to us by a German player will be given next week.

The two periodicals just received, are excellent numbers. The "Chess Players' Chronicle" for February, contains the most difficult four-move problem we have ever seen. The games are very instructive in this department, our magazine is far superior to "Le Palamede" in the matter of its matter is interesting, but the new diagrams introduced in the body of the work are absolutely frightful

We have to thank a valued correspondent for so satisfactorily proving to us that our statement respecting the comparative merits of English and Parisian chess club players, was erroneous Not being sufficiently acquainted with the strength of the players in Le Cercle des Echecs we applied to a friend of ours who had tried his skill in both clubs, and who perhaps gave too partial an opinion We had no idea, until the receipt of F D's. letter, that our countrymen were numerically so strong in the art of "Chesse play"

The members of the Bristol Chess Club have recently sub cribed a purse, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Staunton a splendid set of chess men.

The annual dinner of the Liverpool Chess Club took place on the 14th of January.

Solution to Problem, No. 57.

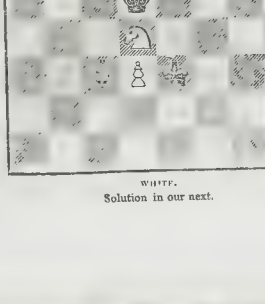
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to ad. Q B 3rd	K to his 5th (best)
2. K to ad. Q 2nd	K to his 4th
3. K to ad. K 2nd	K to his 5th
4. K to ad. K 3rd	K to Q 5th
5. K to ad. Q 3rd	K to his 5th
6. Q P checks	K moves
7. Kt to K B 5th mates	

Solution to Problem, No. 58.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 5th ch	K to Kt 3rd (best)
2. Q to Q R 6th ch	K takes Kt
3. Q to Q R 5th ch	K to Q 5th
4. Bp to K B 2nd	K to Q 6th
5. Q to her 2nd mate	

Problem, No. 59 By J. Kling, Esq.

White to move and mate in four moves.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

BADMINTON HOUSE, AND THE LAWN, ON SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1.

FESTIVITIES AT BADMINTON.

This magnificent seat of the ducal family of Beaufort has just been the scene of great rejoicing, consequent on the Marquis of Worcester attaining his majority on Saturday last.

Badminton House, it may be requisite to inform some of our readers, is situated near the Wiltshire border of Gloucestershire, 24 miles south west of the city of Gloucester, equidistant (15 miles) from Bath and Bristol, and about 24 miles east by north from Chipping Sodbury. The entire pile was erected in 1682, on a very extensive scale, for the family residence of the Dukes of Beaufort. It is built on the French model the principal front is shown in one of our illustrations it consists of a noble centre, ornamented with columns, and crowned with two cupolas; the wings are likewise embellished with pilasters, paneling, and urns, and terminate with two noble gateways. The offices are very extensive the stabling is, perhaps, unrivalled in this country, the Duke of Beaufort's stud numbering nearly 150 first-rate hunters and carriage horses, and the demain comprises one of the noblest deer parks in England, being nearly 9 miles in circumference

The festivities may be said to have commenced in the neighbourhood of Badminton, on Thursday, such was the enthusiasm of the tenantry, and indeed, of the inhabitants, generally, of the surrounding districts, by whom the Duke of Beaufort is universally beloved.

But for the recent demise of Lady Anne Culling Smith, and the serious indisposition of the Earl of Mornington, the festivities would have been kept up without intermission during the whole week, with the usual accompaniments of illuminations and fireworks. These latter were necessarily dispensed with under the circumstances, but, by the liberality of the Duke, the poorer dependents on his Grace's princely domain, (for whom such amusements are generally contrived) were provided with a very excellent substitute, in an abundance of good fare, which was distributed with unsparing hand to all applicants during two days The carcases of no less than six oxen were given away, besides an immense quantity of other viands, and twenty hogsheads of strong ale.

The distinguished visitors had mostly assembled by Thursday. At eight o'clock in the evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Belvoir Castle.

The Duke of Beaufort received his illustrious guest in the entrance-hall of the mansion, and led the way to the drawing room, where his Royal Highness was introduced to the distinguished circle there assembled.

Dinner was served at half past eight o'clock in the Great Hall, a superb apartment, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Among its more striking ornaments is a most elaborate piece of Grecian sculpture, in the form of a sarcophagus, cut from one entire block of marble, on the sides of which is represented, in alto relievo, a grand bacchanalian procession. This magnificent work of art, which is in a high state of preservation, was dug out of some ruins at Rome, and presented to the third Duke of Beaufort by Cardinal Alberoni The walls are hung with antique sporting pictures, and the hall was otherwise decorated with a choice collection of plants

The following is a list of the thirty five guests who sat down to the sumptuous banquet:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Earl Howe, Viscount Curzon and Lady Georgiana Curzon, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Earl Bathurst, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Mr. Barrington, the Hon. Miss Barrington, Viscount Cantalupe, Lord Alvanley, Sir William and Lady Georgiana Codrington, Lady Harriet Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Count Anthony Esterhazy, Count Kinski, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Mr Long, jun., Mr. Level, Mr. Bagot, Mr. Warburton, Dr. Quin; and Captain Mildmay, in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge.

The family circle included the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester and the Ladies Blanche and Rose Somerset. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the centre of the table, having the Duchess of Beaufort and the Countess of Jersey respectively upon his right and left; in their turn supported by the Marquis of Normanby and Earl Bathurst. The Duke of Beaufort faced the illustrious Prince, having the Marchioness of Normanby and Viscountess Barrington upon his right and left hand.

The banquet was of the most sumptuous description, and the table was almost covered with gold and silver plate.

During dinner, the band of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, who are in the private service of his Grace, were stationed in an adjoining apartment, and played a variety of favourite music.

The ladies retired at half past nine o'clock, and were subsequently joined by the gentlemen in the drawing-room, where tea and coffee were served.

There was an evening performance of music, and the festivities of the day closed with a dance.

On Friday morning, the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Capt Mildmay, and accompanied by the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of Jersey, Viscount Barrington, Count Esterhazy, Viscount Curzon, the Hon. Mr. Barrington, and Mr Walter Long, M P, left the mansion on a shooting excursion. The party proceeded to the Swan Grove cover, a favourite and extensive preserve upon the outskirts of the park, where about 300 head of game were killed.

The Duke of Beaufort was obliged to attend a magistrates' meeting at Cross Hands, in the neighbourhood, but his Grace returned to Badminton early in the afternoon.

At four o'clock, the carcass of an ox, trussed and spitted, and gaily decorated with blue ribbons, was conveyed on a sledge drawn by three oxen through the village of Badminton, to the mansion and thence to Cherry Tree Bottom, a convenient locality in the park, where it had been arranged to roast the carcass entire.

The Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis of Normanby, and several other of

PROCESSION OF THE OX.

THE OX ROASTED

the distinguished guests came out to the lawn to view the procession, which was accompanied by a great number of the villagers. This spirited scene of old English festivity is shown in one of our Engravings.

At a quarter-past four o'clock, the tenantry of the Duke of Beaufort, to the number of two hundred, sat down to dinner in the servants' hall, a fine old baronial apartment in the south west wing of the mansion. The walls of this room are hung round with upwards of sixty heads of the red deer which abound at Badminton, with the antlers entire. Festoons of evergreens were suspended on the walls, in every variety of form and direction, and at either end of the room were exhibited transparencies—the one representing the Beaufort arms, and the words "Hail welcome guests," and the other bearing the following inscription:—"Feb. 1, 1845. Many happy returns of the day to the Most Noble the Marquis of Worcester." There were besides an infinity of banners and flags, bearing appropriate devices and inscriptions.

Mr. Wedge, the noble Duke's land steward, presided; and grace was said by the Duke's domestic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Buckley, rector of Badminton.

The bill of fare is a fine specimen of English living:—it includes a baron of beef, weighing 300lbs.; 6 haunches of venison; 6 necks of venison; 8 fillets of veal, 2 loins of veal; 4 hams; 2 rounds of beef; 6 dishes of boiled owls; 6 dishes of roast fowls; 40 pheasants; 20 hares; 4 boiled legs of mutton; 4 roast saddles of mutton; and 6 venison pies, 20 jellies, 16 apple tarts; 18 plum puddings; 56 dishes of dessert.

To this excellent fare, it need scarcely be added, the guests did ample justice.

Within a very short period after the return of the shooting party, nearly the whole of the distinguished company in the mansion, left the drawing-room and proceeded to the hall, where the tenantry were seated. The Duke of Cambridge led in the Duchess of Beaufort; the Duke of Beaufort followed with the Marchioness of Normanby; and then came the Marquis of Worcester, leading Lady Georgiana Curzon, the other guests following in succession. At the entrance of the party, every man rose from table simultaneously, and the next instant the vaulted roof of the fine old hall reverberated with cheers of affectionate welcome.

The distinguished company having more than once made the circuit of the hall, retired; and, shortly afterwards, a banquet was served on the same scale of princely magnificence as on the previous day. Covers were laid for forty-two, the additions being Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Glamis, Lords Alfred and George Paget, Sir W. Massey Stanley, the Hon. W. L. Bathurst, and Mr. Granville Somerset.

After the ladies had retired to the drawing-room, the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Worcester, accompanied by Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Jersey, and Sir W. Codrington, Lord A. Paget, and several other] noblemen paid a second visit to the hall in which the tenantry were dining, and were received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Niblett, of Bristol, who was among the guests, then proposed the health of the Duke of Beaufort, which was drunk with all the honours, and responded to by his Grace with great kind-heartedness. Mr. Niblett then gave the health of the Marquis of Worcester, which was received with nine times nine rounds of applause, and the well-known "View halloo!" of the Beaufort hunt. One of our illustrations represents this animated scene. The Marquis of Worcester appropriately returned thanks, expressing a hope that he should meet those present "at home and in the field for many years to come."

After the health of Sir W. Codrington had been drunk, the distinguished party withdrew from the hall, but, in a few moments, returned, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, who was received with three distinct rounds of applause. His Royal Highness then proposed the healths of the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Worcester, which were again drunk with enthusiasm. The noble marquis was about to reply, when Mr. Niblett, addressing Sir W. Codrington, said, the company would feel highly honoured if his Royal Highness would condescend to remain in the hall while a song, composed in honour of the occasion, was sung by a gentleman present. His Royal Highness, in the kindest manner, at once acquiesced, and having seated himself at the foot of one of the tables, the following song was sung

DINNER TO THE TENANTRY.—DRINKING THE HEALTH OF THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

by Mr. Turnham, the *chef de cuisine* in the Duke of Beaufort's house hold.

Air—*The Fine Old English Gentleman.*

Now rally round me, jovial friends, with merry hearts and true,
A song in honour of the day we'll sing with sound good,
And as your cheerful voices raise, and swell with three times three,
To Worcester's Noble Marquis' health—and the majority
Of the young English Nobleman. All of the Beaufort line!

For now all grateful hearts rejoice while mirth and pleasure reigns,
And, o'er the flowing bowl, around, friendship unchain, and hails
While Badminton's proud halls shall look, he ne'er could come to grief,
Had Worcester's the Noble Heir to sit on what was under
The young English Nobleman,—All of the Beaufort line

Far as the princely sway from Severn's Banks to Wye,
In every breast, from cheerful hall to joyful tenant cottage hall fly,
God bless the Noble Heir to that and Stoke's Manor reign,
While Troy shall be again besieged, but with a neat wild cry—
The Band to our young Nobleman, "Pride of the Beaufort line

The Home of our Forefathers! may he in fame increase,
Sacrifice, like them, the interest of his Plan'tagenet race;
His [illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible] Beaufort line

From as the Oak whose roots have spread the sod long ages through,
A true-born Beaumont he'll prove, the same high path pursue,
Unsullied by all manner stains, his shields to us he'll bear
For well we know the Colours stained, are of the right "True Blue."
Hurrah! by the fine young Nobleman,—And of the Beaufort line!

When [illegible] of the gallant Son upon his natal day,
Forget [illegible] Princely Sire—our duteous love to pay;
That Heaven may still watch over him, each honest heart will pray,
And Badminton may long be blest, with the paternal sway,—
Of the fine Hardcross Nobleman,—All of the Beaufort line!

His stately Halls were welcome smiles on Peasant and on Peer,
Whose lavish supplies old English Sport, an larder good and Cheer,
Long o'er his hospitable gates, his sculptures proud may rear,
And Lucre his ancient Motto stand, "He scorns all change and fear."
So shall the fine young Noble Heir shine bright,
Both high, noble, gifted Daughters,—All of the Beaufort line

Now let the flowing glass go round—away dull sorrow drive
May peace and plenty bless our land, may Agriculture thrive;
And in each happy heart this day may memory keep alive,
Worcester's Noble Marquis' health—and he drank as We
Health to Worcester's Noble Marquis,—Pride of the Beaufort line!

The song was loudly applauded; and at its close, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence proposed the health of the composer and singer, which was drunk with three times three

The Duke of Cambridge then proposed the health of the Duchess of Beaufort, which was drunk with the same honours; and the health of the Earl of Hardwicke, proposed by the Chairman, having been responded to, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other noble and distinguished guests, left the hall and repaired the ladies in the drawing room, where dancing was kept up with great spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

The clock chimed the hour of twelve, when the bells of the neat little church adjoining the mansion struck up a merry peal, and the health of the Marquis of Worcester was proposed, and drunk by the company with all possible enthusiasm.

Meanwhile, the ox, which had been drawn in procession through the village and noonain to the spot in the park where it had been arranged to roast it entire, was put down at ten o'clock at night, and the fire, brought two miles distant from the mansion, was distinctly visible from the windows of the north front

It had been arranged that a "lawn-meet" of the Beaufort Hunt should take place on Saturday morning, but the continued frost rendered this impossible.

At an early hour, the band of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry played a serenade under the Marquis of Worcester's window, and afterwards took up their stations on the lawn in front of the great hall, where they continues to perform for some time.

In the surrounding villages, the day was to be kept as a general holiday in honour of the noble marquis; every shop was closed, the number inhabitants of the district for miles around decked out in holiday clothes; and many of them wearing favours, given into his mansion at an early hour, and took up their stations in the park, near the mansion.

Breakfast was served in the great hall; open house was kept in the servants' hall, where cold meat, bread, and beer were indiscriminately supplied to all comers, and, from about four to one hundred persons were frequently in the house at one time

The "roasting ox" was, of course, a great feature of attraction to many, and during the whole morning there was a continuous stream of persons passing to and fro along the avenue leading from the mans on to Cherry Tree Bottom, where the roasting took place. A great many gentlemen on horseback, and a continuous line of carriages poured in, embracing every variety of equipage, from the dashing four-horse drag and aristocratic tandem to the humble vehicle of Farmer Giles

At twelve o'clock, the company from the mansion proceeded in four carriages, on horseback, and on foot, to witness the distribution of the roasted ox. The spot was approached by a rustic arch of evergreens, within which a space was railed off by hurdles. Along the summit of a massive wall, within which the fire (now smouldering in ashes, had been enclosed, were ranged a number of rustic figures, in every variety of costume and attitude, and who watched with apparent anxiety the movements of an individual bearing a massive weapon shaped somewhat like a carving knife, but rather larger than the sword of a Life Guardsman! One of our illustrations shows this scene

The carriages having arrived at the spot, drew up in line, in order to afford their occupants an opportunity of viewing the ox. The word was given, and in a very few minutes nothing remained but the mere skeleton of the animal.

The crowd at this time assembled must have numbered at least 5000 persons, many of them having travelled from Bath and Bristol, respectively fifteen miles distant from Badminton. The distribution of the food was not so systematic as could be wished; and the pressure of the crowd became so great, that the meat and loaves (3000 in number) were, at length, thrown among the people

The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, with the other distinguished individuals, remained on the ground witnessing the distribution for more than an hour, during which period they were loudly and repeatedly cheered, the Marquis of Worcester coming in for a full share of the popular enthusiasm.

The outdoor revelry was kept up, without intermission, during the whole afternoon, and until midnight

A grand banquet in the servants' hall took place in the great hall of the mansion The greater part of the company wore the Beaufort Hunt uniform a blue coat and white waistcoat, canonically surrounded with gold lace. Earl Howe, and some few other gentlemen, had the honour to wear that uniform, viz —scarlet coats with white facings. The Duke of Beaufort, and all the members of his Grace's family, were attired in mourning.

At the close of the banquet, the Duke of Cambridge proposed the toast of the day—the health of the Marquis of Worcester, and in the cheering, his Royal Highness acted as fugleman. The Marquis returned thanks, and the healths of the Duke of Beaufort, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were drunk. "Success to the Beaufort Hunt" was then toasted with enthusiasm, and followed by the band playing "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky," in the chorus of which all the gentlemen joined heartily.

The party soon after left the hall for the drawing-room, where dancing was kept up until shortly before midnight, Mr. Blagrove presiding at the pianoforte, accompanied by Mr. Redl, band master of the Royal Gloucestshire Yeomanry Cavalry; the former playing a concertina, likewise, on each evening, performed a solo on the tenor valve ophicleide, accompanied by Mr. Blagrove on the pianoforte; and Mr. Redl composed for the occasion a new Polka

The Marquis of Worcester danced with Lady Georgiana Curzon several times during the evening, and took the hand of Lady Clementina Villiers in one quadrille.

In consequence of the approaching Sabbath, the guests retired before twelve o'clock.

The Duke of Cambridge left Badminton on Sunday afternoon, and most of the guests took their departure on Monday.

We should add, a word of commendation for Mr. Wood, house steward to the Duke of Beaufort, for whose excellent management not only were the noble guests within the mansion entertained in that princely style for which his Grace's establishment is proverbial, but the humber visitors were, at the same time, most liberally provided for.

A few minor celebrations of this most interesting event remain to be noticed.

Among the participators in the general festivity were the pupils educated in the Duchess of Beaufort's schools, at Badminton, and two or three of the adjacent villages. An ample supply of roast beef and plum-pudding, with a glass of wine, was given to each child, and a treat not only were and at Badminton the school-room was fitted up for their amusement.

The festivities were not confined to Gloucestershire. at Monmouth an ox was roasted whole, in Agincourt square, after having been paraded through the principal streets of the town to Troy House, the Duke of Beaufort's seat in that locality; and the poorer classes were regaled with old ale in honour of the occasion.

At Swansea and Cricklowell, there were similar demonstrations of affection.ate attachment towards the noble duke and his family.

The length to which this notice has been extended, prevents our insertion of the programme of the musical performances at Badminton, obligingly forwarded by a Correspondent.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Accounts have been received from Vienna, dated 24th ult., stating that his Serene Highness the Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar, who has on the point recovered from his recent attack of illness, had experienced a relapse, which leaves now but faint hopes of his recovery.

A fishing bank of great extent has been recently resorted to by the fishermen, at a distance of about eighty miles to the east of Scarborough, where large quantities of fish, particularly soles of superior size and excellence, are now regularly taken, and fish have consequently been very cheap, and abundant in the fishmarket.

Letters from Berne state that the Government of Lucerne intend to recall home the Swiss regiment in the service of Naples, and that negociations are even commenced on the subject.

The *Hamburgh Correspondent* states that the number of persons who attend Divine worship in the English private chapel in the King's palace is so increased of late that there is seldom sufficient room for the English community. The palace authorities have, consequently, issued a notification that all persons who are not Englishmen—who are desirous of frequenting the palace chapel must apply to the Court chaplain, the Rev. Mr Wilkinson, who will grant permission, as long as there is sufficient accommodation.

A letter from Posen, dated Jan. 24, says "An extraordinary sensation, attended with the most sincere and universal sorrow, has been caused by the suicide of Count Edward Raczinsky. It seems that he has of late frequently said to his friends, that he no longer suited to live with this generation, which desired to overthrow everything, and that this would lead to a state of things which he would not like to witness. Whether bodily suffering or disgust with life is not known."

Letters from St. Petersburgh, dated the 23rd ult., state that the Empress of Russia intends to repair to Germany in the course of the ensuing spring, for the benefit of her Imperial Majesty's health. The Emperor has named Councillor Kreutzer as Russian Consul in London, in lieu of Chevalier Benkhausen, lately deceased.

We learn from Venice that the Duke de Bordeaux is now there and in perfect health.

The Italian papers mention that John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque, has become the proprietor of the estate of Fhesdo and Pitsannoon, at the price of £35,000. This beautiful property lies nearly adjacent to Fasque.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says :—"The last accounts that we have received from the province of Oran announce that everything is tranquil. The Arabs are everywhere engaged in cultivation, which shows that there is no serious alarm as to the result of the intrigues of Abd-el-Kader in Morocco."

The King of Bavaria has written a letter to the Bishop of Wurzburg, in answer to his address of congratulation to his Majesty on the return of a new year. The following is the most important passage :—"My wish is, that all exaggeration, in whatever relates to the church, may be avoided. Exaggeration produces an effect diametrically opposite to that which is intended, and frequently leads to acts not advanced."

Accounts from Florence state that the inhabitants of that city had been greatly alarmed in the night of the 26th ult., from the Arno rising to a height of nearly 24 feet above the usual level. Much damage was caused and the river soon sunk to its ordinary level. The preparatory steps for the formation of a railroad to connect Vienna with the road between Florence and Leghorn are in the hands of advantageous.

A dreadful affair occurred at Orleans last week. A carpenter, named Sesson, who had been discharged from a lunatic asylum as cured, in a sudden return of his malady, rose in the night, stabbed himself with a knife, and then plunged it repeatedly into the bodies of his two children, inflicting upon one, an infant only one year old, 22 wounds, and on the other, who was four years old, 15 wounds. The children died immediately; but the unfortunate father survived two days, and recovered his reason just before he expired.

RAILWAYS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[From Tuesday Night's Gazette.]

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 4, 1845

Notice is hereby given that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade of the 24th of August, 1844, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in the Worcester and Gloucester District, and in the district intermediate between the London and Birmingham and Great Western Railways, viz—

The Birmingham and Gloucester—Wolverhampton Line,
The Birmingham and Gloucester—Junction Line,
The London, Worcester, Rugby, and Oxford Railway, with an extension from Worcester to Dudley (narrow gage),
The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (wide gauge),
The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (wide gauge), have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the
Birmingham and Gloucester—Wolverhampton Line,
The London, Worcester, Rugby, and Oxford Railway, with an extension from Worcester to Dudley (narrow gauge ;
and against
The Birmingham and Gloucester—Wolverhampton (wide gauge),
Oxford and Rugby (wide gauge),
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton (wide gauge).

DISSENTIENTE.
C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER
D. O'BRIEN. S. LAING.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] Monday Afternoon.—[illegible] of English wheat offered for sale in this market to-day [illegible] but [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CONTINUED TRIUMPH of the GRAND EQUESTRIAN and DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONS of ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, which will open every Evening.—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. Last night of the American Southern Minstrels. This night of the Spanish and Lancashire Sporting Spectacle of the FOX HUNT. New Scenes of the Circle, and Successful Equestrian Performers. MONDAY, Feb. 10, and 4s. inc. the week, at 4 after 7 to seven, THE ROYAL FOX HUNT, or LIFE'S COURSE OF MAN AND STEED, with Splendid Fox Chase on the Stage and in the Circle, by Living Fox and complete Pack of Hounds. Unequal Performance of Horse; and each chasing with extra zeal. HARLEQUIN AND JOHNNY GILPIN. Black Monk of Abbotsmere. Harlequin Mr. J. Lenox. Clown Mr. T. Barry. Pantaloon Mr. Beaumont. Columbine, Mrs. J. W. Cooke. Actress and Stage Manager, Mr. Bradshaw. Box office open from 11 till 5. Box Book keeper Mr. G. Adams. Doors open at Six, and performances commence at a quarter to seven.

MR. LOVER'S IRISH EVENINGS, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM, Hanover-square. MONDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. Mr. LOVER will repeat his New Entertainment, entitled, PADDY BY LAND AND SEA, with numerous additions, wherein "The Bowld Soger Boy," "Mormer her grandmother," "Paddy Carey," "The Rosemary," and "The Low-backed Car," will be introduced. Mr. Lover's original story of "The Limbrick" shows open at Half past Seven, to begin at 8, the last encore. Tickets and programmes to be had at the principal Music Shops and Libraries. Reserved seats, 5s.; back seats, 3s.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marquess of Anglesey and by the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

It is a national museum of one of England's most splendid triumphs."—The United Service Gazette.

Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are informed that the Concerts will commence on MONDAY, MAY 12, and will be continued on MONDAY, APRIL 14 and 28, MAY 12 and JUNE 9 and 23.

Terms of Subscription for the Series, £2 2s. Tickets transferable. To meet the wishes of the Subscribers, a limited number of extra Tickets will be issued for the accommodation of their friends. Single Admission, One Guinea each night. The Directors have the pleasure to announce that the following Gentlemen who purposed honouring the Performances by their assistance, have requested to make application at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. Addison and Hodson, 210, Regent street, early opposite Conduit-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A New Subject in CHEMISTRY, illustrated by Brilliant Experiments—PHILLIPS'S PATENT FIRE and WATER PROOF COMPOSITION, for rendering Textile Fabrics, Paper, Wood, &c. &c. &c. Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock. LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, as applied to the Arts and Manufactures, by PROFESSOR BACHHOFFNER, on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at FIFTEEN MINUTES past ELEVEN o'clock. The Lectures will be illustrated by numerous Experiments. DISSOLVING VIEWS. CHILD'S CHROMA OF THE EARTH, and other interesting Novelties described with the Music. The Dissolving Views will comprise the NEW SERIES OF ENGLISH SCENERY, VIEWS. CHILD'S CHROMA TROPE. THE PROTEUS OPTIC. THE PHYSIOSCOPE EXPERIMENTS, by means of the MICRO and DIVING BELL, &c.—The Music is conducted by T. Wallis, Mus. Doc.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

ART UNION of LONDON.—By Authority of Parliament.—A Subscribers for the current year, ending March 31, will receive an IMPRESSION of a FINE ENGRAVING, by Mr. C. Turner, after a Picture by Mr. Mulready, R.A., now in the Vernon Gallery, and in addition to this a series of designs in outline made expressly for the Society by Mr. W. Riner, illustrative of Thompson's "Castle of Indolence."

GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon. Secretaries.
LEWIS POCOCK, }

4, Trafalgar square, Jan. 22, 1845.

PEOPLE mindful of economy will do well to observe that the East India Tea Company are supplying their friends at entire block or green TEA for 1s. 4d. per pounds of coffee for 8s.; and other descriptions of teas and coffees at prices proportionate to their respective qualities. Offices, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING:—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the prices that are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL AND SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court road.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, are warranted on trial for twelve months, and are sent home free. The present reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Send Jones' Sketch of Watches, sent free for 4s. stamp.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Patentee, Inventors, Gratis information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent or the Registration of Designs, and by copying personally, or by letter, per paid, to Mr. Alexander Prinsep, at the office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

LESSONS in the MAZOURKA, CELLARIUS VALSE, POLKA and VALSE à DEUX TEMPS (as taught by Cellarius), by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at 5s. each to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, wishing privacy and Quadrilles. Terms may be had on application as above. Class on Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within OLD BOTTLED WINES [illegible] per dozen, bin [illegible]

THE FINES: SPIRIT IMPORTED.—The great purity, mellowness, and wholesome qualities of KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY seven years old, now to well known to require any comment. This celebrated spirit will be forwarded in cases, Sealed bottles, 3s. 6d. each, may be obtained of the following Wine Merchants:—M. Dublin Bond, quarter Place, Fenchurch-street; Bass' Pale Ale, Burton, Station Ale, &c.

GOLD FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES gold dials, care fully finished, with [illegible] jewels, in pure gold [illegible] serve, to ensure the action of each wheel [illegible] Three years. Watches will be found to perform well [illegible] and a printed certificate to that effect. Any watch not answering the above terms, to be sent back will always receive an [illegible] exchange, or the money returned, if required. Observe, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street). Watches sent to all parts of the country.

CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE.—JOSEPH WHITE begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and St. Paul's Church yard, [illegible] most respectfully to inform them that he has recently op [illegible] and has now on sale a very extensive assortment of the above goods, which he can recommend for their quality, and which he will be happy to show to any parties favouring him with a call. Observe, Joseph White, 3, Regent-street, opposite Cockspur-street.

FOR WINTER WRAPPERS, GREAT COATS, and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS of every description, see Berlin Waterproof Clothing Establishment, 65, Corn-hill, where an inspection, a confident invitation is large and superior stores of first-rate garments of the above description, both for morning and evening wear, are kept ready made. A proof of the superiority of this establishment, which has completely superseded the "Mackintosh" well known to all seasons (which has completely superseded the "Mackintosh" well known to all seasons (which has completely superseded the "Mackintosh" Boot-ing Jackets, &c.—The finest coats and Waterproofer, &c., 39, Cornhill (North side).

W. BERRIDGE.

FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN requiring quiet, respectable, and healthful APARTMENTS, with or without Board, partial or entire, can be accommodated at WARIPS, No. 1, Bedford street, Strand, where the advantages of an hotel are pleased with the economy and comfort of home. The Establishment is pleasantly situate fronting the river, with a private Terrace and Steps to the Thames, and from its contiguity to the Inns of Court, Theatres, &c., will be found generally desirable. Steam boats and Omnibuses to and from the City and West End throughout the day.—Terms upon application will be forwarded, post free.

STOCKELD PARK, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, fifteen miles from York and Leeds, and six from Harrogate, TO BE LET, for a term of years, or for sale, the splendid [illegible] every requisite for the Residence of a Family of Rank. The House, Entrance Hall, and Study on the ground floor Stocked with Pictures, Bellard Room, Entrance Hall

RUINS OF GREYFRIARS CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

were—actually refused to live in it: thus setting an example to future Churchmen, which it appears from modern church history has not been very generally followed. The house was surrounded by an extensive garden, which, in 1561, was converted into a cemetery: thus, the history of the Church commences where most other histories end—in the graveyard.

From the time the Greyfriars' garden was devoted to the dead, it was gradually filled with illustrious names; hence a clever antiquarian writer, with more patriotism than *reasemblance*, has designated the Greyfriars' Church the Westminster Abbey of Scotland. One of the earliest burials was that of George Buchanan, the scholar; George Heriot, father of the famous Goldsmith, was, in 1610, also interred here, in a handsome tomb: the more celebrated son having been buried in London. Twelve years after the elder Heriot was carried to his last home, the history of the church itself commences, for in 1622 it was completed. This, it will be remembered, was the period when Episcopacy was in the ascendant, and James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was acknowledged as "the onlie supreme Governor of this realme, as weel in all spirituall or ecclesiasticall things or causes, as temporall." This doctrine, so hateful to the general body of Presbyterians, constantly met with opposition to the extent of tumult, and we learn from the historian Baillie, that on a certain Sunday morning, "when the Bishop of Argyle, in the Greyfriars, began to officiate, incontinent the serving maids began such a tumult as was never heard of in our nation since the Reformation." Nor was the rebellion of kitchen maids a mere passing ebullition; the feeling grew so strong against prelacy, that the year after the Government were fain to make a compromise, by executing the solemn "league and covenant." This was done in the Greyfriars' Church, of which Alexander Henderson, the leader of the spiritual or Presbyterian party, was already minister, &c.

It is a singular fact that the church was burnt down on the eve of the two-hundred and sixth anniversary of Henderson's induction. He died in 1646, and his tomb stands near the gate which leads to Heriot's Hospital.

"As the hour drew near," says Hetherington, in his graphic narrative, "the people from all quarters flocked to the spot, and before the Commissioner appeared, the church and church-yard were densely filled with the gravest, the wisest, and the best of Scotland's pious sons and daughters." After a prayer from Henderson, "Johnston of Warriston unrolled the vast sheet of parchment, and in a clear and steady voice, read the Covenant aloud. He finished and stood silent. A solemn stillness followed, deep, unbroken, sacred. Men felt the near presence of that dread Majesty to whom they were about to vow allegiance, and bowed their souls before Him in the breathless awe of silent adoration. * * Again a deep and solemn pause ensued; not the pause of irresolution, but of modest diffidence, each thinking every other more worthy than himself to place the first name upon this sacred bond. An aged nobleman, the venerable Earl of Sutherland, at last stepped slowly and reverentially forward, and, with throbbing heart and trembling hand, subscribed Scotland's covenant with God. All hesitation in a moment disappeared. Name followed name in swift succession, till all within the church had given their signatures. It was then removed into the church-yard, and spread out on a level grave-stone, to obtain the subscriptions of the assembled multitude. Here the scene became, if possible, still more impressive. The intense emotions of many became irrepressible. Some wept aloud,—some burst into a shout of exultation,—some, after their names, added the words, *till death*,—and some, opening a vein, subscribed with their own blood. As the space became filled, they wrote their names in a contracted form, limiting them at last to the initials, till not a spot remained on which another letter could be subscribed."

The later memorabilia of this edifice may be shortly summed up. The citizens of Edinburgh seem always to have been pressed for room; they packed two or three congregations under one roof; they built their dwelling-houses one story above another to a height which makes a stranger giddy to behold; and finally, perceiving there was a profitless waste of room in the steeple of the Greyfriars Church, they converted it into a magazine for gunpowder! Accordingly (for it was almost a natural consequence), on the 7th of May, 1718, an explosion took place, and the steeple was destroyed. Instead of restoring so comparatively useless an appendage, "the expense whereof," says the quaint Maitland, "was estimated at the sum of £700 sterling," the town council decided on building a new church at the western end, which it was judged convenient to shorten by erecting a partition wall at the second pillar, so that both churches should be of an equal length. Thus a new place of worship was erected for little more than the cost of a new steeple. This excellent specimen of economical "church extension" was completed in 1721. In this state the church remained until its destruction by fire on Sunday the 19th of last month.

Let us now return for a moment to the church-yard, which is without exception one of the most interesting we ever inspected. It is filled with monuments, some of them interesting from the illustrious ashes they contain, and others for the beauty and elegance of their architecture, or for the quaintness of their sculptures and inscriptions. Amongst the former class we may enumerate the remains of Allan Ramsay the poet, Adam the architect, to whom and his brothers the British metropolis owes that splendid range of buildings, the Adelphi, Robertson the historian; Hugh Blair the author of sermons. It also contains the family-vault of Archbishop Sharpe, who was murdered by Hackman, but who was himself interred at the seat of his primacy, St. Andrew's; besides the vaults of many of the first families in Scotland, where the most interesting monument is that called the "martyrs," raised to several men who fell victims to religious persecution in the 17th century. Of the remains of more modern celebrities those of Henry Siddons (whose tomb has been recently opened to receive the remains of his wife) must not be forgotten.

We present two drawings of monuments. The first (No. 1) is that erected to "Mary Mac Math, by her loving husband, Francis Kinloch," who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1674. The other contains a handsome effigy of—according to the inscription—"that most learned man, Mr. John Bayne, of Pitcarley, in Fifeshire, a famous Writer to the Signet, who died on the 18th of January, 1681, aged 60 years." His fame must have been purely local, for we never met with his name except on his handsome tomb. In his hand is a sort of bottle, which may be an ink horn. Though this be one of the most striking monuments in the ground, it is hidden behind a thick wall.

The recent unhappy disruption in the Scottish Church has so thinned the congregations of the establishment, that no difficulty was found in providing or the spiritual wants of the worshippers of the Old and New Greyfriars, in neighbouring churches. It is indeed a question whether they will be rebuilt. They were, it appears, insured by the city authorities to the extent of £4000.

When entire, they formed a mass of masonry far from ornamental to the city, though, in their present state, they make a very pretty ruin. The New Church is much more seriously damaged than was first imagined. It is not a little remarkable that only one thing wholly escaped the flames, and that was—strange to say—a heap of coals!

LAUNCH OF THE TERRIBLE.

On Thursday afternoon, at a quarter to two o'clock, this mighty ship was launched from her Majesty's dock-yard at Deptford, and glided as cheerfully into its destined element as a duckling from its shell. Hundreds of people were in the monster, and thousands around on land and shore saluted her majestic descent into the "unstarted water" for never did sea-bird dip its breast within a summer wave with more elegance and quiet, than did this graceful "leviathan of the deep." She, we understand, is constructed upon a model of Mr. Oliver Lang's (master-shipwright at Woolwich), and is said to be so compactly built, that she could swim by her ribs alone, if they had not their external coating. The Royal Albert, now building at Woolwich, is constructed on a similar plan. The dock-house in which this mighty ship was built, was fitted up with various galleries and platforms, from which a capital view was afforded to admiring crowds. In the awful interval of suspense, we could not forbear perpetrating the following —

Oh! thou dread Engine of destructive war,
Arm'd as thou art
To deal awide and far
The horrors of man's hate
To many a distant, unoffending part
Of this great globe—oh! let thy mission be
Where'er thy wings may flee
A cause to bless, not desolate!
Be thou a halcyon bird of ocean
Floating on the gentle motion
Of the calmest wave or billow
That ever did a mermaid pillow!
Doom'd where'er thy course may rove
To be the Messenger of Peace and Love!

Scarcely had we concluded our rhapsody, when Old Father Thames received one of the gentlest birds that ever floated on his breast. Why call her Terrible? Gentle would be more appropriate. It is true she was not armed—her engines were not aboard. The dimensions of the Terrible are as follow —

Length from figure head (which, by-the by, is a very ugly thing) to taff-rail, 246 feet; length of the keel for tonnage, 196⅓ feet, extreme breadth, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 27½ feet; burden of tons, 1848.

The day was very fine, and perhaps a more beautiful or graceful launch was never seen. The Terrible, instead of a Fury, bathed herself like a Nymph, and seemed to be delighted with her new element.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE, "TERRIBLE," ON THURSDAY.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 146.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE INCOME TAX.

AS SIR Robert Peel is by no means one of those who "wear their hearts upon their sleeve," but up to the last moment keeps his intentions pretty well to himself, the period preceding the "financial statement" of this year, has been one of unusual speculation. Every interest that had a peculiar burden to complain of or a special impost to endure, (as which of them has not?) has been calling by no means inaudibly, on the Minister for relief. The landed interest has many grievances, but as one must be selected from the rest, it has taken the malt tax and urges the policy of its repeal. The manufacturers come forward with complaints of the duties on raw cotton and other materials, small in amount, but in the keen competition of nations in the race of commerce, adding the feather weight to their burdens which keeps them—not behind, perhaps—but something less in advance. Then are heard the allegations of all the branches of manufactures subjected to the excise, which Dr. Johnson long ago described as "a hateful tax," and time has not lessened the causes of the Doctor's aversion, but rather increased them The Soap manufacturers have met, under the sanction implied by the presence of many Members of Parliament, including an ex-Minister among them, and shown forcibly enough that the duties are in their effects on the article itself, mischievous, increasing cost, deteriorating quality, and preventing improvement; that with respect to the people they amount to a tax on one, at least, of the virtues—that of cleanliness. The Glass and Paper makers have nearly as much cogency of fact and argument on their side, when they advance the same claim to relief; the exciseman's supervision confines every step of the necessary processes to the old path, and with its hands tied by Acts of Parliament and Board orders, modern enterprise cannot freely employ modern science, skill, or discovery, though ever so much disposed to do so. An improvement in any branch would be a private gain and a public benefit; but the Excise makes it a crime, and at best it has to be driven to consent to it by much trouble and loss of time. Then there are all the different importing interests—the Tea trade, the Sugar interest, the Timber interest, all have some claim of modification or remission of a tax or taxes to prefer, and they do it loudly enough. The cries that surround the Premier are much like the many voices, and all of woe, that greeted Dante, as he crossed the threshold of his Inferno.

Diversi lingue, orribili favelle,
Parole di dolore, accenti d' ira.

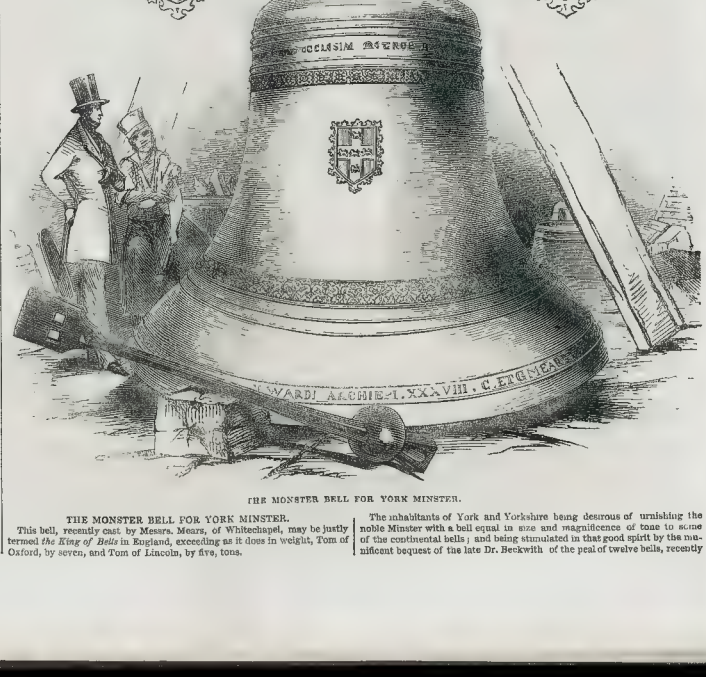
All this the Minister hears, indeed, but hearing heeds not; his position has accustomed him to such sounds, and it is not his duty to select one class in preference to another, but to do that which shall be, or at least appear to be, the best for all. And in fact if he would select, where could he begin? It is true that the revenue of the country at the present moment exceeds its expenditure, but not to so great an amount, nor raised by such a means as would justify the large sacrifice which the remission of any one of these duties and imposts would occasion. It must be recollected that the whole of our present surplus springs exclusively from the Income Tax. Without it the deficiency of the revenue, as compared with expenditure, is very little less than under the unpropitious financial *régime* of the Whigs. The prosperity does not arise from the natural overflowing of the stream of national wealth but from the quantity that has been drawn from the reservoir. The indirect taxation levied on imports and articles of consumption has not risen to the level of the public expenditure. There is still a deficiency which has to be made up by a direct drain on the wealth of the people by means of individual contributions.

Under such circumstances, any great reduction of taxes is not to be expected; a modification of some of the import duties, especially those where it will be perfectly safe—the unproductive ones—may be granted. But a continuance of the Income-tax for another limited period will be the condition of the boon. Abolish more, and the Income-tax will be made perpetual.

As yet this is not the case; that it should be renewed for another fixed term surprises no one, for everybody expected it, and the act of the Queen's Minister is but a carrying out of the intimation conveyed in the words of the Queen's Speech. The necessity for it has not ceased, and its success as a means of raising money is at once a great temptation to renew it, and a difficulty in the way of giving it up. It has succeeded but too perfectly, and we fear it will be long ere our Government will learn how to do without it.

But at the present juncture the people can insist on one thing which they have every right to demand, and that is, that a proper distinction be made between real property and the casual, uncertain, and fluctuating possession which ir income only, and cannot be sold, transferred, or bequeathed. The most objectionable thing in the principle of Sir Robert Peel's measure, is the placing both on the same level, and forcing them each to contribute in the same proportion. To a Property-tax there can be but few objections; all the laws and the machinery of the State are kept up for its protection, and that it should pay towards the expences of the Government in proportion to the benefit it derives from it, is only just. A tax on property has been called a war tax—for what reason, except that in England it was first imposed in a time of war, we can hardly see; its justice would seem to recommend it at any time. It is easily collected, and produces a larger amount in proportion to the expence of levying it than any other tax whatever. But the tax on Income is different in almost every point. It requires endless trouble and vexatious inquiries, and causes an enormous amount of falsehood and evasion, both among those who do pay it and those who do not. Giving far more vexation, it brings in a much less amount than the property-tax. It places on the same footing the poor clerk or professional man struggling along on a small and barely sufficient income, and the more fortunate individual with property to the amount of thousands in land or the funds. One may be made a beggar by the stroke of disease or calamity; the other, with the exertion of common prudence, is safe. One toils and wastes his life itself in his struggle for an income; the other sits still, and has it poured into his lap. One can sell his property, or leave it to his children after him; the other has not even a life interest in what he earns; and if he is obliged to live up to his income, can lay by nothing, while at his death, all ceases with him. Among tradesmen, clerks, and the lower ranks of the professions, how many and many a tale of woe has not, on the death of the head of a family, far too painfully proved how great is the difference between property and income? Why, then, tax them the same—why make the weak and the strong carry an equal burden? It may be easily borne by the one, but it helps to crush the other to the earth.

Now is the time for action, and if the people exert themselves with anything like the spirit they show on occasions when there is far less at stake, they may procure a modification of the tax that will be something more equitable. Powerful as Sir Robert Peel is, a proposition made by him is but a plan to be confirmed or rejected by the House of Commons, and not the decree of a despot, to be received at once with a submisive "to hear is to obey." There is far too little independence in the Legislature, and too great a disposition to receive without dispute or examination what the Minister proposes. But this apathy may be quickened from without; this Parliament is verging to its natural dissolution, and there is no very distant prospect of having to meet the whole constituent body on the hustings. Here is the lever the people have in their hands, of power enough to move whole mountains of indifference, if it be properly applied. Now is the moment; what is proposed is not settled; a scheme propounded is not a statute enacted; let the people protest against so much of it as they think unjust, and they may save themselves the infliction; let them be passive or indifferent, and they must abide the consequences. They may grumble, but they will, at the same time, have to pay.



THE MONSTER BELL FOR YORK MINSTER.

THE MONSTER BELL FOR YORK MINSTER.

This bell, recently cast by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel, may be justly termed *the King of Bells* in England, exceeding as it does in weight, Tom of Oxford, by seven, and Tom of Lincoln, by five, tons.

The inhabitants of York and Yorkshire being desirous of furnishing the noble Minster with a bell equal in size and magnificence of tone to some of the continental bells; and being stimulated in that good spirit by the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Beckwith of the peal of twelve bells, recently

cast, have subscribed the sum necessary for this great Bourdon. The Dean and Chapter have also, at an outlay of £2000 and upwards, restored and strengthened the south western tower for its reception at the Minster.

The height of the bell is eight feet, its diameter is eight feet four inches, and the thickness at the sounding bow is seven inches. The ornaments are suitable and of a character and style similar to the details of the principal parts of the cathedral. The arms of the cathedral and city are on each side of the bell. It is intended to be swung with two wheels, one on each side of the axle; and its tone, when struck, will be extremely grand and powerful. The foundry at which this bell has been produced has been the birthplace of the great bell of Montreal, Tom of Lincoln, and St. Paul's bell

It is intended by the proprietor to establish the "Great Peter," as it is called, in London; and arrangements are making for the purpose, which will be duly notified to the public. The proceeds from such an exhibition are to be devoted to the purchase of a clock and quarter bells, to be placed in the same tower with the large bell.

The following additional details may be interesting:—The metal took 12 days to cool, from the 18th of January, when it was poured into the mould, to the 30th ult. The clapper is not yet put in, but this will weigh between three and four cwt.

The inscription is in Lombardic characters, as follows—Round the top:—

"In sanctæ et æternæ Trinitatis honorem
Fecunia sponte collata, Eboracenses
Facendum curaverunt in usum
Ecclesiæ metrop. B. Petri, Ebor."

Round the rim:—

"Anno Salutis MDCCCXLV. Victoriæ, Reginæ VIII.
Edwardi Archiepi XXXVIII.
C. et G. Mears, Londini, Fecerunt."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The Secret Service Money Bill, upon which another final of the strength of the Guizot Cabinet will take place, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday by M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior

The *Débats* and other Ministerial papers speak in a confident tone of the support of the bill by a large majority

It is stated by the Paris papers that the Duke de Broglie will shortly repair to London to confer with Dr. Lushington upon the subject of the right of search. The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We have been assured that the question of the right of search will not be the only one examined by the plenipotentiaries, and that two other questions will occupy much more their attention, namely, the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies, and the annexation of Texas."

The quantity of snow which fell in Paris on Monday, rendered it extremely difficult for carriages to proceed through the streets. A number of black smuths were to be seen during the day offering their services to prepare the shoes of the horses, which found it impossible to avoid falling in consequence of the frozen snow.

The French Government continue to display vigour in pursuit of the hordes of miscreants, marderers, and thieves, with which Paris is notoriously overrun. On Saturday last a considerable military force, aided under the direction of three commissaries of police, surrounded two public establishments on the Boulevard du Temple—the Café du Puy de Dôme, and the Caveau the haunts of malefactors and receivers of stolen goods Upwards of 200 individuals were arrested, and marched to the Prefecture of Police, in bands of twenty and thirty at a time.

In the Chamber of Peers on Monday, Count Daru gave notice of a proposition to repress the unlimited speculation which has for some length of time been carried on in railroad shares. It is intended that henceforward no subscription shall be opened for the construction of any railroad which has not been authorised by the Chambers. The *minimum* of the first deposit must amount to one-fifth of the price of each share, and any violation of this regulation to be punished by the application of the 419th article of the Penal Code.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected M. St Priest's proposition for a uniform rate of postage in France from the 1st January, 1845.

SPAIN

It appears, by our accounts from Madrid, that the fever of Railway speculation has reached even to Spain. The Spanish Government has granted a concession of a line from Madrid to Cadiz to M. Emile Gandron, the representative of a French company. Branch lines to Toledo and Jerez are included in the grant, which is for 99 years. The capital necessary for this undertaking will be 480,000,000 reals, of which the Belgian Bank has taken one third The works will commence in about two months, and the line is to be completed in eighteen months. Mr. Kelly, on behalf of an English company, has obtained the approbation of her Majesty for a line from Madrid to Aranjuez, and has left for London to complete his arrangements.

Madrid has been thrown into a state of excitement, by the detection of a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the act of stealing plate at General Narvaez's hall. The Chamber has, by a majority of 105 to 19, voted the expulsion of M. Quintanella, the member for Seville, the person in question.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS Monday.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's answer to the address which was in the following words:—"This renewed assurance of your loyalty and devoted attachment is received by me with sincere satisfaction. I derive confidence from your cordial support in my endeavours to promote the happiness and contentment of my people."

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Lord MONTEAGLE, in moving for some financial returns, alluded to that portion of the Queen's speech relating to the subject, and gave his opinion that it would be advisable to continue the Income tax temporarily. Had it not been for that measure, there would, he said, be a deficiency in the revenue. The surplus, which was entirely created by the Property-tax, exceeded three millions. But it was only a temporary tax, and the result, consequently, was, that so far from there being any excess or surplus of revenue over the permanent taxation of the country, there was, in fact, an actual deficiency, for the Property-tax produced five millions, and the deficiency previous to its imposition having been two millions, if the tax were repealed the original deficiency would still exist Then, with regard to the circumstance of the tax as a means of relief to other taxation, that question involved the consideration of the permanent continuation of the tax, for unless the taxes to be repealed were so badly collected as to lead, and at no remote period, to an increased revenue, the deficiency would still continue.—The Duke of WELLINGTON did not object to the returns, which were ordered. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

The house sat for a short time only, and the business was unimportant.

In answer to a question from Mr. HUME, Mr. B. BARING declined, on the part of the Government, to produce the correspondence between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors of the East India Company, relative to Lord Ellenborough's recal

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.—Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from the Rev. Dr. Carwithen, Rector of Stoke Climsland, in the diocese of Exeter, complaining of the confusion into which that diocese had been thrown by recent pastoral letters from the Bishop of Exeter, that he felt himself bound by his ordination oath and the canon law not to commit the slightest deviation from the rubric, and that, if he did so deviate, he was liable to prosecution on the information of any body. He prayed that the house might procure a calm and temperate review of the Book of Common Prayer, Rubrics, and Canons of the Church of England.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—The MARQUIS OF NORMANBY deprecated the system which had prevailed of introducing important measures to the House of Lords late in the session, and expressed a hope that some new arrangement would be made The noble marquis asked in which house the most important bills would originate? The Duke of WELLINGTON said that most of the measures referred to were such as could only originate in the House of Commons, but promised that the Government should bring forward in their lordships' house such bills as could originate there at as early a period of the session as possible. The noble duke then said that no persons were more desirous than her Majesty's servants were that the inconvenience referred to should be remedied. A regular mode of proceeding in reference to the introduction and progress of bills in Parliament was a matter of absolute necessity.—Adjourned till Thursday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

THE RAILWAY ACT. MR. WALLACE moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Railway Act of last session. Mr. Wallace condemned the proceedings of the Railway Committee of the Board of Trade. He said that no less than two hundred forty-nine petitions had been presented to the house against their intention to come before Parliament, and the decisions of the committee, so far as they were made known, had, he said, gone in a direction contrary to the interests of the public. They were not sanctioning the new lines of railway, but condemning them, thus depriving the public of all advantages they might derive from competition

The reasons, the fact was that they were discouraging competition, and thus depriving the people of this country of a free trade in railway conveyance, without which they must virtually become the slaves of the whole of the railway directors of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord HOWICK could not go the length of voting for the repeal of the bill of last year, but he agreed that the subject was one of the great est importance, and that every means within the power of the Legislature should be taken to secure to the public cheapness and facility of railway transit Lord Howick entered into the subject at considerable length, and alluded to the feverish speculations which had been lately carried on in railway shares. He had been ere thly informed that gambling in shares was at present going on, not in London alone, but in Liverpool, Manchester, and other places, to an extent that was absolutely frightful and demoralising to the country. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord insisted that regulations ought to be adopted in order to lower railway fares. It was clear, from the premiums now offered for shares, that the different companies could afford to execute their lines of railway, and to convey the public at cheaper rates But was the fact? Suppose, for example, that the line for the construction of a direct line of railway from London to York. The construction of that line would cost from five to six millions sterling. But the shares they knew had already risen in value from forty to fifty per cent. It was, therefore, evident that persons were to be found in this country who were willing to pay seven millions and a half for that which only cost in actual outlay five or six millions. He had calculated that the saving in the cost of the railway was only five millions, they would, from the rates of charges which they contemplated enforcing, derive such a profit as would reimburse them for the outlay of seven millions and a half. (hear, hear)—and of course it followed that they could afford a very large reduction of their fares if their profits were to be calculated upon the capital actually invested in the execution of the work. He, therefore, clearly of opinion that they ought not to defer railway legislation that whatever difficulties there might be in the way, however overwhelming they might be, still they must go on. Lord Howick suggested that Government should undertake a new survey of all the railways now projected, and which had already been surveyed by the Board of Trade.—Sir R. PEEL protested against any precipitate condemnation of the Railway Board, which had been established under the sanction of the house, and which some gentlemen wanted nevertheless to abolish before it had made its first report to Parliament. That Board had been censured for publishing its decisions in the *Gazette*. So far from thinking their conduct in that respect censurable, he thought that after they had come to a decision they were bound to publish it. In the course of two or three days the report of the Board of Trade on the plan of railways would be published. That would enable the house to judge of the principles upon which they acted; and surely it would be advisable for hon. gentlemen to postpone their judgment till they had perused that report. He hoped that the house would not abandon the principles on which it had hitherto proceeded with regard to railway bills until they were convinced that those principles were erroneous. They had been told that 240 railway bills were to be presented to the house in the course of the present session; but he had no doubt that discussion would considerably diminish that number. The wisest course would be to appoint a committee to consider the subject, under the assumption that there would be an unusual number of such bills. An hon. friend of his had procured the assent of the house to a committee on private bills, which consisted of persons the most conversant with the conduct of private business. He hoped that committee would not apply itself in the first instance to the consideration of private bills generally, but would proceed to that of railway bills before all others, and would reflect on the manner in which the house should deal with the 240 railway bills that were to come before it. The report of such committees, if the members would give continuous attendance, would have weight with the house; and, if so, the evil would not be of that magnitude as to induce them to despair of overcoming it. Supposing there were 200 such bills, why should they not sacrifice their time to the consideration of them? If they could not get members to serve spontaneously on such committees, they must adopt the principle adopted in election committees, and compel them to serve in some way or other Sir R. Peel, in conclusion, objected to Lord Howick's suggestion.—Mr. WAKLEY called for a report that Mr. W. O'Brien, the brother of a gentleman who had been secretary to Sir James Graham, and who is a member of the Railway Board, was stated to have made very considerable profits by certain early information which he had procured respecting the report on a branch line connected with the South Eastern Railway. Statements of that kind ought not to go forth without being investigated.—Sir J. GRAHAM vindicated the conduct of his two relatives, the Messrs. O'Brien Mr. Gladstone, without any application from him (Sir James Graham), had thought fit to appoint one of them, who had served him (Sir James) faithfully as his private secretary, to a situation in the Board of Trade. Mr. Gladstone had made it a condition with his relative, on giving him that appointment, that any connection which he might have with any railway speculation should be dropped, and that any shares he might possess should be sold forthwith. He (Sir James) was informed that his relative had complied with this condition, and had sold his shares in October last The name of O'Brien appeared, however, in the list of names appended to one of the schemes now before the house, because an act of Parliament required that the original holder of shares should sign the deed of partnership, although he had transferred his scrip. (hear, hear) and afterwards became Mr. O'Brien's brother as his private secretary; but, as large emoluments were offered to that gentleman to undertake the management of their line by one of the railway companies, he determined not to stand in the way of his permanent employment on the railway. He contended that, neither directly nor indirectly, had his relative had any communication with the Board of Trade on the subject of that report. Sir James Graham added, on his own behalf, that he had never held a railway share in his life.—Mr. WALLACE ultimately withdrew his motion

THE LAW OF DISTRESS.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to parochial settlement and the removal of the poor. This bill had been circulated during the recess, and the alterations now proposed to be made in it were principally the giving up of a birth settlement, acting retrospectively, and also the right of irremovability after a five years' residence. He also proposed to work the most important provisions of parochial settlements, and to facilitate them, thereby reducing the number of restrictions from 14,580, the number of parishes, to 620, the number of unions.—After a short discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

The house adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.—The Sergeant at Arms appeared at the Bar, and stated that another action had been commenced against him at the suit of Thomas Howard, for the seizure of the money found on Howard's person. Howard's detention in his custody by order of the house.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, from the information he had received, he was disposed to take the same course as in 1843. He should move Mr. O'Dubley's communication of the Sergeant be printed with the votes, and then give notice of a motion on the subject.

THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER said it appeared by the police reports that this valuable work had lately been broken. It would be much to be regretted if there were no possibility of inflicting a greater penalty than a fine of £5 on the person who destroyed such a valuable work of art, and if this were the case, there could be no doubt the law was in a most unsatisfactory state. He wished to call the attention of Ministers to this subject, and to ask his right hon. friend what measures had been taken on his consideration, and whether it was his intention, by legislative means or otherwise, to take steps for preventing the occurrence of any so great outrage in future.—Sir R. PEEL said that the trustees of the British Museum were to meet on Saturday next for the purpose of considering this very important subject. The result of that meeting would probably be some communication to her Majesty's government of their opinion on the subject.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, replied that there were no negotiations pending with the Brazils relative to any alteration in its tariff, those at present under discussion having reference only to the usual treaties of navigation and commerce.

Mr. RICARDO and Mr. MILNER GIBSON hoped that the Government would abandon their fruitless policy with respect to differential duties, especially on sugar.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, said he would not press for a decision on the resolution he had to propose on Friday, after making his financial statement, but it was his intention that the vote would take place between the statement of his plans and the decision of the house upon them.

The house having resolved into a Committee of Supply, a formal vote was moved, which elicited some conversation upon financial matters.—Mr. WILLIAMS submitted that, from the present abundant state of the finances of the country, a reduction upon the interest of Exchequer bills from 1½d. to 1d. might be made. He would venture to suggest that the Exchequer would benefit much by this reduction in the rate of interest.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not agree with the hon. member that there was a great difference between sums lent for short periods at small rates of interest, and stock, which might be considered as of a more permanent character. Since the honourable gentleman had last spoken on the subject, the premium had varied eight, nine, and ten shillings, and he was not, therefore, to argue that because the premium was now of a very high amount, it necessarily followed that the rate of interest could be reduced. The resolution, which was for a vote of £16,494,500 Exchequer Bills having been agreed to, the house adjourned, having sat an hour and a half only.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE RAILWAYS.—Lord DALHOUSIE brought under the consideration of the house the report of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade relative to the South Western Railway schemes. The noble earl entered into a long defence of the Railway Board, and answered the insinuations made by Lord Howick. He (Lord Dalhousie) was very unlike to that made in the House of Commons, it is unnecessary to give it. The noble earl also repeated the declaration given in the House of Commons, that the report would be issued by the Board next week. It was not a conclusive character; they were merely intended to be laid before Parliament, and there to be used as it in its wisdom might think fit and proper.

The house rose at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.—On the motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, it was agreed "That Sir William Gosset, Kt., the Sergeant at-Arms, attending the house, have leave to appear and declare the action brought against him by Thomas Howard"

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Sir C. NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the manner in which the money vested since 1835, for the construction of ships, had been expended, and if the ships constructed are an improvement of the old "system." The gallant member made a searching examination into the state of the naval department, criticised various vessels, and impugned the general system pursued at the Admiralty —A lengthened debate followed, in which the principal speakers were, Sir G. Cockburn, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Corry, Captain Pechell, and Mr. Wakley.—The Government opposed the return, and on a division there were 32 votes for the motion, and 99 against it; majority against it, 67

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—Mr. C. HOPE moved for leave to bring in two bills, one to enable the Commissioners of the Hospital to improve certain property in Greenwich, and the other to enable them to lease certain coal mines and construct a private tram road near Berwick-on-Tweed. The last measure caused some opposition, but leave was finally given to bring in the bills.

RAILWAYS.—In Committee on the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, Mr. COBBY moved the insertion of a clause prohibiting the construction of any line of railway along the banks of the sea, without leave of the Lords of the Admiralty. The consideration of the clause was finally postponed till Monday next.

The house adjourned at half past eleven,

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock

The Marquis of NORMANBY presented a petition in favour of the Health of Towns Commission, and inquired if the Government had any intentions to bring in a measure to ameliorate the present evils, and also to do away with burial clubs.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH replied that the Government had it under consideration, and would probably propose some measure attaining the advantages proposed by the noble marquis.

After a few words from Lord Campbell, the Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice that he should move, on a future day, for a return of the order appointing the Deputy-Inspector of Ireland, in the room of the late Mayor of Galway.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday

After the presentation of several petitions, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on Monday next he should submit a motion to the house on the subject of the Post-office. He should move for a select committee to inquire into the manner in which the business of the Post-office was conducted, and he should also move that the Report of the Secret Committee of last year be referred to that Committee.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice, that after Easter he should take the sense of the house on the subject of the propriety of reducing the duties payable on Fire Insurance

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY.—Dr. BOWRING inquired of Sir R. Peel whether any effective measures had been taken to place British subjects of her Majesty, trading to the Levant, on a level with other subjects trading to that part of the world, in accordance with the terms of the commercial treaty concluded between this country and the Ottoman Empire.—Sir R. PEEL regretted his dissatisfaction at the manner in which the treaty had been carried out, and stated that negotiations were pending on the subject.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The following hon members were sworn in to serve on Election Committees. Lord Sandon, The O'Connor Don, Sir George Grey, Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Wilson Patten, and Mr. Loche.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Sir R. PEEL moved the order of the day for a Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. HUME rose and stated that the order of the day be read, Mr. ROEBUCK wished to give notice that he should take the earliest opportunity of asking the right hon gentleman opposite when he would lay on the table of the house the correspondence between the American Government and our representative there on the subject of the Oregon territory.

THE BUDGET.

The Order of the Day for going into Committee of Ways and Means was then read, and the chair was taken by Mr. Greene.

Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose, and after remarking upon the importance and anxiety attending the subject he was about to discuss, continued:—I will, in the first instance, begin by referring to that estimate of finance and expenditure of the country which was taken by my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he last brought the subject under the consideration of the house. My right hon. friend, speaking at the latter end of April, 1844, calculated that the revenue for the current year—that is, the year ending the 5th April, 1845 would amount to the sum of £51,790,000, and the expenditure at £48,643,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £3,147,000. That calculation, however, was distributed on the one hand by an estimated reduction of taxes to the amount of £400,000. I allude to the total reduction and to the duty on glass, which were removed at a subsequent period of the session, but on the other hand certain charges were taken, or a demand was made, for £400,000, on account of the China expenditure, which, I note it as a matter worthy of remark, as that will not affect the calculation, because there is a saving on the one hand balancing the expenditure on the other. My right hon. friend stated at the same time, that in consequence of the partial repayment of £700,000 of the surplus would be reduced, and that the real surplus would be £2,373,000. That estimated surplus was, in point of fact, in making the account of the 5th of January last, very considerably exceeded. It will appear by reference to the customer's estimate of the amount of finance and expenditure of the 5th, of January last, there was a surplus of £3,357,000. Instead of £51,790,000, the sum calculated upon by my right hon. friend, the amount of net receipts of revenue on the 5th July last, was £54,003,000. The increase of revenue arose chiefly from the increase of receipts from the Customs. Instead of £21,500,000 of Customs revenue, as estimated by my right hon. friend, the actual receipt was, on the 5th of January, £22,500,000. The Excise, which was taken by my right hon. friend, at £13,000,000, produced on that day, £13,308,000. There received under the treaty with China, amounting to £395,000, for which my right hon. friend had not taken credit, but the result was, on the 5th of January last, an income of £51,050,000, instead of £48,643,000 as estimated. Now the expenditure on the 5th of January, 1845, had been, on account of Debt and Consolidated Fund, £32,862,000, and on account of the payment then made for the army and navy, and other public services, £17,784,000, making a total expenditure of £50,646,000, and leaving a surplus, (as it appears on that account, amounting to £3,357,000.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I mention this although that is the actual account, as appears on the 5th January, yet the house will be naturally anxious to have an estimate of the account, as it will probably appear on the 5th of April next. For the period of which I am speaking, I am of course bound, in a matter of this kind, to give an estimate, rather than a positive statement, but certainly I have every reason to apprehend that the balance, comparing the actual receipts of revenue within the year on the 5th of April next, with the expenditure, will amount to a sum of above £3,000,000 for the year. I do not wish, however, to deal to-night with the intricacies of accounts. I wish to state in the terms which in our real practical position with respect to finance severed from all questions of annual account; and I think that I am justified in stating that such has been the improvement of the revenue, apart from the property tax, that the surplus which I have stated—viz., a surplus of at least £3,000,000 will be the surplus of the revenue of this year as compared with the last Of course a portion, and a very considerable portion of the revenue is derived from the income-tax, which has produced £5,190,000. If it had not been for the receipt of the amounts from various casual sources, and for the receipt on account of the income tax, the ordinary revenue would not have been derived from ordinary permanent sources, would not quite equal the expenditure. The best course which I can now take is, to submit to the house an estimate of the receipts which has been prepared by my friend and myself, of the probable receipt of revenue in the next year. I have no right to assume that this house will sanction the continuance of the income tax; and, therefore, it will be better that I should, in the first place, estimate the revenue, supposing the house should determine not to continue the income-tax. We are disposed to estimate the receipt from the Customs in the year ending the 5th of April, 1846, at what I will say is my best estimate I can form of the probable receipt up to the 5th of April next year, and I am now going to address myself to the prospects of the coming year—that year which will terminate on the 5th of April, 1846, as I before stated—the receipt from the Customs in this year, on the 5th of April, may be taken at £22,500,000. There has been a very large receipt on account of the duty upon tea, which will terminate on the 5th of April, 1845

£600,000 on the account of China, I am warranted upon calculating a clear revenue of £51,100,000, even if the house should refuse to continue the income-tax. On the 5th of April, 1846, the charge for debt will be funded and unfunded, £28,456,000; the charge on the Consolidated Fund, £2,400,000, making a total of £30,856,000 on account of the debt. The estimated debt voted last year amounted to £17,726,000; the total charge therefore, assuming the present system to remain unaltered, would be £48,557,000. Deduct that sum from the total revenue, that is £48,557,000 from £51,150,000, still the surplus on the 5th of April, 1846, will be £2,543,000. If you were to calculate upon the revenue of next year the receipt of the income-tax and the casual and temporary receipt from Chinese money, and assume that to be the amount of the surplus of the following year, ending the 5th of April, 1847, and taking the expenditure to be the same, in that case there would be a small deficiency of revenue as compared with the preceding year. The question is, whether or not we are justified in a demand for an increased expenditure on account of the public expenditure, and I feel that it is but right to satisfy the house what our intentions are in making this demand. I do not hesitate to admit that on financial prosperity no surplus revenue can relieve the Government from the paramount obligation of considering whether it is consistent for the public interest, that a saving can be made in the public expenditure. (Hear, hear.) And that there is the same stringent obligation upon her Majesty's Government to avoid increased expenditure, when there is a surplus of five millions in the Treasury, as when there is no surplus at all. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I am not the party to say that I am greatly afraid that the public are under a very erroneous conception with regard to what was really necessary for the public expenditure, what that public expenditure actually was, and the means by which it could be safely reduced. It is generally supposed that all portions of the public expenditure which does not consist of payments for the continuance of the several public departments, is unnecessary and useless, but such is not the case. If we take the amount of the revenue for the past year, which was £48,243,000, it will be found to consist of the following charges:—£28,456,000 on account of payments towards the debt. The sum next to be charged is the naval and military half-pay amounted to £4,991,000. The charges fixed on as necessary for the Consolidated Fund were £1,878,000. In these charges I include the pension necessary for defraying the expenditure of the judicial establishment. (Hear.) There are, besides, included in the whole amount of the sum that I have stated, as that which will be required for the public service this year, not only the whole sum levied as public taxation, but various other sums. The sum of £35,309,000, required for the purposes I have already mentioned, if deducted from the £48,000,000, the amount of the total sum required for the public expenditure, will leave as a sum of about £13,000,000 for the public service, in respect of which, it is supposed, some reduction may be made. (Hear, hear.) After deducting the amount due to the public creditor, what then remains to be disposed of to meet the expenditure of the Executive Government? The total amount of that would not exceed £12,933,000. Among the other charges which have received the attention of Parliament, is the charge for the Civil List establishment. (Hear.) There are, besides, included in the whole amount of the sum that I have stated, as that which will be required for the public service this year, not only the whole sum levied as public taxation, but various other sums. The sum of £35,309,000, required for the purposes I have already mentioned, if deducted from the £48,000,000, the amount of the total sum required for the public expenditure, will leave

RAFT OF GAMBIER ISLANDERS

THE GAMBIER ISLANDS.

The following document has just been communicated to the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies, by the French Minister of Marine it relates to the conduct of France with regard to this interesting group of Islands in the Pacific, and shows their present actual condition.

"The French Catholic missionaries established during the last ten years in this small archipelago have obtained complete success amongst the chiefs and the inhabitants, whom they instruct and direct without any obstacle, with the object of improving their morals, and by the most pacific treatment.

"This state of affairs, which was perfectly known at the departure of Captain Bruat for Oceania, suggested the observation on the instructions which had been given to him on the 28th of April, 1843, that these islands were most favourable for receiving the protectorate of France.

"It was in consequence of these instructions, and on the occasion of the frigate la Charte having anchored off one of those islands, that the commander of this frigate was present on the 16th of February, 1844, at a declaration made by the principal chiefs assembled, in order to manifest their intention to place themselves and their territory under the protection of the French authorities.

"This act was not followed by any military occupation, nor by the installation of any administrative agent. The French missionary M. Liausse, has been acknowledged as the chief of this small society.

"The instructions addressed by Admiral Mackau to Governor Bruat, dated the 16th of July, 1844, recommend him formally to abstain from any act which might engage the King's Government beyond what has been already accomplished.

"It appears indispensable to wait for the conclusion of the difficulties existing in other places before any decision can be adopted relative to this simple acknowledgment of the French authority.

"The group of the Gambier islands possess a good harbour, and are but thinly inhabited. The Methodist missionaries have not endeavoured to penetrate there, and have, consequently, left the inhabitants free without contesting the influence of the French missionaries."

These islands were minutely surveyed by Captain Beechey, who relates many attractive traits of the islanders, in his very popular "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait." Several of the Islands have a fertile appearance, especially the largest, on which is situated Mount Duff, the east peak of which is in lat. 23 deg. 7 min. 56 sec.; long. 134 deg. 55 min. 31 sec., W. The Captain gives a circumstantial account of his interview with some of the natives, who approached the ship's boats in katamarans, or rafts, carrying from 16 to 20 men each.

"We were much pleased," says the Captain, "with the manner of lowering their matting sail, diverging on different courses, and working their paddles, in the use of which they had great power, and were well skilled, plying them together, or, to use a nautical phrase, keeping stroke. They had no other weapons but long poles; and were quite naked, with the exception of a banana leaf cut into strips, and tied about their loins; and one or two persons who wore white turbans." They timidly approached both the ship and the barge, but would upset any small boats within their reach; not, however, from any malicious intention, but from thoughtlessness and liquhlativeness. Captain Beechey approached them in the gig, and gave them several presents, for which they, in return, threw him some bundles of paste, tied up in large leaves, which was the common food of the natives. They had some knowledge of iron, but had no idea of the use of a musket. They tempted the Captain and his crew with cocoa-nuts and roots, and invited their approach by performing ludicrous dances; but, as soon as the visitors were within reach, the scene was changed to noise and confusion. A scuffle ensued, and on a gun being fired over their heads, all but four instantly plunged into the sea." The whole of the details of this and succeeding interviews are very amusing. One of the rafts is engraved from Captain Beechey's work.

Captain Beechey states the average height of the Gambier Islanders to be 5ft. 9in.; they are, generally speaking, well-made, their limbs round, without being muscular, and their figure upright and flexible. Tattooing is very extensively practised, in which respect, as in the arrangement of the lines, they much resemble the Marquesas. This general practice in the south seas, when judiciously executed, besides having its useful effects, is highly ornamental. In the Gambier Islanders there was a greater display of taste than Capt. Beechey saw or heard of anywhere else, not excepting at the Marquesas: but the Nukahivers, as well as the Otaheitans, and others, attend principally to device; whereas the Gambier Islanders dispose the lines so as materially to improve the figure, particularly about the waist, which, at a little distance, has the appearance of being much smaller than it really is. Whether this was accidental or designed, Captain Beechey had no opportunity of learning.

RANAVALONA, QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR, IN HER STATE HOWDAH.

The ship Philip Dean has brought news from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of November, whereby we learn that great dissension had occurred among the authorities of Monte Video, which indicated the probability of a speedy surrender of the city to the Buenos Ayrean army, commanded by Oribe. The life and soul of the Government was Pasteco y Obes, who had left it. By this conveyance we have received a translated copy of a decree of the Government of Corrientes, confiscating all the Argentine property, of which they had possessed themselves. Corrientes, by this decree allows the navigation of the rivers by neutrals, but Rosas will not allow it, except to the Paraguays with their own flag, and even this permission, it was anticipated, he would soon interdict under some pretext or other. The Paraguay trade was at a dead stand, and likely to remain so, in consequence of the decree in question.

The Dee has arrived at Southampton with the West India mails. The papers are destitute of interest. The *Honduras Observer* says that an earthquake was experienced at the Belize on the night of the 25th November. It was a continuous vibratory motion, commencing slowly, and increasing in violence. It lasted about twenty seconds.

From Mexico we learn, by these papers, that Santa Anna was in retreat for Vera Cruz, and a rumour prevailed that he would ultimately take shelter on board one of her Majesty's ships. This seems not improbable, if it be true, as reported, that his troops were fast deserting him. The existing Government was popular, and active measures were being adopted to fortify Vera Cruz, and save it from the threatened attack of the ex President. Martial law had been declared in the city. General Paredes was fast following Santa Anna, and it is probable that the next mail will bring intelligence of a collision between the opposing parties.

NEW DOME—BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Various improvements, from the design of Mr. Sydney Smirke, have lately been made at this ancient establishment, which are calculated both to extend its benefits, and enhance the comfort of the inmates. Two new wings, for the employment of convalescent lunatics, have been added to the rear, and other minor alterations carried out.

The most important feature, however, now connected with the Hospital is the new dome, of which the above is an illustration. This dome is about 150 feet in height, from ground to summit; and the diameter 37 feet. The whole is composed of brick and stone, covered with copper, and finished in such a manner as is calculated to materially improve the general appearance of the structure.

DOME OF BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

The form of the dome is octagonal, resting upon a square base, which rises above the pediment of the portico. On each of the eight sides are circular openings with stone dressings, which are for the ventilation of the new chapel beneath.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.

Intelligence of Dr. Wolff has been received to the 16th of January, at which date, as already stated, he was at Erzeroom, endeavouring to recruit his strength for the journey over the mountains to Trebizonde. At Tehran the doctor was received in the kindest manner by Colonel Shiel, her Majesty's Envoy, who sent a Government golam to meet him. He left Tehran in a tuckrawan (a sort of litter), and by easy stages reached Tabris. Here the judicious treatment of Dr. Casolani enabled him, after some days' repose, to proceed by a similar conveyance towards Erzeroom. On reaching the Turkish frontier, owing to the immense accumulation of snow, he was obliged to proceed on horseback; and, after great bodily suffering, he reached Erzeroom, on the the 4th of January, completely exhausted. As soon as her Majesty's commissioner, the kind hearted Colonel Williams, K.A. heard of the doctor's approach, he rode as far as the last pass to meet him, and escorted him into the town. Dr. Wolff is too ill to write to any one, and cannot move from the sofa; it is, however, hoped that the kind attentions of Colonel Williams, which have really been beyond all praise, will enable him to proceed, in about a fortnight, to Trebizonde.

A paragraph having gone the round of the papers stating that Dr. Wolff never was in personal danger at Bokhara, and that he could have left when he pleased, and as such a statement was probably intended to weaken the sympathy every Englishman must feel for this noble-minded man, who exposed himself to such horrible sufferings in attempting the release of two British Envoys, Captain Grover thinks it right to state that Dr. Wolff was in the *greatest danger* during the whole period of his stay at Bokhara, that guards were placed round his bed, and that he was indebted for his escape to Mirza Kouli Khan, the Persian Ambassador, who refused to leave Bokhara without him.

THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.

The blockade by a British man-of war of the extensive and beautiful island of Madagascar, has invested its daring and cruel Queen with a fresh European interest. The subjoined engraving exhibits Ranavalona in her state palanquin, as she ordinarily appears on public occasions; and will give to strangers a good notion of the barbaric splendours of her half civilized court. Her Majesty, it may be remembered, usurped the Malagasy throne on the first of August, 1828, having been one of the inferior of the twelve Queens who constituted the domestic establishment of King Radama. Soon after her assumption of the supreme power, she discovered herself to be the friend of the ancient superstitions of the island, the enemy of the English, whom she expelled, and the determined opponent of all social improvements—a policy she continues to maintain. This is, of course, deeply to be regretted, as there are few parts of the globe which are entitled, either by their geographical position, their national advantages, or the moral and social features of their inhabitants, to higher commercial or national considerations than Madagascar.

The island occupies, in regard to Africa, a position analogous to that of Great Britain in respect to the European Continents—though the Mosambique Channel, which separates it from the main land, is of vastly greater dimensions than the British Channel: it extends through the finest part of the torrid, into the temperate zone; it lies directly across one of the most frequented of commercial routes—that between Europe and India, being many days sail from the Cape of Good Hope on the one hand, and the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius on the other; it presents a geographical surface of 225,000 square miles, being nearly three times the size of Great Britain, and is, in all points of view, too important to be long destined to a savage and solitary existence. We shall be glad to learn—what in all probability will be the issue of the quarrel—that a few cannon-balls at Foule Point, will bring us into relations of amity with the Queen and her fruitful fields.

NEWSPAPER
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

The visit of her Majesty and the Court to this superb watering-place, suggests the presentation of the annexed engravings of the Royal Palace; the history of which may be thus briefly told.

It is now about 60 years since George IV., then Prince of Wales, purchased a villa on the north-western side of the Steine, and at that time, nearly in the centre of Brighton; which was transformed into a "Marine Pavilion," under the superintendence of Henry Holland, Esq., one of the architects of Carlton House. It consisted of a circular, temple-like edifice, with a domed roof: attached to it were two wings, of two stories each, with verandahs; the south wing having been the villa purchased by the Prince.

This plain, unostentatious structure, did not long satisfy the taste of its Royal occupant; and his Royal Highness's favourite architect, the late Mr. Nash, accordingly produced a design more in accordance with the Prince's love of the gorgeous; from which was erected the present "Pavilion," of brick stuccoed, with the exception of the minarets.

THE PAVILION.—GARDEN FRONT.

In its *external* architecture, the Pavilion *assumes* the characteristics of the Oriental style, and domes, cones, and minarets spring from its roofs to a considerable height. The pretensions of the design to Orientalism are, however, set aside by Mr. Daniell, who resided some years in the East, and who observes: "If the architect aimed at an imitation of Oriental architecture, it is to be lamented that he trusted so implicitly to conjecture, for there is not a feature, great or small, which at all accords with the purity, grandeur, and magnificence, that characterise the genuine Oriental style."

The principal or eastern front of the Pavilion is shown in our first illustration; with the north-west portion of the Steine, and Chantrey's bronze statue of George IV., a grateful tribute of the inhabitants of Brighton to the illustrious *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, who may be said to have founded the prosperity of this magnificent town. This garden-front of the Palace consists, in effect, of three pavilions, connected by two ranges of building. The central part projects semicircularly, and is surmounted by a vast dome, presenting the appearance of an inverted balloon, partially filled, and tapering upwards into a pinnacle to the height of 130 feet; and flanked, on each side, by a lofty minaret. This part incloses the rotunda, or saloon, the longest diameter of which is about 55 feet. On the north and south the saloon opens into apartments, measuring about 50 by 20 feet; externally projecting in two bows on each side, crowned by domes of similar shape to that in the centre, but of smaller dimensions. These unite with the wings, which are of square form, and are each surmounted by a lofty cone, rising between four minarets, which are of Bath stone, as are also the central pinnacles, which are still more elevated than the former. The south wing contains the banquetting-room, and in the north is the music-room. Adjoining the latter is a smaller building, of square form, surmounted by a dome and minarets, similar to those already described. All the domes have vertical divisions, and are otherwise ornamented; and the fronts of the wings and central part are screened by projecting arcades of lattice-work. Near the south wing is a large red brick building, formerly the Castle Tavern, which was purchased by George IV.; and the ball-room, a rectangle of 80 by 40 feet, with recesses, has been converted into a chapel, as an appendage to the Palace.

The opposite or western front of the Pavilion is nearly similar to the garden-front, but has a centre projecting rather more, with a neat square portico, supported by pillars. This side contains the vestibule, hall, Chinese gallery, and various drawing, reading, breakfast, and other rooms.

Northward of the Pavilion are the stables, an incongruous mixture of Moorish or Hindoo and other styles of architecture. Nevertheless, from their extent and elevation, the pile has an imposing air. It is circular in plan, approached by four lofty

THE PAVILION.—NORTH ENTRANCE.

arches; the circle inclosing an area of about 250 feet in circumference, surmounted by a vast glazed dome, in which so great is the quantity of lead and glass that it attracts and retains the heat so powerfully, that the extensive archways do not suffice to ventilate the stables surrounding the area. Adjoining is a tennis-court and a riding school; in the latter, 200 feet long, and 50 feet broad, her Majesty and Prince Albert occasionally take exercise. Very few horses are lodged in this expensive pile, the building of which cost upwards of £70,000.

The entrance-gates to the Pavilion are north and south. The southern entrance opens into Castle-square, and is divided by minarets into three divisions, the centre having a handsome archway.

The northern entrance, built for William IV., in 1832, and shown in the second illustration, is, comparatively, of faultless proportions. It is crowned with a dome in the style of the central one of the Pavilion, and rises from a tower, having at each angle a substantial turret, crowned with a smaller dome; the wings are finished with light fluted minarets. The form of the arch, with the lion and regal crown at its point, is graceful and pleasing, and the embellishments throughout are in a chaste style. Nevertheless, the entrance is disproportionably important to the Palace itself.

The interior of the Pavilion is a succession of overwrought gorgeousness, and frittered ornament: nevertheless, there are some chastely-embellished apartments of redeeming beauty. The entire Palace has been elaborately described by the architect, Mr. Nash, in a work devoted to the purpose, with several illustrations. The offices, as might be expected from the taste of the Royal founder, are adapted for luxurious accommodation: the kitchen is a marvel of completeness, and the wine cellars are walled with China tiles.

The grounds of the Pavilion are retired; the east front opens to a lawn of about 300 feet in extent; on the north, are shrubberies; on the west, pleasure-grounds, and a grove of elms; and, on the south, the Chapel Royal, and other buildings. The whole of the demesne comprises between seven and eight acres; the principal part of which was obtained by purchase, and the rest by grants from the inhabitants of Brighton.

Our third illustration shows the Pavilion, and the view of the town westward; with the Junction-road, and the lofty pile of the Town Hall buildings, &c.

THE COURT AT BRIGHTON.

On Saturday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert were exposed to much annoyance. It appears that with a view of enjoying a private walk, the Queen and Prince Albert, in plain dresses, her Majesty also wearing a veil, walked from the Palace to the pier. Her Majesty was dressed in a tartan plaid pelisse of French merino, trimmed with dark fur, a straw bonnet, trimmed with velvet, and a black lace veil. Prince Albert wore a kind of shooting jacket of dark velvet. The Royal pair gained the pier unobserved, and walked for nearly an hour, when they prepared to return. The fact that her Majesty was on the pier had, however, become known; and as the Queen and Prince left the esplanade, a considerable number of persons crowded round the toll-gate, and many of them followed her Majesty, as the Prince and herself walked towards the Pavilion. As the Royal pair approached Castle square the crowd pressed forward more closely, and some errand boys rudely peered beneath her Majesty's bonnet. The Queen eventually escaped from her annoying followers by entering the Palace by the private gates. Her Majesty, it appears, was so displeased with this rude behaviour, that a communication was made to the magistrates, who have since taken steps to prevent a recurrence of the annoyance. The inhabitants of Brighton sometimes felt themselves aggrieved because they did not often enjoy the presence of Royalty; but if the Queen cannot enjoy a walk without being subjected to annoyances from which the meanest of her subjects are free, it is not to be wondered that Brighton is so seldom selected for the Royal residence.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty took another walk this morning, notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow. Accompanied by Prince Albert, her Majesty drove along the King's road as far as the Battery, where the Royal party alighted; and her Majesty and the Prince walked across the snowy beach, to the water's edge, where the snow had been washed away by the tide. Thence they proceeded westward as far as Brunswick square, where the carriage was waiting, and next drove to the Chain-pier. The Queen and Prince Albert walked to the pier-head; and on their return met the carriage containing Lady Lyttelton and her Royal children.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, rode out upon their new

BRIGHTON, FROM THE SEA.

sledge this morning, which her Majesty used for the first time. The sledge was driven by Prince Albert, and the Royal party proceeded as far as Clayton Tunnel, about six miles from Brighton, before they returned. The sledge is very elegantly constructed, and the ponies being elegantly harnessed with a profusion of bells, it had altogether a novel and beautiful appearance. His Royal Highness tried the sledge before he took the Queen out. (Next week, we shall present our readers with an engraving of this elegant, and, in this country, novel, equipage.) The Queen and Prince Albert rode out in the afternoon in an open carriage, for an airing on the cliffs.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 16.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 17.—Battle of St. Albans, 1461.
TUESDAY, 18.—Martin Luther died, 1546.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564
THURSDAY, 20. Voltaire born, 1694; Duke of Suffolk beheaded, 1554.
FRIDAY, 21 Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.
SATURDAY, 22.—Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending Feb ``

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 8	10 31	11 31	0 0	0 7	0 37	1 1	1 32	1 41	2 1	2 19	2 56

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader.*" *Cork.*—*The surname of Prince Albert is not given in the Memoirs of his Royal Highness's Family, published a few years since.*

"*F. P.,*" *Penzance.*—*We are not aware of billiards having been played on board ship, whilst at sea. The registered tonnage of the Great Western steam ship is* 1340 ; *of the British Queen* 1862.

"*R. M. M.*" *should write to the Secretary of the Art-Union, at Edinburgh; the distribution must, surely, have taken place.*

"*A Correspondent*" *The address of the Association for the Protection of Dressmakers and Milliners is* 23, *Blandford-street, Portman-square.*

"*A Young Tradesman.*" *There is in Westminster "Arnewaye's Charity," the funds of which are vested in trustees, who grant thereout loans of £*50 *to £*100, *at interest, to poor occupiers or traders resident within the City and Liberty of Westminster; Clerk and Solicitor, Mr. E. S Stephenson.*

"*Rev. F. B.,*" Navan, *Ireland.*—*The computations of Lipsius as to the population of the Rome of the Cæsars have long been questioned; but "the English Opium Eater," from a close study of the question, and a laborious collation of the different data, is satisfied that Lipsius was nearer the truth than his critics; and that the Roman population of every class—slaves, aliens, people of the suburbs included, lay between five and six millions. The present population of London is but two millions.*

"*Vernon.*"—*By means of the excellently appointed steam-vessels of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the whole distance from England to Calcutta has, we believe, been accomplished in* 30 *days.*

"*L. F.*"—*We are not aware of the name of the inventor of the raised type for teaching the blind to read . or whether he himself was blind. The latest apparatus, invented by Mr. Littledale, of York, was described last year, at the meeting of the British Association.*

"*A Sincere Admirer,*" *Birkenhead.*—*The View of London in* 1842, *may be had, by remitting* 1*s., post free, to our office.*

"*A. B. D.*" *Convicts sentenced to seven years' transportation are sent to Woolwich or Portsmouth.*

"*J. W.*" *Birmingham.*—*The name may be spelt with or without the k.*

"*W. M.*"—*Covers for Vol. IV. of our journal may be had, by order, of any bookseller*

"*A. G.*" *near Oundle.*—*Covers for the half-yearly volumes, 3s. each, may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*R. J. S.*"—*A sovereign is, in all cases, a legal tender, without deduction, in payment for goods purchased.*

"*P. Q. R.*" *Liverpool.*—*The retiring pension of a Premier is £*2000 *per annum, provided he has held office two years.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hayes.*—*We know nothing of the engraving promised in the Picture Gallery referred to.*

"*J F.,*" *St. Cuthbert, Cornwall, is thanked for the Meteorological Table, for which, however, we have not room.*

"*F. W.*" *will find the required information in the "Hints on Etiquette," published by Messrs. Longman.*

O. Z.," *Tottenham-court-road.*—*Reasonable expenses are allowed in prosecutions for criminal offences.*

"*R. F.,*" *Edinburgh.*—*The entire population of Glasgow, city and suburbs, is* 274,533; *of Liverpool,* 286,487.

"*Oldham's Poles,*" *Aberdeen.*—*A newspaper, if cut, cannot be sent postage free.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Egremont.*—*The sketch may appear.*

"*S. M. D.,*" *Liverpool.*—*No.* 19 *has not yet appeared. Balfe's "Daughter of St. Mark" is of a higher character than "The Bohemian Girl."*

"*A. B. C.*"—*The addresses of Lord Templemore are* 38, *Park-street, Grosvenor-square: and Dunrally Park, county Wexford.*

"*A. P.*" *Lines on the Rose, ineligible.*

"*T. P. L.*" *should order the "Prints and Numbers" of Mr. Fowler, Leicester.*

"*Fermi.*"—*The remuneration is regulated by the talent of the parties.*

"*O. S.,*" *Woolwich. Ineligible*

"*Apis Matina,*" *in reply to a correspondent, states that "Todd's Index Herbarum" may be purchased of R. J. Kennett,* 14, *York-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Curvaceuse.*"—*Ineligible.*

"*A Stage-struck Ignoramus.*"—*Mr. Webster's address is Theatre Royal, Haymarket. The sums paid for a five-act play range from £*100 *to £*600.

"*J. Long.*"—"*Taylor's Shorthand, improved by Harding.*"

"*Cavaremaque.*"—*We received our information from Mr. Dolland, St. Paul's Church yard.*

"*J. W. M.*" *should apply to Mr. Chappell, music seller, Bond-street.*

"*Will Fern.*"—*The charge for inspecting the Great Britain steam-ship, including railway fare, is* 1*s.* 6*d.*

"*H. W.*," *York, is thanked for the hint.*

"*J. T.*" *Charlotte-street, should submit the sketches.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*A letter addressed to the care of Messrs. Longmans will reach the gentleman.*

"*F. S. L.,*" *Worcester.*—*The number of Jullien's band varies with circumstances*

"*Esperance,*" *Brixton, is referred to his news-agent.*

"*P. P.,*" *Uckfield.*—*The account of the concert reached us too late.*

"*J. U. K.,*" *Petworth.*—*Our correspondent should apply to his news-agent for another print.*

"*C. A.,*" *Sunderland.*—*A neat account of the Blue Coat School is published by Effingham Wilson.*

"*B.,*" *near Royston.*—*The majority is* 21 *years.*

"*A. F. B.,*" *Birmingham.*—*There is no point whatever between the verb and the accusative in the first line of Gray's Elegy.*

"*M. M'D.*" *is thanked for the sketch but we have not room.*

"*G. C. M.,*" *Middleton, should apply to a news-man the price is* 1*s.* 6*d., with three Nos.*

Lines by "*H.,*" *Bristol, and by* "*A. B. M.,*" *are ineligible*

"Αδελφος," *Rasen, is in error.*

"*J. P. Q.,*" *Birmingham, should consult any History of the French Revolution*

"*J. C.*"—*The custom of eating pancakes originated as follows —After the people had made the confession required at this season by the discipline of the ancient church, they were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of anything beyond the usual substitutes for flesh; and hence arose the custom yet preserved of eating pancakes and fritters on Shrovetide, which has given this day the appellation of Pancake Tuesday.*

Avis aux Abonnés Français.—Messrs. Aubert et Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, prient leurs souscripteurs à l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS de se rappeler, au 1er Février de leur abonnement, l'avant dernier numéro leur sera adresse dans une enveloppe coloriée. A la réception de cet avertissement, et pour prévenir toute interruption dans l'envoi du journal, ils sont priés de renouveler immédiatement leur abonnement. les journaux Anglais ne pouvant être envoyés franc de port par la poste sept jours après la publication.

NOTICE TO FRENCH SUBSCRIBERS.—Messrs. Aubert and Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, beg to inform their Subscribers, that from this date they will receive intimation of the expiration of their subscription, by the last number but one of the paper being addressed in a coloured envelope ; particular care should be taken to renew the subscription in time, as the law of England is, that no paper shall go free by post to foreign parts one week after publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

THE business of the Session can hardly yet be said to have commenced; there has been no debating, and all the interest of the Parliamentary proceedings is confined to the questions and replies that sometimes elicit a slight indication of future measures or intentions. But this information is not frequently obtained, or when obtained, altogether definite; the possession of office seems to confer an unrivalled faculty of avoiding a direct answer to a direct question; some official reserve may be necessary, but it ought scarcely to be made the rule to be always acted on, which appears to be nearly the case.

One measure only of any great public importance has been introduced this week, and that is the bill for amending the Law of Settlement. Every one must be familiar with the evils of the present parochial system, which made parish officers, in some cases, go to the length of absolute homicide by neglect of giving, or refusing to give, relief in cases where the settlement was doubtful. Destitute persons in the last stage perhaps of disease, were bandied about from parish to parish and from overseer to overseer, recognised by neither party and rejected by both, till they sank exhausted, and death put an end to the contest by removing the hapless cause of it. Parishes stood on their legal rights perfectly regardless of what humanity and charity required, and till the legal title of the pauper to relief was established, his necessity was disregarded, and while lawyers and parish officers were quarrelling, a fellow creature perished for want. The litigation arising from questions of disputed settlement, was, under the old system, most expensive; the sums wasted every year in this manner were enormous, and the abuses of this kind were proved to be so gross that the necessity for preventing them formed one of the principal arguments in favour of the New Poor-law Act. But much of the old system still remains, and to remedy the intricacies of the Law of Settlement as connected with the parochial system, is the object of Sir J. Graham's bill. Settlements are now obtained by birth, by apprenticeship, by service, by residence; all requiring proof and evidence, which, after a lapse of many years, is difficult to obtain. The new measure proposes that after the passing of the act, birth alone shall confer a settlement, leaving all existing settlements unchanged. The bill, in fact, has no retrocative effect, but is prospective only. In the bill proposed by Sir J. Graham last year, he made a residence of five years confer such a right of settlement, irrespective of birth, that a pauper could not be removed if he became chargeable. The beneficial effect of this is evident enough, as so long a residence cannot but in most cases have produced ties and connections with a locality from which it must be painful to be severed. But now this provision is to be expunged, and we regret that it is so. We do not see that a rigid adherence to the birth-settlement alone is absolutely necessary, and many cases may occur in which it will be very objectionable.

But the great feature of the bill is one that we think will excite more of opposition than the author of it anticipates. He proposes, as far as questions of settlement are concerned, to abolish altogether the division of England into parishes, and to substitute the district unions for them. This breaking up of an old system, so grown in, as it were, and blended with our social condition, is not a thing to be assented to without great consideration. Already symptoms of opposition are visible from both sides of the house, and this part of the bill will evidently be warmly contested. The abolishing of the clause of the act of last year, making long residence a bar to removal, has also injured the measure; and with these two objections to it, it would not at all surprise us to see it miscarry in its progress through the house, as many of Sir James Graham's, be it said in passing, have done before. He is as able and dexterous administrator of a law when made, but as the originator of legislative measures, he has not been successful. His Education Bill broke down beneath a weight of popular dislike that was fatal to it. His present Medical bill seems to be most unpalateable to the profession it is intended to regulate, and this measure on the Law of Settlement contains much that will be difficult to carry through.

From a conversation that occured on Wednesday evening, it is not unlikely that Lord J. Russell may move an amendment in the discussion that will take place on the Financial statement of Sir R. Peel. If the amendment should refer to a modification of that part of the Property Tax which presses on income, to which we have referred in another article. we think the noble lord will have a strong case, and his opposition may prove formidable, as the question is not a party but a universal one. Everything, however, will depend on the details of the Prime Minister's proposition.

THERE must be some magic hidden in the sum of five pounds. It will release a man from the consequence of many grievous offences, and, if he can command the sum, give him impunity in committing them. A ruffian may beat a man, or if he prefers it, a woman, to any amount short of causing death, and five pounds will satisfy the law; this has been proved over and over again, at our police-offices, which present frequent instances of gentlemen indulging in the luxury of a piece of brutality, as they would in that of a rare bottle of wine, or very out of season and impossible fruits, or any other rarity, or it may be excitement. For the same sum any fool with a taste for notoriety, may, when half-mad, and wholly drunk, destroy a rare work of art and antiquity, which no amount of wealth can replace! Five pounds is the price of the indulgence; the demolishing of the Portland vase, at the British Museum, and the proceedings consequent on it, are as good as an advertisement, that in all public galleries and collections. sculpture and paintings may be destroyed on the lowest possible terms, with every facility given, and perhaps a reduction allowed to any one demolishing a quantity! A Rubens or a Titian are dirt cheap at the price, considering the notice to be gained by the transaction, and an Eve by Bailey or a Grace by Canova, present very eligible opportunities of acquiring distinction. Considering the smallness of the penalty and the intense love of fame in the class that furnishes our Oxfords and Beans, we would advise the closing the doors of the British Museum and the National Gallery for a month at least, till the mania of imitation, that almost invariably follows such strokes of genius, dies out. One suicide from the Monument is the cause of several. There are many more fragile articles in the Museum, to which a fit of delirium tremens and a lump of stone may be fatal. As the law gives no protection to what is of inestimable value, let the guardians of them at least try to preserve them by some effort of their own. Seriously, the glaring defect of the law in this respect is lamentable. Some vagabond, with his nerves and judgment all shattered by drunkenness, wilfully destroys a work of art, the loss of which is absolutely a national one, and he can escape with a paltry fine, or a slight imprisonment, which to one so degraded is probably no punishment at all. The subject has very properly been taken notice of in Parliament, and we do hope, this great defect will be remedied. Surely a rare work, by a Raphael or Titian, ought to have as great an amount of protection from the law as a sapling or a bunch of turnips!

THE French press is not satisfied with the Queen's Speech, and the discussion upon the Address in reply to it. There is nothing wonderful in that, for it is difficult to say what would not be made a grievance that England is connected with. But their remarks are something less fierce and violent than might have been expected, being rather of the nature of grumbling than of invective. The most serious complaints are founded on the contemplated increase in our naval force, particularly the steam portion of it, and the omission of all notice of the Morocco war in the debates of the House of Commons! The latter phenomenon may be explained from a habit very common among Englishmen, of not talking much of what is no concern of theirs—a habit which our neighbours might imitate with advantage. But the French are no less discontented with their own Government than with us: the attempt to effect a reduction in the postage charges of France has failed in the French Chamber, on a division of 170 for the reduction, and 169 against it; the President added his vote in the negative, and the numbers being equal, the question was declared lost. When the numbers are equal in the House of Commons, the decision is given in the affirmative. The *Débats*, in commenting on the extraordinary result, says:—

"There are are in France—the most timid men in the world in making useful changes, the most hardy and the most rash in vain and dangerous innovations. We are all fire for revolutions, and all ice for good and wise reforms. It is not so that our neighbours proceed, and they are not the worse for it. What boldness and what resolution is there in their conceptions of political economy! They diminish the postage on letters in the proportion of nine to one, and at the same moment they draw from their coffers 500,000,000, to indemnify the proprietors of slaves in their colonies. We discuss during long years the expediency of emancipation of postal re form and of other subjects more or less worthy of interest. We make good speeches, we compose better books, but when it becomes necessary to carry any of those measures into effect, our heart fails us.

Had such a severe censure appeared in an English paper, it would have been denounced as another proof of national hatred and antipathy.

ANOTHER REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE ON RAILWAYS.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 11.

Notice is hereby given, that the Committee appointed by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool Railway scheme, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the said scheme

And the Board, having further had under consideration the following schemes, deposited by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway company, viz., the Patricroft and Clifton Branches, the St. Helens and Rainford Branch, the Parkside Branch, the Extensions into Liverpool, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Patricroft and Clifton Branches, the Parkside Branch, the Extensions into Liverpool, and against the St. Helens and Rainford Branch

And the Board having further had under consideration the Trent Valley Railway scheme, have decided on reporting to Parliament in favour of the said scheme, with the exception of the Potteries and the Alrewas Branches, the postponement of which, until a future session, will be recommended.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.
D. O'BRIEN. S LAING.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has not been able to leave Frogmore House during the day, in consequence of the extreme unfavourable nature of the weather, gave a small dinner party this evening Covers were laid for fifteen. Information reached the Castle this morning, that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, will take their departure from Brighton, for Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday next, at the latest. The infant Royal Family will remain for about a week or ten days longer at the Pavilion The new organ, towards the erection of which, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert subscribed the sum of £80, was performed upon, for the first time, this morning; divine service commencing at six o'clock. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, the church of St. John was nearly filled in every part, the whole of the principal inhabitants of the town being present. The Musical Service included the "Cantate in D.," by Dr G. A. Rivey, the Anthem "Sing we merrily to God," by Dr. Croft, and the Coronation Anthem, "Behold O God, our Defender," composed for the Coronation of her Majesty, by Dr. Elvey, who presided at the organ. The vocal parts were sustained by the gentlemen and choristers of St. George's Chapel, the whole of whom were present. The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Bentley, one of the assistant curates. The old organ, which formerly belonged to St. George's Chapel, was presented to the parish church by George the Third, upwards of 50 years ago.

PRINCE ALBERT.—It is rumoured, and we believe upon good authority, that the title of *King-Consort* is about to be conferred upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This, we presume, would be preliminary to a demand for an increased grant. It is said, also, that there will be a brevet on the occasion.

BARLDOM OF PANMURE.—A petition of Mr. W. Maule, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to adjudge and declare "that he has right to the title, honours, and dignities of the Earldom of Panmure, and Lord Brechin and Navar," was presented by command of her Majesty on Tuesday to the House of Lords, and it was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The Lady L. Fitzmaurice, only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, was married on Monday to the Hon. Henry Howard, M.P., son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. Feb. 10

In a convocation holden this day, the Rev. Frederic Wade, M.A, of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

At the same time a Congregation was holden, when the following degrees were conferred —

Masters of Arts: The Rev. William Rogers, Exeter; Rev. John Acres, Lincoln.

Bachelors of Arts: Frederic George Blomfield, Balliol, Alfred Richard Myddleton Wilshere, Pembroke, George Charles Haig, Merton.

In the same Congregation, Mr. Daman, of Oriel, was nominated by the Junior Proctor, to be public examiner in *Literæ Humanioribus*.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND THE TRACT NO. 90.—At nine o'clock yesterday evening the Proctors announced to the Vice Chancellor their intention to exercise their right of veto and negative the proposed decree re specting Tract, or Number No. 90, which was to have been submitted to Convocation. The short notice for so important a measure is said to be the reason which has induced the Proctors to take this step. Mr. Gladstone, M.P., and Dr. Hook will, it is said, attend Convocation, and register their votes against the proposed measure for degrading Mr. Ward.

FEB. 12

The following gentlemen have been elected Proctors for the ensuing year by their respective societies —

Senior Proctor.—Rev. Thomas Harris, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College.

Junior Proctor.—John Thomas Henry Peter, M.A., Fellow of Merton College.

FEB 14.

At the Convocation, on a scrutiny, the number of votes were, for Mr Ward, 586; against him, 777. For the second proposition for the degradation of Mr. Ward, the votes were for the degradation, 569; against it, 511. The third proposition, for the condemnation of Tract 90, was then negatived by the Proctors

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FEB. 13.

(From our own Correspondent.)

At the last congregation the following degrees were conferred :—

M.A.—Thomas Brown Foulkes, Queen's College; Thomas Peckstone, Trinity College, Thomas T. Leete, Caius College.

LL.B.—James Miles, Trinity Hall.

B.A.—Samuel W. King, Catherine Hall; William Gilder, St. John's College; Frederick Bliss, Trinity College; G. Head, Trinity College; H. Nichols, Trinity College; J. M. Lukin, St. Peter's College; J. F. Ogle, Jesus College; E. T. W. Probyn, Caius College; W. Sloane Evans, Trinity College.

Augustus Frederick Birch, has been admitted a Scholar of King's

The Rev. D. S. Hodson, B.A., Corpus Christi, has been appointed Head Master of Bolton Grammar School; and Lorenzo Smith, B.A., of Emmanuel, Master of the Lower School, Manchester.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the Rev. R. S. Bower, M.A., to the rectories of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory by St. Paul's, in the city of London, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. John Saunders, M.A., to the rectory of St. Luke, Old street.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.—His lordship still continues in a very precarious state; and it is thought by his medical attendants that should the slightest relapse unfortunately take place, a fatal result may in all probability be expected. His lordship suffers very much from a violent and frequent cough. His medical attendants are one or other constantly by his bed-side, and in addition to those called in, Dr. Haviland, the regius professor of physic in the University of Cambridge, was sent for in the commencement of the attack.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—We believe it is arranged that the Hon. W. B. Baring succeeds Sir Edward Knatchbull in the office of Paymaster General to the Forces; and, as we have already stated, Lord Jocelyn succeeds Mr. Baring at the Board of Control.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday. The Council was attended by all the Ministers.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The following gentlemen are to be raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Messrs. Lee, Parry, and Wood, of the Equity Bar, and Messrs. Humfrey, Hayward, Butt, Russell Gurney, and Montagu Chambers, of the Common Law Bar.

CALEDONIAN BALL.—The anniversary ball of the Caledonian Society of London took place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Thursday, the 13th instant. The assembly consisted of upwards of five hundred elegantly dressed persons. About sixty visitors appeared in fancy costumes, but the national Celtic garb predominated among the members of the Society.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the office, Broad street Buildings, for the purpose of receiving a report of the affairs of the company, and of adopting measures therrom, in pursuance of the adjournment from the 30th of January last. Mr. [illegible] Governor, presided, and there were present Mr. Mar[illegible] M.P. Mr. Rutt, M.P., Mr. G Lyall, Mr. [illegible] Mr. George Hadden and several other directors and [illegible] The report was read by [illegible] Secretary, and [illegible] recommending the adoption of a petition to Parliament, and by expressing a hope that there the company would receive that justice denied to them by the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Somes, M.P., the Governor, next censured the conduct of Lord Stanley in very severe terms, and observed that if Lord John Russell had been in power the state of things would be quite different. Mr George Robins also censured the conduct of the Colonial Secretary, observing, that although a Conservative, he would give the Whigs every credit for the attention which they had ever paid to the interests of the company. It was finally settled that a petition should be presented to Parliament, praying for redress.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the twenty-third half yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Euston station.—Mr. George Carr Glyn in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the revenue for the half year ending December 31, amounted to £[illegible]6,477, of which £458,479 was derived from the ordinary traffic, and £[illegible]598 from interest on the employment of cash balances and from rents. The charges amounted to £182,543, of which £95,413 was for working the line, and £86,130 parish rates, Government duty, &c. The ordinary traffic exceeded the amount in the corresponding half year of 1844, by £18,125. The charge for working it was less by £473, making the comparative rate of half-yearly charge to receipt as £51 8s. 1d. per cent. in 1844, to £52 7s. 9d. in 1845. The net proceeds, £275,934, added to the surplus of the preceding half year, £15,987, left a clear profit of £289,841, and on this amount the directors recommended that a dividend of £5 be again declared on every £100 of the company's capital stock, leaving a rest of £40,693 to the credit of the current half year. The report was adopted, and resolutions were passed authorising the directors to lease the Churnet line, by which a direct communication would be made with Manchester, and also to lease the Trent line, also authorising the directors to construct a branch line from Dunstable to the London and Birmingham line at Leighton Buzzard. A resolution was also passed, empowering the directors to purchase the West London Railway. Five retiring directors were unanimously re-elected.

SNOWBALL FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.—On Wednesday hundreds of persons collected in the New Kent road, to witness a most extraordinary affray with the police. Some boys were throwing snowballs at each other, when a constable of the P division seized one of the lads, about twelve years of age, for the purpose of conveying him to Southwark bridge station-house. In a few minutes a mob collected, and among them several boys, some of larger growth, who instantly commenced an attack on the man in authority. Another constable also ran to the assistance of his brother officer, and after a general attack by snowballs was made on them. One of the constables took charge of the prisoner, while the other endeavoured to take some of the elder delinquents, but they were too nimble and effected a safe retreat, followed by the boy who had been captured. The constables then gave up all hope of capture, much to their discomfiture. It may be as well to mention that the fine, if convicted, is 40s., for throwing snowballs in the public thoroughfares.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ending February 8 was 1018, the proportion being 510 males to 508 females, showing a considerable excess over the average of the last five years, which was 963; 491 being males, and 472 females. In the first class, including epidemic diseases, there is an increase of four as compared with the week before, the five years' average of deaths having been seventy-one small pox, 27 from measles, and 34 from scarlatina during the week, all, with the exception of 11, being under the age of 15. The deaths from diseases of the lungs, including bronchitis and pneumonia, amounted to 194, exceeding the average by 44; and there is an increase in deaths from violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, the average being 26, but the number during the last week is 31.

ANOTHER SHIP ON FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out on board the brig King of the Netherlands, Captain J. Pain, lying off the Surrey side, Blackfriars. It originated in the fore cabin, in consequence of the [illegible] of the stove. There being a large number of sacks and packing in that portion of the vessel, it was speedily wrapped in flame and before it was feared that the brig would be totally destroyed. Several persons on shore instantly put off to render assistance, and after some trouble they succeeded in confining the flames to the cabin, but they were not extinguished until a considerable portion of the fore part of the vessel, the cabin burned round, and the bulk-head seriously damaged by cutting away. The present is the third ship that has been on fire in the river Thames during the week. The vessel belongs to the Steam Towing Company.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF LEWES.—The Hon. Henry Fitzroy arrived at Lewes on Monday evening, and immediately issued an address to his constituents. The hon. gentleman commenced his canvass early next morning. Mr. George Darling Kemp son of the late Sir Thomas Read Kemp, formerly a member for this borough, has just issued an address; and Mr. Summer Harford also made his appearance on Wednesday. The election is fixed for next Monday.

OPENING OF THE ROCHESTER AND GRAVESEND RAILWAY.—The Rochester and Gravesend Railway was opened on Monday with the usual formalities, and, notwithstanding the intense severity of the weather, a considerable number of passengers passed up and down during the day, whilst the looker-on mustered in strong force at the various points of the line where the train was visible.

BUCKINGHAM ELECTION.—On Monday Sir T. Fremantle was again elected for Buckingham, without opposition When declared duly elected, Sir T. Fremantle returned thanks, and said he could assure the electors that he had not ventured to aspire to such a post as the one now held—he then had the honour of filling, which was one of the highest in the government of Ireland, and second only to that of Prime Minister (hear); but there were feelings which, in public and private life, when duty called, were obliged to submit to the wishes and judgment of others. It was under some such circumstances that he had accepted the office that had been offered to him. (Loud cheers) He would be always at his post, and when he ceased to do so he would cease to be their representative. (Loud cheers) He was personally unacquainted with Ireland; but having been a member of the House of Commons for seventeen years, and having taken part in the legislative measures connected with that country, he felt the greatest interest in its prosperity Taunts had been thrown out that the English people disliked the Irish. Nothing could be more unfounded. (Hear, hear.) A more warm-hearted people did not exist than the Irish (cheers); treat them with kindness, and you would make them friends. Ireland was an integral part of the empire, and was to be treated like the counties of York or Cornwall. The fortunately there did exist in that country a strong distrust of the British Parliament, British rulers, and the people. He, however, did not despair of seeing the day when the people of that country would look to the union with this kingdom as their best safeguard (Loud cheers.) Everything must be done to conciliate the people of Ireland, laying down the rule that the legislative union should be maintained, the Church upheld, and the law respected. They were prepared to hold out the right hand of friendship to their fellow-subjects, and make friends with them. They might fall, but it would not be want of honest intentions or active exertions.

STAMFORD ELECTION. We stated last week that the nomination for Stamford would take place on Monday. On that day Sir G. Clerk was returned without opposition. Sir George acknowledged the honour conferred upon him in suitable terms. The Whig papers state that when Sir George made his appearance on the hustings in the morning, hundreds of snow balls were thrown at him: after the election, the hustings were pulled down by the mob, who followed his carriage, but were kept off by a strong party of special constables; they continued, however, to pelt him with snowballs. The ceremony of "chairing" was soon brought a close, they add, and Sir George was glad to take shelter at the hotel where he committee sat, for the showers of snowballs continued unabated. He had scarcely alighted before a fresh attack was taken from his carriage; and when he made his appearance on the balcony to return thanks, he was again attacked with snowballs, which prevented him from uttering more than a few words at a time. Several windows in the hotel were broken. On leaving the balcony, Sir George good-humouredly told his friends in the room that he never expected such treatment from the inhabitants of Stamford, who, on former occasions, had evinced so much kindness towards him.

SUDDEN DEATH OF M. MIDDLETON, ESQ., OF HOPTON HALL.—We have to announce the untimely death of Marmaduke Middleton, Esq., of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire. Mr. Middleton met Mr. Meynell Ingram's hounds at Radborne, on the morning of the 6th instant, and had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse twice in the field. By the latter fall his head was injured, and he was obliged to leave the hounds, and return to Radborne, where he remained about two hours; he then felt himself so much recovered as to consider himself able to ride home. He had proceeded about four miles, accompanied by Mr. John Hall, of Hopton, when (as is supposed from the effects of his recent injury), he again fell from his horse, and pitched his head on the hard and frozen road. He was taken up quite insensible, and conveyed to the nearest house, Mr. Webster's, Brassington, where every possible care and attention were shown to him, but he survived only about an hour. An inquest was held last Saturday—the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH BY HER MOTHER, IN CUMBERLAND.—Last week we gave an account of the barbarous murder of a little girl, named Sandy Ann Creighy, by her mother, Jane Creighy, who laid the child to death. Some additional particulars of this frightful transaction were elicited at the Coroner's Inquest. The investigation commenced a little after noon on the 8th ult., and was continued till midnight. On Tuesday, when it was adjourned till Monday last, the 10th instant. William Crosby, the father of the murdered child, is a labourer in husbandry, and is only at home on the Saturday evenings and Sundays. He has a wife named Jane, and two daughters, namely, Mary and Sarah Ann, aged respectively about 12 and 7 years, the only issue of his marriage with his wife. Mrs. Crosby is a woman of most disorderly character, passionate, and greatly addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and taking laudanum in large quantities. The murdered child was the greater favourite of the father (the mother having poisoned the mind of the elder with indigenous and unrestrainable cruelty), and was in the habit of telling him on Saturday nights what her mother had done during the week; and on that account the mother, from time to time, manifested a most inveterate and unnatural dislike and hatred to her younger child. She frequently most cruelly beat her, and turned the poor child out of doors at bed time and kept her out all night, and on several occasions threatened to put an end to the child's existence. On Saturday last, the most shocking and unnatural resolve into effect, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., she made up a large fire in the kitchen of her own house, with the determination of sacrificing the child to the flames (as was proved at the inquest), and when only known to this wretched woman herself, she stripped off all the child's clothes and hid them in a hole behind the limer door and in the ash-midden, and, having done so, took the child by its legs and arms, and literally roasted it to death. One side of the face was much burnt and the eye nearly out and its breast and neck and back were most shockingly burnt. It appears that the child, after being held over the fire, had burnt its head on one side and thrust it forward, and by doing so one side of the face was more burnt than the other, and that she had thrust her breast against the red hot bar, which accounted for the severe burning on that part of the body. This wretched woman then took the child off the fire, and held her on her knee while the child was nearly extinct, the little innocent faintly asking her other sister for a drink of water. On calling in the neighbours she said that Sandy Ann (the deceased) had set herself on fire while she (the mother) was absent at a farmhouse about two miles off, and made other incredible excuses. A person who went to the chamber in quest of Jane Creighy had been that same day or evening, when it was ascertained that the tale was a fabrication. Mr. Carrick, the surgeon, was sent for, but on his arrival he found the child in a state beyond reach of medical aid, and the poor child died about two next morning. On examining the child's shift it was found to be burnt about the neck and back, but the burnt places had been made with a red-hot poker, and the other articles of dress not being visible suspicion became stronger, especially when the prisoner's former bad conduct was taken into consideration. Richard Weston, one of the witnesses, searched the house, and found the clothes hidden in a hole of the wall behind the inner door. On the first investigation of this horrid murder, the elder girl seemed reluctant to give her evidence freely, alleging that if she told the truth she was afraid of her mother, who would ill use her. At the adjourned inquest she gave her testimony more frankly. Fourteen witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder." The wretched woman was committed to Carlisle gaol to take her trial at the next assizes for Cumberland, which are to open next month. This shocking tragedy has given rise to the greatest excitement at Lammonby and the surrounding neighbourhood, and, indeed, throughout the whole of Inner Cumberland. The village of Lammonby is near Greystoke, about eight miles and a half north of Penrith

OPENING OF THE MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The opening of the above railway took place on [illegible] inst., a distance of 16 miles, was celebrated in Maryport with great [illegible] Most of the shops in Maryport were closed, and business was in a great measure suspended throughout the town. The first train from Carlisle arrived at Maryport at twelve o'clock, and the whole of the carriages were literally crammed with passengers, who, on their arrival, were greeted with the firing of cannon, and by the loud and hearty cheering of the numerous crowd assembled at the station yard. The train started from Maryport at one o'clock. Now that this railway is opened out, a large accession of passenger traffic is anticipated, in consequence of its connection with the Newcastle and Carlisle line at the latter town. The company are preparing a number of third class carriages, covered and seated, for the conveyance of passengers along the line at the rate of 1d. per mile.

POLICE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—On Tuesday, the young man named William Lloyd, who was brought before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street, on Friday evening, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged with wilfully and maliciously destroying with a stone the inimitable vase in the British Museum. The vase, which was valued at £1000 and upwards, was described as being the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland. Sir Henry Ellis, the principal librarian, and several gentlemen connected with the museum, were in the room. Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, on being placed at the bar, appeared perfectly composed, and by no means evinced any symptoms of mental aberration.

Mr. Burnaby, the chief clerk, addressing him, said—Now, sir, you have been brought before the court you refused to give your name: do you now choose to give it or not?—Prisoner: I do not wish to give my name. Mr. Burnaby, by direction of the magistrate, then read over the evidence given by Mr. Edward Hawkins, the keeper of the antiquities in the museum, at the former examination.—Mr. Bodkin asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything to the charge preferred against him?—The Prisoner: I merely wish to say this, that I do not wish to give my name, as it might involve other persons in my disgrace.—Mr. Bodkin: Without making any mention of persons connected with you, what have you to say to the charge of having broken the vase?—Prisoner: Only this, that I had been indulging in intemperance for some days, from the effects of which I had only partially recovered when I entered the museum, and being consequently in a state of nervous excitement I was afraid of everything I met with, and under such impression I acted in the manner I have done, and for which I was then taken into custody; but I did not commit the act through any design or evil intention, whatever towards any person.—Mr. Bodkin said he had the honour to appear on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum, upon whom the principal duty devolved in prosecuting in the case on the part of his Grace the Duke of Portland, who had kindly permitted the property in question to be placed in the museum for the inspection and gratification of the public. It was deemed necessary during the examination, that a medical gentleman should wait on the prisoner, for the purpose of examining into the state of his mind, and the report made left no doubt of the prisoner's sanity. It was, therefore, with a view to punish the act of this description, and affording a public example, by punishing a person convicted of such a flagrant act, that the present course was adopted. It was much to be regretted that such was the deficiency in the law as to such offences, that it was difficult to meet the present charge by anything like an adequate punishment; however, it was provided by the 24th section of the Wilful Damage Act, that if any person convicted of any felony could commit any damage, injury, or spoil to, or upon, any real or personal property whatever, either of a public or private nature, for which no remedy or punishment was therein before provided, every person so convicted thereof before a justice of the peace, should forfeit and pay such sum of money as should appear to the justice to be reasonable compensation for the damage, injury, or spoil committed.—Mr. Jardine: Is that all?—Mr. Jardine to the prisoner: You have heard what has been stated. Have you anything to say?—Prisoner: Whatever punishment you feel it your duty to inflict upon me I shall feel the consolation that it is only equal.—Mr. Jardine Are any of your friends in attendance?—Prisoner: None whatever.—Mr. Hawkins, one of the superintendents of the British Museum, proved that the shade, which was worth about £5, the fragments of which were lying on the floor with the fragments of the vase, was the property of the trustees of the museum.—Mr. Jardine said that was the most perfect and legitimate course for the trustees to pursue, and called upon the prisoner to pay the amount of the glass shade, having wilfully and maliciously destroyed it.—Prisoner: I assure you, Sir, it was not done maliciously. Mr. Jardine: In the eye of the law it was a malicious act on your part, and I cannot help, in my humble capacity, observing with the counsel, that the act of parliament providing for such offences is very inefficient, which prevents my entertaining the case respecting the destruction of the vase against you for the present; but for the destruction of the glass shade I shall put the law in full force, and order you to pay the sum of £5 forthwith, and in default be committed to hard labour in the House of correction for three calendar months. The prisoner is an Irishman, apparently about 21 years of age, of respectable appearance, and rather under the ordinary stature. He is of fair complexion, thin, and apparently bony; the upper part of his face and his voice in some measure justifies this last impression. He was well dressed, and wore a great coat. There was something strange in his looks and manner at the first examination, but on Tuesday we could trace nothing in either to justify the notion that his mental faculties are deranged. In the course of Thursday Mr. Jardine received a letter from some unknown person, by whom the sum of £5 was enclosed, with directions that it should be paid to the Trustees of the British Museum, to whom compensation was awarded to that amount, for the destruction of the glass case surrounding the Portland Vase. The magistrate therefore gave directions for the immediate release of the delinquent, who was as promptly set at large by the Governor of Tothill-fields Prison.

POSTSCRIPT.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert left the Palace at Brighton, to lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk at Arundel Castle. Her Majesty was attended by the Countess of Mount Edgcombe. At a quarter past twelve the Royal *cortège* was seen approaching the Marine Hotel, Worthing, when the bells struck up a merry peal, and as soon as the Royal carriage drew up, her Majesty was greeted with the most respectful loyalty. The Duke of Norfolk had arrived previously, for the purpose of accompanying her Majesty to Arundel. Her Majesty conversed freely from the carriage window with the noble duke, who, the moment the horses were put to, proceeded by the side of the Royal carriage on horseback. The Duchess of Norfolk received her Majesty on alighting from the Royal carriage. Twelve of the duke's servants appeared in state liveries of crimson and gold—each suit cost 95 guineas. This visit of her Majesty is preparatory to a third visit in the summer. Her Majesty returned to Brighton at a quarter to six to dinner. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have engaged to take luncheon with the Earl of Liverpool at Brocket Park, near Cuffield. The noble earl has invited a large circle to the *défeuner* to meet his august visitors.

Friday.

LATER NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO The mail steamer Cambria has arrived, with New York papers to the 31st December. The American House of Representatives, and also the Senate, are busily occupied in discussing the Oregon territory question, and in both houses a bill has been brought in for the actual establishment of a territorial government over that country. In Texas the movements are towards annexation to the United States. The news from Mexico is most important; but there seems to be a doubt as to its correctness in some points. Santa Anna is said to have been defeated and captured by Bravo and Paredes, and some accounts state positively that he has been shot. On a careful examination of the various accounts, we have little doubt but that the news of his defeat will turn out perfectly correct. It is stated that letters from Mexico, dated the 9th ult., arrived at Tampico by express on the night of the 18th, giving the important intelligence that a desperate battle had been fought on the pasns of Appan, between Santa Anna on the one side, and Bravo and Paredes on the other, which ended in the total rout of the former, who was captured in trying to make his escape. Five hundred men are reported to be killed, and General Paredes had been despatched by Bravo in pursuit of the routed troops of Santa Anna. Bravo himself was on the march to Orizava, with his august prisoner.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision of trains took place on Tuesday night on the Brandling Junction Railway, near the Felling station, but happily none of the passengers were hurt.

Accounts have been received of the death of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.—Yesterday (Friday) the annual meeting of the Governors of this hospital was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Thomas Everitt, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. The gross receipts, including divi dends and £200 from the City of London, amounted to £2365 6s., and the expenditure figured £1623 11s. 11d. The Scovell, property proceeded about £60. The report was adopted, and the Rev. E. Scovell, whose eloquent appeal on behalf of the Hospital last Sunday added £184 6s. 4d. to the fund, was elected Honorary Governor. Thanks were then voted the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

BURNING OF THE BARK, "HENRY."

On Monday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the bark Henry, which was taking in coals off the East India Dock buoy, near Blackwall, was perceived to be in flames. The Light but steady breeze which prevailed all day fanned the flames into such fierceness, that all the efforts of the astonished crew to check their progress were soon rendered ineffectual, and, as the only means of saving the adjacent shipping from the spread of the fire, it was resolved to scuttle and sink her in deep water. The vessel was accordingly cast off from her moorings with all promptitude and attached to a couple of steamers, which proceeded with her down the river below the Pelly-house, where the warping cables caught fire, and it then was found necessary to tow her aground on the north flats, near Greenwich Point, and leave her to her fate. In less than an hour from the first appearance of the fire, her hull, masts, and rigging were wrapped in sheets of flame, which threw up immense jets of sparks in continuous showers to the leeward, rendering any approach to her impossible. The heat was too intense, and the crashing and splitting of her timbers were audible at a considerable distance, and for miles up and down both shores of the river the burning ship was clearly visible, the awful appearance of the fire being rendered more indescribably awful either as added to its terrors by a fall of snow, through which it loomed with a lurid glare, like that of a wintry sunset, and now and then flashing through the drift so brightly, that the eye was rendered for the moment powerless. It was said that the Great Britain was at one time in danger from her proximity to the Henry Hundreds of spectators assembled all along the shores, despite the snow, the sleet, and the cold, numberless boats crowded around the bark, and the whole heat would permit them. The scene was, altogether, singularly striking; the contrast between the dark hull, enveloped in wreaths of fire and smoke, and the crystal surface of the river in the neighbourhood, dotted over with the black figures of the eager crowd, who were struggling on knee-deep, to get a nearer view of the ship, producing a most extraordinary effect. At half-past five o'clock her foremast, which seemed like a smouldering pillar of fire, was alone left standing, the main and mizen having gone over the sides, a mass of embers, some time previously; and shortly afterwards her deck fell in, forming a vast fiery column into the sky, which descended slowly, like the remains of innumerable rockets, sparkling and hissing through the snowy shower. Then her hold became visible, glowing with the intensity of a furnace, and spurting out sheets of flame from her ports. The unfortunate bark, which was chartered for her Majesty's service during the Chinese war, was the property of the Messrs Fletcher, of Lumehouse, and was employed as a very superior sea-going vessel, having been built at Quebec of the best materials only four years ago. Had she been properly scuttled, a step which Captain Rowland, the harbour-master of Greenwich, suggested soon as he arrived, she might have been saved, or, at least, a greater portion of her hull might have been made available to her owners; but, it is said, that the holes which were made for that purpose were not bored at a sufficient depth below the water, and that the sudden lightening of the ship, consequent upon the loss of her masts and spars, raised the hull so much that the scuttle-holes were brought clear above the surface, and, consequently, the only thing that could be done was, to tow her out of the course of the channel, and put her aground. The master, Mr. Finlayson, was not, it is said, on board at the time, but the crew exerted themselves to the utmost to avert the sad calamity. This fire, which has consumed property to the value of £16,000, is reported to have originated in the fore hold, where a heap of shavings saturated with turpentine, which had leaked through from the vessels of some painters who were at work at the time, was set fire to by a boy, and in a moment spread so fierce a flame as to defy every effort to overcome it. The bark, which was of more than 500 tons burden, was about proceeding with a cargo of coals to the *depôt* of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Aden. It is believed that she was unmasured. The hull of the ship continued to burn during the whole of the night, and it was not until the tide had risen on the following morning at an early hour, and gradually filled her, that the flames were in any way put under. On the tide receding, measures were promptly adopted by Capt. Rowland, the harbour master, and her unfortunate owner, to weigh that portion of the hull which had escaped destruction. Although she was nearly completely destroyed to the water's edge, shipwrights were immediately set to work in stopping up the aperture made to scuttle her, which they effected with every success. On the return of the tide she floated, and after being towed by a steamer into dock, the whole of her interior seems to have been consumed, and her sides down to within a few feet of the coppering, and, notwithstanding she must have been covered by the water for a short time, some beams in her bow were absolutely found on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, to be still on fire. A careful inquiry has been instituted respecting the origin of the calamity, and, according to the latest information, it appears that some boys were engaged in cleansing one of the after between decks, when one of them accidentally dropped a lighted candle which he held in his hand amongst some shavings, pieces of tar, wood, old rope, &c., and those inflammable articles caught in instantaneously igniting, fired, as instantly the whole of the after part of the ship.

The keel, or remains, of this unfortunate ship, was safely weighed on Tuesday evening's tide, and during the night was towed round to the Union Dock, Limehouse, where she will be broke up, so as to preserve her new copperings. The wreck, as may be conceived, presents a most desolate appearance, the whole of her interior being consumed. The ill-fated vessel stood at Lloyd's, A 1, having only been built at Quebec, in 1840, and has always been employed in the China trade

ANOTHER MURDER AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—*James Tappuge*, who stood committed for the alleged wilful murder of Emma Whitar, by shooting her with a pistol, was formally brought up before Mr. Bingham, at WORSHIP-STREET, in order that the depositions, which had been previously in part taken, might be read over in his presence. On being placed at the bar the prisoner made an effort to display the same reckless demeanour and appearance which he had exhibited from the commencement of the proceedings, but the frequent convulsive action of the muscles and other involuntary symptoms of internal agitation clearly manifested that his hardihood of character was altogether assumed. The depositions, which were voluminous, having been read over to the chief clerk, and attested by the witnesses, Mr. Bingham told the prisoner that if he wished to offer anything in answer to the charge he was ready to hear it; but Mr. Vann answered in his behalf, that he had advised his client to reserve his defence until he was placed upon his trial.—On mounting the steps of the prison van the prisoner appeared to be overcome by emotion, and trembled violently; but almost instantly recovering his self-possession, he turned round, and with an air of reckless bravado raised his hat to the mob. The action was followed by a deafening shout, accompanied by a loud cry from some of his friends of "Hats off," which was complied with by a majority of those assembled.

either to justify the notion that his mental faculties are deranged.

A RUSSIAN FAMILY ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

FINE ARTS.

THE RUSSIAN MOTHER AND THE WOLVES.*

The Wolves! Oh, God! for a spark of soul
To gift that horse with sense,
To bid him speed in this dreadful need
This agony intense!
Away! away! like a lightning flash!
Fast as the drifting wind!
With the Angel-Spirit of Hope before,
And the Stride of Death behind!

Oh, dread! a horror is on my heart,
My blood runs thin and chill!
Have I a sin, so black within,
That bringeth me this ill?
Father above! oh, pour thy love
Down on this weary way,
And save my babes from a death of blood,
And bless them while I pray!

Away! Ha! ha! but the fearful fright,
Hath struck through the creature's veins;
Rushing along with an impulse strong—
No curb! no trace! no reins!
Go! fly! Oh God, that shuddering sound,
That worse than murderous growl!
My babes, you are prest to a mother's breast:
Despair! despair!—they howl!

They howl! they howl!—their withering cry
Strikes all my heart with cold!
On! on like the fires that sweep the sky;—
Oh, agony untold!

Bless them, and guard them, God above!
Away from these mad wild things;
And hallow a desperate mother's love,
And give to her danger WINGS!

* This appalling scene, is copied from a large MEZZOTINT, by JAZET, from a celebrated picture by Schopin. The scene represents one of the vast snow-clad steppes of Russia, and its gloomy vegetation, also capped with snow. The group in the foreground is truly terrific. a band of wolves, "roused by wintry famine," are about to seize upon the affrighted travellers; they are the Vekvoturian, or mountain wolves, of the black variety the terror of the family in the sledge, and the action of the horse, are powerfully depicted. In the distance, is seen another band of wolves, attacking a wild horse of the steppe.

OF THE BARQUE "HENRY," OFF BLACKWALL.—(See preceding page.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.

"Or bid mortality rejoice or mourn,
O'er the fine forms of Portland's mystic urn."
DARWIN.

In our late impression of last week, we gave an account of the destruction of this invaluable specimen of Grecian art, by a miscreant visitor at the British Museum. The details of the wanton act will be found elsewhere recorded in our present Journal; and now that the precious gem of art is irreparably destroyed, it will be interesting to the reader to see its beauty picturesquely commemorated in our pages.

BOTTOM OF THE VASE.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

HANDLE OF THE VASE.

This exquisite production was originally known as "the Barberini Vase," from its having been, for more than two centuries, the principal ornament of the palace of the Barberini family. It was purchased of Sir William Hamilton by the Duchess of Portland, since which it has been known as "the Portland Vase." It formed the gem of the Portland Museum, which was sold by auction, in separate lots, by Messrs. Skinner and Co., on Monday, April 24, 1786, at Privy Gardens, White hall; and, in a preserved copy of the catalogue, we find the following note, made at the time of the sale:—

"The most celebrated antique vase, or sepulchral urn from the Barberini Cabinet at Rome. It is the identical urn which contained the ashes of the Roman Emperor Alexander Severus, and his mother, Mammæ; which was deposited in the earth about the year 235 after Christ. It was dug up by order of Pope Barberini, named Urban VIII., between the years 1623 and 1644. The materials of which it is composed imitate an onyx

was found lying. We have engraved this plate below, and appended the references.

A, The Monte del Grano, beneath which was the sepulchre.
B, Tomb of Alexander Severus and of Julia Mammæ.
C, The ancient entrance to the tomb.
D, An aperture in the mass of the work of the vault, by which an entrance was obtained into the sepulchral chamber where the marble sarcophagus was found.
E, The coffin, or sarcophagus.
F, An entrance to a small chamber, with no other outlet.

G, The arch of the chamber, at the level of the ground, broken in order to take out the sarcophagus, which was lowered by cranes, and drawn through the ancient entrance.
H, Dotted lines, showing the plan of the upper chamber.
I, A modern Casino, on the summit of the mount.

Probably few relics of antiquity have excited greater interest than this celebrated vase. There are various opinions as to its production. Mr. Wedgwood considered the figures to have been made by cutting away the external crust of white opaque glass, in the manner of producing the finest cameos, and that it must have been the labour of many years.

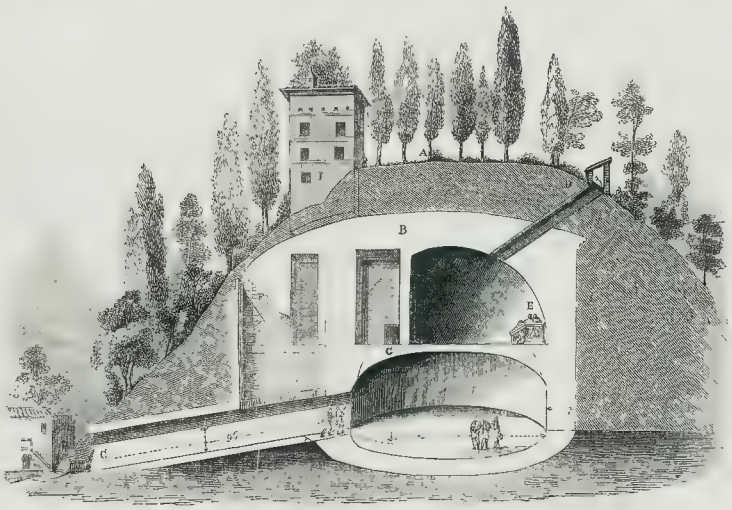
There have been likewise many conjectures as to the figures on the vase; among which the speculations by Dr. King and Dr Darwin are not the least striking. The latter occupy seven quarto pages of notes to the poem of the "Botanic Garden," illustrated with four plates, the actual size of the vase and figures. We must, however, pass by this lengthy disquisition

BAS RELIEFS ON THE PORTLAND VASE.

the ground a rich transparent dark amethystine colour, and the snowy figures that adorn it are in *bas relief*, of a workmanship above all encomium, and such as cannot but excite in us the highest idea of the arts of the ancients. Its dimensions are 9¾ inches high, and 21¾ inches in circumference. A more particular account of it may be found in 'Montfaucon's Antiquities,' Vol. 5, B. 2, Chap. 6; in 'Bartolli delli Sepolchri Antichi;' in 'Brenal's and Misson's Travels;' and in 'Winckelman on the Arts of the Ancients.'"

At this sale the Vase was purchased by the Duke of Portland, for the sum of 1029 guineas, and was deposited by his Grace in the British Museum in the year 1810. It adorned the centre of the ante-room (No. 9) at the head of the stairs leading from the gallery of antiquities: it was placed upon an octagonal table, beneath a glass case.

The first information we have respecting this vase is, that it was found, about the middle of the 16th century, inclosed in a marble sarcophagus, within a sepulchral chamber, under the mount called the Monte del Grano, about two miles and a half from Rome, on the road leading to Frascati. This sepulchral chamber appears to have been the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and of his mother Julia Mammæ; and the vase was, probably, a cinerary urn belonging to the sepulchre. Bartoli, in his work on Roman and Etruscan sepulchres ("Gli Antichi Sepolcri," 1704), has given a sectional representation of the Monte del Grano, with the hollow sepulchre within, and the spot in which the sarcophagus



SECTION OF THE SEPULCHRE IN WHICH THE VASE WAS FOUND.

or the following brief description by a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"There are three scenes, one on either side of the vase, and one at the bottom. The first represents three exquisite figures seated on loose piles of stone under a tree near a ruined column, the capitol of which lies, among other disjointed stones, at their feet. The centre figure is a female reclining, apparently greatly exhausted, or dying. She is supported by her left elbow, and in her left hand she holds an inverted torch, while her right hand is thrown over her drooping head. On her right hand is the figure of a man, and on her left the figure of a woman, both have their backs towards the reclining figure, and their faces are turned to her. They are both, apparently, in deep thought, and are resting on their arms. The other scene represents a figure passing through a portal with great timidity, and going down into a darker region, where a beautiful female is waiting with outstretched hand to receive him. She is seated with her feet towards an aged figure, who is resting his chin on his hand, and who has one foot raised on a column and the other apparently sunk into the earth. Between the knees of the female is a large and playful serpent. Preceding the first figure, and above the female, is a cupid, who is beckoning him to advance. The first figure appears exceedingly anxious to take with him a cloak or garment, which he is holding, and which adheres to the side of the portal through which he has just passed. In this scene there are two trees, one of which bends

over the female figure, and the other over the aged one. The scene on the bottom of the vase represents another figure, either male or female, in a more ample and cumbersome dress, with its finger pointing to its mouth, and on its head a Phrygian cap. Above this figure is the foliage of a tree. This figure is on a larger scale than the others, but not so well finished or so delicate. Aged heads with ugly ears, like those of quadrupeds or satyrs, are represented on the handles.

"In all probability, these scenes represent the progress of initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries, and the vase was very likely originally used to hold the holy water for the lustration of the candidate for the office of priestess, whose initiation is thus described in *Universal History*, vol. 6, p. 3: 'A certain number of young women were brought up at the expense of the republic with all possible care, in order to be employed in the ceremonies to be performed at Eleusis. They were kept confined in the Thesmophorion, a public building in Athens, watched by persons set over them to guard their virtue. After this they went in procession to Eleusis, and there passed a whole day at the foot of the statue of Ceres, in fasting and prayer.'

"Now, in the first described scene, the centre figure appears greatly exhausted by watching, and the inverted torch which she holds in her hand, the flame of which is just expiring, is a symbol of the exhausted state of nature. The other two figures are apparently her guard, the female figure holding a rod or sceptre as an ensign of authority. The second scene represents the priestess fully initiated into the sacred mysteries, which is denoted by the serpent, the ancient symbol of wisdom and immortality, seated at the entrance of the temple, accompanied by the hierophant. She is leading a candidate forward to initiation, who is tightly holding a portion of his robe, which probably represents his lingering attachment to humanity. The figure at the bottom represents the priestess in her full robes of office, with her finger to her mouth, being the attitude of silence, denoting that she is enjoining the candidate to keep unbroken the mysteries into which he is about to be initiated."

We have engraved the Vase entire; one of the heads from whence spring a handle; and the bottom; together with the bas-reliefs around the entire Vase.

We learn from the *Penny Cyclopædia*, that a mould of the Vase was made by Pechler, the gem engraver, while it was in the possession of the Baron Rinf fenstj; and, from this mould, a certain number of casts were taken by Mr. Tassie, who afterwards destroyed the mould. Mr. Wedgwood made a small number of copies of the Vase, which were sold at about 30 guineas each, and which were distinguished for the admirable skill displayed in their production. The moulds employed for these copies are, we believe, still in existence.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MULBERRY TREE. Song. Written by S. W. PARTRIDGE, Esq. Composed by HENRY LAHEE. Leader and Cock.

There is considerable and original merit in this song, and sung as it to-lerably well it must prove effective. We have no objection to the harmonies, but, to the eye at least, the notation would be better if the frequently occurring D sharp and A sharp were written E flat and B flat. The chords in which they occur are *unmolested accentus*.

"OH! MOTHER, HEAR THE POOR BLIND CHILD." Song. Written by HARCOURT RUSSELL, Esq. Composed by F. ROMER. Leader and Cock.

A very clever composition in the canzonet style. Here and there, however, there are some careless harmonies, as at bar 3, page 3, and also in bars 2 and 3, stave 4, on the same page.

NATURE'S GENTLEMAN. Song. Written by MISS FITZ COOK. Composed by HENRY RUSSELL. Leader and Cock.

Neither very original, nor very elegant. The six eight canters spoils the words, which should have been set to common time.

THE DREAM OF THE REVELLER; OR, THE THREE HOUSES. A Descriptive Cantata. The words by CHARLES MACKAY, Esq. The music by HENRY RUSSELL. Leader and Cock

Very well imagined both by author and composer. A little more of German beery-ness, however, would not have been amiss—the picture is an awful one, and should not be too lightly coloured. The levity of the abandoned is too happy—there is not enough of reckless despair in its character.

No. 1. SWEET MAIDEN. Canzonet. Composed by GEORGE J. O. ALLMAN.—No. 2 I SAW THEE WEEP. Canzonet. The Poetry by Lord BYRON; composed by G. J. O. ALLMAN.—Treagar and Co., Cheapside.

To the first of these Canzonets is prefixed a symphony of two pages length, reminding us of the introductory *battle* of a grand concerto; after which a "*ridiculus mus*" appears, in the shape of a poor and ill-managed melody. The accompaniments at page 6 break the musical Priscian's head most unmercifully.

No. 2 is a very flowing and graceful melody, if its rhythm were not distorted in bars 6, 7, and 8, of page 3, and bars 7 and 8 (which should have been incorporated) of page 3. Nothing can be more offensive than errors against musical prosody.

CHAMBER TRIO, for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, by W. STERNDALE BENNETT. Coventry and Hollier

This is a most delicious composition, full of fancy and learning, feeling, and exquisite taste. We know not which of the movements we like best. Perhaps the first is the most elegant, but the following portions are not without their claims to a rivalry. The serenade is an exquisite morceau; the finale is the portion we like the least; there is more pretension and less effect than in any other portion of the trio, but take it altogether it is an honour to the musical taste, learning, and genius of old England.

THE AMARANTHE WALTZES (Why not Waltzes?) By H. CRAVEN GRIFFITHS, R.S.M.

These waltzes exhibit no novelty that can be approved of. Every little girl in the world that, by ear, knows the difference between tonic and dominant harmonies could write a thousand of them. In fact, they are female compositions. The affixes of R.S.M. to the composer's name, we confess our-selves at a loss to understand.

"THE FAIRY'S WELL." Song. Written by HENRY LOVELL. Composed by N. J. SPORLE

This song, it is stated, is founded on the old proverb "It is better to let well alone." For the life of us we cannot see any connection between its words and the proverb, but in the music a reminiscence of "Nix my Dolly" convinces us that "it would have been better to let well alone"!

R.S.M. SERENADE. Ballad Written by C. CHAMBERS EAMES, Esq. The Music by LOUISE BENDIXEN.—Ollivier.

A beautiful melody, most artistically harmonised wanting only a fitting opportunity of being heard to be admired on all hands. The theme is graceful and its treatment unexceptionable—indeed, in some passages highly creditable to the contrapuntal knowledge of the fair composer.

SPIRIT OF AIR. Cavatina. Written by W. H. BELLAMY. Composed by GEORGE LINLEY. Leader and Cock

"Graceful and flowing and free." But the three-eighth movement in D is too much like the ordinary crescendo of an Italian Overture, but altogether it is a pleasant composition, although, perhaps, it may be said there is some slight discrepancy between the rhythms of the words and music.

CHAMBER TRIOS. No. 7. AWAY TO THE WEST. Composed by CHARLES E. HORN. Leader and Cock.

It is with pleasure we hail the appearance of any new composition by Horn. There is always a quaintness and originality about his conceptions which are delightful. We should like to see a Grand Opera by him. The present Trio is graceful in the extreme, and, with delicate treatment, must produce a beautiful, fairy like effect. Professional vocalists will read its beauties at sight, and we recommend it as a charming study to all Amateurs.

LAZY MOON, LAZY MOON! Duet. Written by W. H. BELLAMY; Composed by CHARLES E. HORN. Leader and Cock.

An elegant and imaginative composition—full of fancy and feeling. The passage commencing with "There's a violet bank" is very sweet, and the whole brilliantly worked up to the end

THE MUSICAL BOUQUET. Composed and adapted to M. Coulon's figures and dance by F. LANGHORN.

The only amusing part of this publication is the title page, on which the following enumeration of the names of great composers, winds up with rather a bench of the ballet: Bellini, Donizetti, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini—JULLIEN! *Finis coronat!*

We have received a vast number of other Polkas, but really are weary of noticing them. Their common-place monotony must be fatiguing to every one whose musical ears are not in their heels.

LA SYLPHIDE, Polka, (original?). Composed by T. BROWNE. Leader and Cock.

There is no great originality of feature in this music. If it be true that Orpheus once fiddled, we are quite sure that that is the air to which they danced was the Polka. We cannot exactly say what his music consisted of, but if it were not better than the alternate tonic-dominant, two-four, jig-trot, modern Polka, it must have been sorry stuff indeed.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

Ex nihilo nihil fit may be all very well to quote as a bit of classicality, but, if we are not entitled to doubt its mathematical veracity, what is to account for the play of "Much Ado about *Nothing*?" The fact is, that instead of nothing being made out of nothing, there is so much made out of it every day, that we might begin to fancy that nothing was at the bottom of *everything*, only that a few substantial and palpable matters rise up before us with a reality and identity which convince us that they are not sprung *ex nihilo*.

For all this, since the opening of the Session, that same vague old gentleman, Nothing—whom the schoolmaster defined as "a footless stocking without a leg"—has had as large a share of the public business in the English Parliament as any of the realities of pain or grievance that are gathered around us; and the discussions in St. Stephen's, up to this present writing, have been about as dull, desultory, profitless, and uncertain, as the most unnerved system could desire. Galvanic rings have been extensively worn out of doors, but there has been nothing approaching to a shock in the Legislature, where excitement, usually so prevalent—at least with an Opposition—seems to have fled from the benches, and vacated his seat in favour of the Gallic bore, *ennui*.

We take the solution of this still-water riddle to be either that it is the calm of the session preceding the storm, or that the country has been waiting the Minister's financial statement, John Bull never caring to busy himself much about anything else until he has ascertained exactly what they are going to do with his money. And this is very plausible and very prudent of John Bull, only that, in the meanwhile, as we said before, the nation is dreadfully hard up for excitement.

While the debates have been remaining in this eminent state of stagnation one slice of bankruptcy and a chop of divorce from Brougham—one suggestive lecture on taxation and revenue from Montcagle—and two or three sports of conversation from M.P.'s who do not yet appear to have decidedly settled what they *are* going to do, Mr. Wakley has proved himself the merriest, and the wisest of the national conclave, by the rallery lavished upon barristers entrusted with the lines of rail. He gave these long-robe boys a decided *wig-ging* for speaking not so much against Time as *to* Eternity! He seemed to think the railroad from London to York would not be laid down by as one of the speeches proposed to it—and although we believe he has opposed the new prison discipline, as regards criminals, yet, in reference to barristers, he evidently—and small blame to him—longs for the establishment of a more *silent system* than the one at present adopted. Good faith, if the truth were told, there is too much law everywhere, and the very seldom of its best.

Part of the railway discussion, however, has been of a good wholesome character—that, we mean, which scouted the impropriety of any member of the Board of Trade Committee, being a proprietor of railway shares. Ploughshares as many as you please—but railway shares—no—they would be *infra dig* property—more infra dig than ploughshares. It is quite a fact that the Stock Exchange gambling on the *Gazette* days—when the new reports are issued, and some Solons profess to have had information in advance, has been frightful—and it must be confessed that some individuals have made enormous sums of money by *never being in the wrong!* The debate has had, we hope, the good effect of checking this, and putting anonymous information *hors du combat*.

Talking of the quantity of bad laws (adverted to a paragraph above), what a pleasant heap of it is occasionally to be found in Crown offices. The silk gown of the Solicitor General, we should imagine, must have been considerably ruffled in the Smith distillery case. Eh! Mr. Thesiger! your *muntzer in modo* must have been a little disarranged. What! your first great official case? Three hundred thousand pounds the prize in jeopardy to the Crown, and the trial thrown over-head just as you were getting *in medias res!* Oh, and rule—an insufficient rule—a rule that was no rule! So, then, you went into your law excise office, did you, and took out *the wrong permit*, and the trial has consequently not *gone off* with *the spirit that was expected?* Fie! Solicitor General, fie! But we beg your pardon. The Court exonerated you; Mr. Kelly, whose functions were rather curious, did not accuse you; and society is left to its conviction that whenever there is an atrocious blunder committed *Nobody* is to blame. Poor *Nobody!* he is worse than *Nothing!*

What is Sir Peter Laurie about that he does not put down suicide by drowning in the Parks? What *an-ice* man he would be if he only accomplished this. The weather may be very cold, but if not cold enough for the water to *bear up the human body*—under it skates and infirmities, people ought not to be allowed to go skating, weather or no! Besides, the feelings of society are shocked. It is pleasant enough to read the "Arabian Nights" at home, but it makes one nervous to see a *lady*-in-St. James's Park. Nor can the round-about-way of parting with existence—the *Serpentine* mode of destruction resorted to in the park of Hyde, be a whit more pleasant to a delicate sensibility. And after all, a little common sense and ability would settle the whole business. Let government employ the magic of diamond substitutions, and there is, perhaps, still more virtue in their ladders and their ropes—but we have heard that the surest way of not requiring the stomach-pump is not to take the poison—and that prevention is better than cure. Why are people allowed to go *on* the ice, while there is any possibility of their going *in*? Why is not a positive injunction from the proper authority, the disobedience of which should be made as much a civil offence as breaking the shrubs, or injuring the Queen's ducks—with a handful of policemen to enforce the regulation—would save more human lives than all the humane societies in Park dom! Now, if Sir Peter the philanthropist would have this seen to—he might earn a whole collar of medals, and wear skates on his buttons for the remainder of his days. But if he does not attend to the matter, it is time that society did, for these park ducklings and drownings are disgusting natures upon the folly, recklessness, and obstinacy of mankind. However, we hope the ice may soon return to water, and the weather merge into mildness for the sake of the poor.

The Ministerial elections have gone off well, and Buckingham has returned Sir Thomas Fremantle, as of yore. It is, however, said that Moses and Son intend to petition against his return, upon the ground of injury inflicted upon their fraternity of Buckingham, inasmuch as no tailor will be able to make any profit if every voter has his *mantle free!*

Trelawney in Cornwall gave way to Carew,
While Stamford has chaired Sir George Clerk—and all through
The snows that kept white, though the nose became blue.

We find that Carus Wilson is to be brought up to London, in obedience to the rule of the Court of Queen's Bench, and that the magnates of Jersey are to be at her bar to-day, to answer for having the impudence to question the supremacy of our Lady Victoria and her Chief Justice at Westminster. We know nothing about the merits of Mr. Wilson's imprisonment, which we believe was for contempt, and seems to have been of very cruel duration, but we do know something of Mr. Wilson himself. Once he was the giant of Fleet street, Chancery lane, and Lincoln's Inn; and so tall as to have been as much *looked up to* as any gentleman in London. A friend of ours at whose house he was accustomed to visit, has one evening his household considerably disturbed. There was a loud double knock at his door, which, however, still remained closed, and the knock was repeated. He rang his bell, and a new servant, who had only arrived that day, answered it, and was desired to open the street door. Going into the hall for that purpose, she uttered a shriek, and rushed back into the dining room. What was the matter? "Oh, Lord, Sir," cried the half-fainting domestic, "there are thieves at the door, Sir, and they're trying to break in—they've got a ladder, Sir, and one of them's looking over the fanlight." The gentleman went out himself to open the portal of his domicile, and his servant uttered another shriek when she saw Carus Wilson standing quietly upon the step, and stooping his head at least as much as he could pass under it. "Oh, Lord, Missus," she added, as the gentleman shook hands with the monster, "I'm blest if master isn't bringing in a giant!" We have not heard whether the galor of Jersey was obliged to raise his roof

THE WEATHER IN MANCHESTER.—Shortly after noon on Sunday, snow began to fall at Manchester, and continued during the afternoon and evening, with the wind strong from the southward. The railway trains were not considerably beyond their time, with the exception of the Birmingham trains. The mail train, on Sunday evening, due at a quarter past six o'clock, did not reach till a few minutes after seven. The Burnley (coach) mail, on Sunday, was also about half an hour late, owing to the snow. On Monday morning the snow was six or seven inches deep; and, during the day, some more snow fell, and the frost continued, with a south-east wind. On Tuesday morning the frost was not so severe, and in the afternoon there were some indications of a thaw, but in the evening the frost became more confirmed. In Liverpool and the neighbourhood there was a heavy fall of snow on Sunday, with a southerly wind, and the ground was covered to a depth of six or eight inches on an average; and where it drifted it was knee deep. The railway arrivals there were regular and to time, with the exception of the Birmingham trains, one in the afternoon being half an hour, and another in the evening nearly an hour beyond time.

'TIS JUST THE HOUR!—BALLAD.

Oh! come, oh! come—'tis just the hour—
The dews begin to weep,
And the birds are asleep—
And the stars in the skies
Have but half open'd eyes—
They cannot see us in our bow'r!
Oh! come, oh! come—'tis just the hour!

Oh! come, oh come—'tis just the hour—
The whispers of Love
In the dark of the grove,
Are sweetest and best,
As the bird has confest
That woos the Queen Rose in her bow'r!
Oh, come, oh! come—'tis just the hour!

Oh come—oh! come—'tis just the hour,—
The lone Waterfall
In the valley, is all
That far off awakes—
And a sweet murmur makes
As it sprinkles the heath with its show'r!
Oh come—oh, come—'tis just the hour!—

Oh! come—oh! come—'tis just the hour
For lovers to tell
All the secrets that dwell
In the depths of their souls,
While the Moon fondly strolls
In search of Endymion's bow'r!
Oh! come Love! 'tis just the hour!

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

On the evening of the 11th day, I was prepared to expect an intense cold, by the unwonted fall of a temperature at 9 P.M. being at 31 deg., and at 11 P.M. being 15 deg., with clear sky, and the temperature continued to decline till half-past 7 o'clock in the morning of the 13th (Wednesday), when the thermometer stood 1½ deg. below zero, or 33½ below the point of freezing water, a degree of temperature of the air protected from radiation less than any I have ever before seen. Immediately afterwards, I found my dry bulb thermometer to stand zero, and my wet bulb read 1 deg. below zero the reading of the minimum thermometer was at zero, and so was also the reading of the maximum thermometer; another thermometer whose scale only exhibits to 1 deg. could not be read, the mercury being all in the bulb, so that most certainly the temperature of air at this time was at a point 32 deg. below the freezing point of water; the reading of a thermometer on snow was 13 deg. below zero; that of one placed on flax, cleared of snow, was 12½ deg. below zero; that of one on long grass, cleared of snow, was 6 deg. below zero; that of one on long grass, under snow, was 16 deg.; so that the effect of the snow was to keep the grass warmer by 22 deg.; the reading of one on the surface of ground, under long grass covered by snow, was 28 deg. These readings are lower than any that have ever been seen in this country from natural causes, as far as I know, they are certainly lower than I have ever before seen them; the instances which seem to approach those low readings are 1838, January 20. On this day I saw the thermometer at zero; the previous instance occurred on February 9, 1756, but the evidence of this is not very good, as the effects of radiation, which was then scarcely acknowledged, were not taken into account. The phenomenon, it appears, may be expected to take place about once in twenty years in this climate. During the day I took the following observations:—At 8h. A.M. the reading was still at zero; at 8h 10m. it read 4 deg.; at 9h. 10m. it read 4 deg.; at 9h. 30m. it was 9 deg., at 11h. 0m. it was 10 deg., and at noon it was 21 deg. This rise of 11 deg. of temperature took place in one hour. At 1h. P.M. it was 25 deg.; at 4h. it was 29 deg., being the highest point attained. The temperature began to decline, and at 9h. 10m. P.M. the temperature passed 20 deg; and at 7h. it was 18 deg., with a clear sky, but a thick atmosphere. Some clouds then collected, and at 9h. it had decreased to 13 deg. at 10h. it was 20 deg., and it continued to increase throughout the night, and the temperature now (half-past seven o'clock on Thursday morning), is 25 deg. The following observations I took during the day, which will be best told in a tabular form, and the headings of each column will explain itself. In reading it, the sign — before the 8 deg 5 min., implies that the temperature was 8¾ deg. below zero, or 40¾ deg. below the point of freezing. By subtracting the numbers in the first column from those in the second column, the effects of the snow for keeping the grass warm are shown: thus, at Feb. 12, 7h., 9 deg. from 33 deg. show that 24 deg. was the effect of the snow on the grass.

READING OF A THERMOMETER PLACED

Month, Day, and Hour of Observation.	On long grass cleared of snow in shade.	On long grass under snow.	On flax cleared of snow in rays of sun.	On surface of ground under long grass (covered with snow)	On snow in shade.	On snow in rays of the sun.
Feb. 12	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
8 A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	13 0
9 „	10 0	28 0	„	28 0	9 0	„ 18 0
10 „	„	26 0	„	26 0	11 0	„ 20 0
11 „	„	25 0	„	25 0	14 0	„ 22 0
Noon	„	24 0	„	24 0	22 0	„ 29 0
1 P.M.	„	24 0	„	24 0	28 0	„ 32 0
2 „	„	25 0	„	25 0	29 0	40 h 1 24 0
3 „	„	25 0	„	25 0	30 0	34 0 „ 24 0
4 „	„	25 0	„	25 0	„	31 0 „ 24 0
5 „	9 0	33 0	„	33 0	„	11 0 „ 24 0
6 „	17 0	33 0	„	33 0	„	„ 24 0
7 „	„	„	„	„	„	„ 24 0

At noon the temperature was 21 deg., and it was pleasant by contrast to the feeling; even when the air was at zero, it did not feel so very cold. There was no motion in the air, and the air was very dry, both circumstances tending to prevent that sudden abstraction of heat which is felt in windy weather, and the air with much moisture in it. The barometer during the previous days had been rising, and during the 14th day it varied from 29in. 2 to 30in. 1

13, Dartmouth Terrace, Blackheath. JAMES GLAISHER.

RETURN OF SEVERE WEATHER.

The cold weather has returned with great severity. During Sunday night the thermometer was down to 29 degrees, showing three degrees of frost, and about four o'clock on Monday morning it snowed for about an hour. At six o'clock A.M. the mercury had risen to 31 degrees, with a dense cloudy sky, and the wind south-east; and at nine o'clock it again commenced snowing, and continued throughout the day, the mercury at part of it being higher than 32 degrees (freezing point). The snow storm which commenced on Sunday evening did not terminate until between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning. Travelling by stage coaches and other land conveyance is, in consequence, much impeded

At a distance from town the fall of snow has been more copious. The Guildford coach was unable to reach town on Monday, being detained by an accumulated snow-drift about three miles on the London-road. The road to Dorking was almost impassable, and Mr. Brook, the proprietor of the only remaining four horse coach on that road, was compelled to stop for some time at Leatherhead, on Tuesday morning, until a passage was cleared, under the apprehension that he would not be able to continue his journey.

On Monday the accumulation of snow was so great on the South-Western Railway, that the luggage train from Southampton did not arrive in town until next day. On Tuesday morning the mail train, by the same conveyance, did not reach the Vauxhall terminus until half past eleven, having the Southampton, Portsmouth, and Yeovil mails. The delay took place from the Andover junction to the Woking station, on account of the immense speed of the train did not exceed four miles an hour. There was no delay of importance in the arrival of any of the other railway trains

The snow appears to have fallen most heavily in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and on the southern side of the metropolis. During Tuesday night the frost was severe, the barometer slowly rising.

The weather on Wednesday was intensely cold, the wind blowing keenly from the east. During the night, the frost was most severe, and at break of day the streets of the metropolis had the appearance of sheets of ice, the pavement being extremely slippery. The snow which fell during the first two days of the week lies in some places four feet deep. This is the case on the Lammas lands at Fulham, which at high tides are usually under water. At the depôt-house on Wednesday morning, the mercury, at 10 o'clock, was as low as 14 degrees—the lowest point it has reached this winter.

The fineness of the day caused the parks to be thronged, and thousands disported themselves upon the ice. In the Regent's Park the ice was in excellent condition. The number of persons who ventured on was upwards of 4,000. Several ducklings took place in the course of the day, but none of any moment.

In St. James's Park the ice was very unsafe. This is always the case in this park; but, despite of this, there was a good number of skaters. The ice broke several times, and although many were immersed nothing serious occured.

Upon the Serpentine the ice was in a bad state, but in the middle of the day the skaters were very numerous. No accidents occurred. In Kensington-gardens the number of skaters during the day was upwards of 1000. The members of the Skating Club were there. Several of them went knee deep into the water, but were speedily got out

Some parts of the river Thames are covered with masses of floating ice. Towards low water, on Thursday, the masses had accumulated to such an extent as to cause great interruption to the navigation, particularly in the Pool. It is somewhat remarkable that the great frost of 1814, on which occasion the Thames was frozen over and a fair held thereon, commenced on the 8th of February, the day when this severe weather commenced) and continued for six weeks. On Thursday about noon day there was a heavy fall of snow, but in the course of the afternoon it rained, and at night, although it was bitterly cold, there was a thaw.

THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.—Mr Lumley having refused his permission to [illegible] Costa to conduct the approaching series, we learn that the directors of this national institution have determined upon sending to the Continent for a gentleman to wield the *bâton*. Oh Sir Henry Bishop, Sir George Smart, Messrs Cooke, Bennet, and fifty others, the old saying is true, that "no one is a prophet in his own country."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"You see this business with a sense as cold
As is a dead man's nose."—*Winter's Tale.*

Such too, shall be this, our discourse—a winter's tale: to the narrative whereof we sit us down with a proboscis as frigid as the summit of the Jura Adopting, however, the spirit of our theme morally *apropos* of the gelid, we address our considerations to the philosophy, which, so far from regarding sport cordially, sees it with a perception "a little less than kind." Sorrow which means the whole family of the dismals—we are told, never make their appearance single-handed, but like an invading army. Thus—while that stupendous question, "To be, or not to be," is hanging over the whole *genera* which fine gentlemen have designated game—every hour brings an argument to bear upon it. The organs of combativeness everywhere sound the charge to the souls and bodies of the poachers. And who shall wonder at it? "Give them a punch on the head," says Mr. Grantley Berkeley. "Give them letters of escape against the phasianry," cries Mr. Bright. "and are they not heirs by Nature to the hares?" These are the maxims which bring the onslaught on the keepers. Giles Scroggins has the instinct of woodcraft under his prize jerkin, burning as fiercely as ever it raged beneath the corslet of belted knight. Also hath he, in like manner, a taste for glory, and the flavour of a Michaelmas "bird," so that with the prospect—nay, certainty, of a fight or a pleasant before his eyes, what wonder, as the poet says, that he "affects the shade." Woe, woe, to the watcher or the rooster that falls in his way Listen to his war-song at what time the sable puts on her sables, he issues from his peculiar Tom and Jerry, chanting—

Here's a hand for them that love me,
And a fist for them that hate,
And whatever fowl is above me,
Here's a blaze—at any rate

In the papers of the day, as the phrase goes, there was, during the week, a paragraph to the intent that Sir John Cope's hounds recently drew blank (their ordinary luck, indeed, in Dian's lottery) all the covers belonging to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and that the keepers stated they had been put to death at the instance of their Royal master. Of course, it was not true, but the report was not the less mischievous on that account. We all know how Peter Pindar's ostler applied his confessor's hint about the efficacy of pursuit in the matter of horse's teeth. So many a burly son of the Ball, who whilom would as soon have thought of taking a pinch of ashaking hands with a Frenchman, will very likely take a slap at Charley, and follow *shoot* with the Queen's husband But the heaviest blow of all levelled against the *ferra natura* is that their cause has been espoused by the lawyers. A dreadful letter all over Coke upon Littleton saw the light a day or two since, wherein the writer showed that the moment you abolish the right of property in partridges, there's an end to the principle in reference to the great sources of our national revenue, and that no man will be entitled to call a drop of rum ning water his own. That, legally, he shall never more from that hour shake his thirst—save at "pond or lake." What a pity the discovery was not made sooner—will not Mr. Berkeley publish a second edition of his pamphlet, with this great fact for its climax?..... Seriously, if the question as to the policy of upholding the present system of Game Laws is to be anticipated, why is it not taken up in a manly spurit, and on honest grounds? No Englishman will be influenced in his opinion about them by the sophisms of the special pleader, or the platitudes of the parpholeteer. The rural sports of this country are the offspring of the national character. They are better protected by convention than they can be by any code devised by Lords or Commons. They belong essentially to the class of liberal pleasures—let their pursuit be liberal also. Scout the bastard *buttue* from their list: let sporting restrictions be regarded as bonds of peace, made for every man's protection, and not as Pennsylvanian *bonds*, for no man's security. Away with your subtleties of black letter: do not the champions of our popular pastimes know that they merit their advocacy because they are the frank, free, boon resources of wholesome enjoyment? or do they, indeed,

"See this business with a sense as cold
As is a dead man's nose"?

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY The layers and backers were alike "passive," and the market, in consequence, exhibited little in the way of change, either in Chester Cup or Derby—but we have to point out in a slight upward movement, Ascot Era, St. Lawrence, and Pride of Kildare, and trifling decline in Obscurity, Celeste and Catalani. The Derby nags remain as before, with the exception of Kelpie, Newmonger, Newton and the Miss Whip colt. The Iron Master's qualification remains in abeyance.

CHESTER CUP.

6 to 1 agst Trefw'n lot	30 to 1 agst St. Lawr — (t)	45 to 1 agst Prior a Ballagh, t	
10 to 1 — Semiseria	30 to 1 — Pug	50 to 1 — Corsaina (t)	
16 to 1 — Dancer	30 to 1 — Wimsour (t)	50 to 1 — Emperor	
17 to 1 — The Era	32 to 1 — Zanoni (t)	50 to 1 — Milton (t)	
20 to 1 — Claret (t)	33 to 1 — Swallow (t)	60 to 1 — The Draa	
28 to 1 — Pride of Kildare,	33 to 1 — Extempore	66 to 1 — Patriot	
30 to 1 — Celeste	33 to 1 — Treasby (t)	66 to 1 — Yhconan ac Knox	

DERBY

6 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)	30 to 1 agst Newsmonger (t)	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cockpen	
11 to 1 — Alarm	30 to 1 — Mermaid	50 to 1 — Connaught Ran	
13 to 1 — Cobweb e (t)	30 to 1 — Miss Whip e (t)	50 to 1 — gar	
14 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Annandale	50 to 1 — Pushos	
15 to 1 — Idas	35 to 1 — Iron Master	100 to 1 Adonis	
16 to 1 — Kelpie			

OAKS

7 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch (t)	12 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere [17 to 1 agst Miss Elis

THURSDAY Business continues very languid at the Corner; indeed, with two or three exceptions, it would really appear that both layers and backers have determined to stay proceedings until the nags get off their straw beds At present Semiseria, The Era, Celeste, Zanoni, St. Lawrence, Strathspey, and Extempore are all that remain in force for the Cup; and Alarm, Cobweb colt, Newsmonger, and the Miss Whip colt, for the Derby. Our price current, therefore, will be brief:—

CHESTER CUP.

3 to 1 agst Semiseria	20 to 1 agst Prior of Kildare	33 to 1 agst Extempore	
16 to 1 — The Era (t)	30 to 1 — Strathspey	40 to 1 — Treasby (t)	
20 to 1 — Celeste	30 to 1 — Zanoni	50 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	
20 to 1 — St. Lawrence	33 to 1 — Wimsour (t)		

DERBY

10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Newsmonger	40 to 1 agst Doleful, the Fre-	
13 to 1 — Cobweb colt	33 to 1 — Miss Whip ch (t)	derica colt	
14 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Anti-Repealer	
16 to 1 — Idas	40 to 1 — Laird o' Cockpen	66 to 1 — Columbus [t]	
18 to 1 — Pana	40 to 1 — Iron Master	66 to 1 — Pushos (t)	

OAKS

10 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans (t)	[30 to 1 agst Lady Wildair.

FOOT RACE AT SLOUGH.—The long-pending foot-race for a sweepstakes of £50 each, distance one mile, between Jackson (the American Deer), Maxfield (the North Star), and Davies (the Welsh Chicken), came off on Tuesday afternoon at Slough. The road, which had previously considerably blocked up by the heavy fall of snow of the night before, was cleared the whole distance by several men. The sweepstakes were won by Maxfield beating Davies by between 15 and 20 yards, and Jackson by upwards of 40 yards It will be recollected that, a short time since, Jackson beat Maxfield in a three mile race, without any apparent effort. Jackson also beat the celebrated Sheppard in an hour's match not long ago, performing in that time upwards of eleven miles. The mile on Tuesday was run by the winner in 4 minutes and 49 seconds. Considerable sums of money changed hands.

THE IRON TRADE.—The make of iron in the United Kingdom at the present time is near 1,400,000 tons annually Scotland furnishes almost one-third part of the supply—being 450,000 tons annually, or at the rate of 9000 tons per week But in the course of two months there will be nine new furnaces put in operation in the neighbourhood of Glasgow alone, and their combined yield may be calculated at 1350 tons weekly, or 70,000 tons per annum. Three new iron works have also been arranged for, which may be completed, and have twelve furnaces—the number contemplated—going within twelve months. They will give a yield, if at all successful, of 1800 tons weekly, or 93,600 tons by the year.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—Mr. Higgs held an inquest on Tuesday evening at the King's Head, Crown street, Oxford street, on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, aged 59, the wife of Mr. Peter Harvey, carrier, of Oxford street. Joseph Hillier, assistant to Mr. Day, draper, High-street, Stepney, stated that on Friday evening, at about seven o'clock, deceased staggered into Day's shop, and said she thought she was going to have a fit, and asked him to send to Mr. Newington's, in White Horse-terrace, whither she was proceeding. Witness did so, but before any one arrived deceased had become senseless. Medical aid was procured, and deceased was removed to a private room and bled. She became apparently worse and, by the surgeon's advice, she was placed in a cab, and conveyed to her own residence. Mr. Charles Simpson, surgeon, Cambridge street, Goldensquare, stated he had attended deceased professionally. She was subject to apoplectic fits. Witness had advised that she should never go out alone When witness was called in on Friday deceased was dead. She had been brought home in an open cab, and witness was of opinion that she ought to have been taken to the nearest hospital, where proper treatment would have been administered. Mr. Jacob Mason, of Torrington square, said he was at Mr. Harvey's when the cab containing the deceased arrived. She was not dead then, but expired a few minutes afterwards. The verdict was—"Died from apoplexy."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. Higgs held an inquest on Monday at the Green Man, Berwick street, Oxford street, on the body of Mr. Francis Walsh, aged thirty three. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was related to Captain Pidding, and carried on the business of a tea dealer at the premises of his brother, Mr. W. S. Walsh, who is a wine and spirit merchant in Berwick-street. On Friday evening the deceased was left dozing by the counting-house fire, and was found dead in his chair the next morning Verdict, "Died from apoplexy."—On Tuesday Mr. G. J. Mills held the following inquests on persons who had died suddenly:—At the Plasterer's Arms, Little Maryiebone-street, Portland-place, on the body of Henry Burgess, aged sixty eight, formerly a coach master. Deceased had been unable to work for twenty years in consequence of rheumatism in the lower extremities, and on Monday morning last, between six and seven, his wife found him dead in bed. He went to bed the evening previously in his usual health. At the Half Moon, Chippenham-street, Fitzroy square, on the body of Eliza Castle, aged fifty six, of No. 98, Norton-street She was out and well on Friday forenoon, but on her return home in the afternoon she fell down in the room in a fit, and died soon afterwards At the Perseverance, William-street, Hampstead-road, on the body of Edith Sorrwell, aged thirty-six, wife of a blacksmith, living in Mary-mews, close by. Deceased was out apparently in good health on Friday morning but in the course of the day she was seized with sudden illness, which terminated fatally in a very short time. The fourth inquest was held at the Devonshire Arms, Duke-street, Manchester-square, on the body of Sarah Goodwards, found him speechless lying on the sofa, and within five minutes he expired. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."—Mr. Wakley held four inquests again on Wednesday, in the exercise of his district, on persons whose deaths had been almost instantaneous. One was held in the parish of St. Giles's, on a glove-maker, named Ann Bennett, aged thirty six, who dropped dead on Sunday evening, immediately after taking tea. Two others were held at the Windmill, Leather lane, Holborn, on the bodies of Mary Stagg, aged 65, wife of a compositor employed at Haunard's, and of Jane Sutton, aged six weeks. They were both found dead on Saturday morning in their rooms. The fourth inquest was held at the Wilmington Arms, Clerkenwell, on the body of Margaret Jones, aged sixty. She also died suddenly on Saturday night. In three of the inquests, verdicts of "Natural death" were returned, but the inquiry respecting the death of the child was adjourned for a *post mortem* examination. These sudden deaths were attributed to the abrupt change in the weather, from mild to severe

A NEW MODE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—On Sunday, whilst a collection was being made at the doors of St. Clement's Danes for a charitable purpose, an elegantly-dressed female, about 40 years of age, and of lady-like manners and address, expressed her willingness to contribute a small sum towards the object sought to be benefitted, but regretted that she had no small change in her possession, at the same time producing a sovereign from her purse, and offering to give 1s. 6d. if they would oblige her with the change. This request, after some delay, was complied with, and 18s. 6d. was handed to her, and having leisurely placed the silver in her purse she left the church. A short time after, the sovereign was found to be counterfeit.

ALARMING FIRE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—About two o'clock on Tuesday, a fire of an alarming character broke out in Chatham Dockyard. Happily, however, owing to the heavy fall of snow, the absence of wind, the presence of mind displayed in connection on the spot, a plentiful supply of water, and the praiseworthy exertions of officers and men—naval, military, and civil—the damage sustained, although extensive, is comparatively little to what might have been anticipated from the inflammable materials and their contiguity. The fire was first seen in a place called the Joiners' Pound, which was full of seasoned mahogany and other materials for ships' cabins, &c.; and very soon it had extended on one side to the house of a shipwright, and afterwards on the other, to the treenail house, over which is the school for the apprentices, forming a range of buildings on the east side. The roof of the joiners' shop was destroyed, and the building itself was entirely gutted; and all the bulkheads, &c., prepared for ships building, with great numbers of joiners' chests of tools and fittings were consumed. The treenailhouse was also gutted, and the roof of the building, with a great portion of the books, instruments, &c., belonging to the school, were completely destroyed. The schoolmaster's house, which is at the east end of the buildings, is also ruined. The schoolmaster and his family happily escaped without personal injury, and a large quantity of his property was saved, but of the whole range of buildings on fire scarcely anything but the coloring was left standing. The alarm was given, and the dockyard mechanics flocked to the yard in great numbers, and by the well-planned arrangements which are made for such a casualty in the Royal service, the engines belonging to the dockyard were quickly in full play, and the officers and men from the various ships in the Medway were very promptly on shore, and engaged most actively in the suppression of the fire, &c. The troops of the garrison, to the amount of seven hundred, under the command of the alarm bells, and with their engines, and headed by their officers, were also at the scene of conflagration in the shortest possible time. Considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the fire from igniting the immense roof over the dock in which the Janus new steam sloop designed by the Earl of Dundonald, is fitting. Happily, from the quantity of water played upon it, and the snow lying on the roof, it did not receive any damage. The origin of the fire appears at present to be involved in mystery for, as far as can be understood, it was first seen in a part of the range of buildings near which there is no fire-place. The amount of the loss on property is estimated from £15,000 to £20,000. During the time of the drums beating to arms, the officer commanding, Sir Michael Creagh, K.H.G. officer of the 11th Regiment, was at a grand ornamental fete given by the officers of the regiment, at which there was upwards of one hundred officers attending, many of whom repaired from the ball-room to the scene of destruction at their own risk.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a most daring robbery of property, to the amount of nearly £400, was committed by some thieves getting clear off with a box containing jewellery, linen, plate, silk, and valuable shawls, belonging to a French lady and gentleman, who had just arrived at the terminus of the Dover Railway, from the Continent. The robbery was committed between the station and the Waterloo-road. It appears that the gentleman had two boxes, containing an immense deal of valuable property, placed on the top of the fly. The boxes were taken down the fly at the railway, and the gentleman desired to be driven to one of the foreign hotels at the west-end of the town, but when in the Waterloo road, one of the boxes containing the above valuable property was suddenly missed. How the box could have been removed from the carriage remains a mystery, for they were so packed that it was impossible for the box to have fallen off. There was no person outside with the driver, nor did he stop anywhere on the road. Besides the property already enumerated, the missing box contained a considerable sum in gold

SUICIDE BY A BOY.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Lion and Lamb, Drummond-crescent, Euston-square, on the body of Thos Press, a boy aged 14, the son of a cow-keeper, who committed suicide. Jas Press, the brother of deceased, said he resided with his parents at 43, Drummond crescent. The deceased went to school, and occasionally assisted in carrying out milk. On Friday, at dinner time, it was discovered that he had been playing truant, and had appropriated some money belonging to his parents to his own use, and spent it amongst some other boys. This coming to his father's knowledge he boxed his ears, declared he should have a flogging, and threatened to beat him. Shortly before two o'clock deceased's mother gave him some dinner, and then told him to wash himself, which he did. About half past three the same afternoon witness went into the yard, and observed the cow-shed open, and on entering he discovered the deceased hanging by his neckerchief from a beam. Witness gave an alarm, and Mr Lambert, a neighbour, and his mother, came and cut deceased down. He was quite dead, and in order to effect his object must have got on one of the rails placed to divide the cows, and then jumped off. The jury returned a verdict—"That deceased destroyed himself by hanging, but in what state of mind he was in at the time there was no evidence to show."

SUICIDE BY DROPPING FROM A WINDOW.—Mr. Higgs held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Ann Gates, aged thirty-seven, housemaid in the family of J. Rawlins, Esq., of 51, Oxford-terrace, Edgware-road. In September last deceased laboured under severe attacks of nervous headache, which deranged her intellect. Whilst suffering under an unusually severe attack she threw herself from a second floor window into the street. She was not rendered insensible by the fall, and in answer to a questions, she said, "I did it because I thought it was the best way." She was removed to the hospital, in which she lingered in a manacal state, and died on Sunday last of injury to the spine caused by the fall. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Ann Llewellyn, aged fifty. Sarah Williams, No. 34, Guildford-ring, Bagnigge-wells-road, said that the deceased resided in her house, and on Friday last, witness, hearing a loud scream, and cries of "help," ran down stairs and saw the deceased in flames. She raised an alarm, and Mr. Lockyer and the lodgers, ran down and extinguished the fire by the aid of a blanket. Deceased was dreadfully burnt all over the body, and no time was lost in taking her to the hospital. She said that she was dusting the mantel-piece, when a spark flew out and set fire to her gown. Verdict—"Accidental death."

FIRE AT WALTHAM-GREEN.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the basket warehouse of Mr. Weldon, at Waltham green. The fire continued to rage with fury, so that before the arrival of any engine the roof had fallen in; and when the one stationed at Fulham did arrive, it was ineffectual for a considerable time, owing to a want of water. Two other engines soon after arrived, but were not brought into play The result was the destruction of the building and the stock, value about £ We believe the whole was insured

LAMENTABLE DEATHS FROM POISON.—A very melancholy occurrence took place on Tuesday morning in the Grove-road, Camberwell, by accidental administration of oxalic acid, instead of carbonate of soda. About half past eight o'clock in the morning, Mr. and Mrs Montague, who kept a cheesemonger's and sort of general shop in the Grove lane, next to the George Canning public-house, sat down to breakfast in their accustomed way, when Mrs. Montague did the duties of the breakfast table. After pouring out two cups of tea, Mrs. Montague drank one almost at a draught Mr Montague partook of the tea, and complained that there was something hot in the teapot, and immediately called to a young man in the shop named George May, and requested him to taste the contents of the cup. The shopman did as he was desired, and jocularly said to his mistress that she must have emptied the pepper-box into the teapot. He drank, however, the remainder of the cup, and was nearly losing his life by so doing In a short time after, the three, namely—Mr. and Mrs. Montague, and George May, the shopman, were taken very ill, when a surgeon was sent for by a neighbour (the landlord of the George Canning, who accidentally heard of their illness), and Mr. Fox, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cooke, and other medical gentlemen, attended, and applied every remedy that skill could suggest for the preservation of the lives of the patients. The stomach pump was applied, but only in one instance that of the shopman) was it effectual. Mrs Montague died in about one hour after break ast, and her husband expired at 5 o'clock. Mr Montague was about 62 years of age, and his wife near 45. They had no issue from their marriage, but were supposed to live in a comfortable and amicable way. By what means the poison got into the teapot is at present a mystery, but it is supposed that the deceased, Mrs. Montague, had put it there, believing it to be carbonate of soda, which she applied to soften the water. From an analysis since made by the medical gentlemen it has transpired that the poison contained in the teapot was oxalic acid. Mr. Montague dealt in some few drugs, but no oxalic acid has been found on the premises since the occurrence. It appears that Mr. Montague was the first to find that there was something obnoxious in the tea, and on speaking of it his wife coincided with him in opinion, but yet drank her cup of tea

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out at No. 2, Fletcher's-place, Islington, occupied by Mr. D. Bryant. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before a boy, three years old, was burnt to death, and part of the bedding consumed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It appears by a parliamentary paper just published that the total of the capital of the unredeemed funded debt amounted on the [illegible] 1844, to £773,[illegible]. The amount of the capital of the funded debt amounted, in the year ended the 5th of January, 1844, to £18,467,300, and the charge for interest in the same year to £593,051 If the amount of the funded and unfunded debt be added together, it will be seen that the [illegible] total of the National Debt amounted on the 5th of January, 1844, to [illegible] the total charge thereon to £793,110,933.

One of the papers received by the last Indian mail, the *Singapore Free Press*, alludes to the serious illness of the Emperor of China and, indeed, mentions a report which had reached Canton of the Emperor's death The Emperor is nearly 70 years of age, and has reigned 24 years, having ascended the throne in the year 1820. Should the report of the Emperor's decease turn out to be true, great changes may be expected in China ere long. One of the most important, as regards the commercial interests, will be the legalization of the trade in opium, which has only been, hitherto, delayed by the Emperor being too far committed in his opposition to it to give way.

The *Bremen Gazette* says that the different German States are at this moment occupied with a plan for the establishment of a uniform postal system for the whole of Germany

Mr. Carpenter, the keeper of the prints and drawings at the British Museum, died last week at the early age of 44. Mr Carpenter, the husband of Mrs. Carpenter the artist, is a candidate for the situation.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope's new treasurer finds the revenue of his Holiness in a state of the greatest confusion. Cardinal Torte, the former treasurer, has been recently dismissed, and it is found that he is a defaulter to an immense amount

The *Gazette de Zurich* states that the Grand Council had decided, by a majority of 106 that the Deputation of the Canton should vote for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and that the resolution had tended to tranquilise the Canton

Mr. Ellis, of Barming, Kent, died last Sunday in his 76th year Mr Ellis was the largest hop grower in the world his plantations having at one period extended over as many as twelve hundred acres, although, we believe, of late they were somewhat reduced in extent. Notwithstanding the great extent of his plantations, he personally superintended the whole of them to the last

The *Austrian Observer* states that three shocks of earthquake were experienced at Trieste on the 23d ult., the first at four o'clock, the second at 35 minutes 58 seconds after seven, and the third a few seconds later. It does not appear, however, that the shocks were of sufficient violence to cause any damage

Letters from Hungary, dated the 17th ult., state that a coronation of the Empress of Austria, or Queen of Hungary, is spoken of with some degree of confidence as likely to take place in the ensuing autumn.

According to information of an authentic character, the present state of health of the Empress of Russia causes the greatest uneasiness to the members of her illustrious family. The Empress has now for a considerable time been bedisposed, and the shock her Majesty received by the demise of her daughter, the Grand Duchess Alexandrina, has rendered her ars in a constitution already suffering from a complaint, the result of which inspires the greatest fears.

It is stated in a letter from Berlin, of the 5th, in a Frankfort journal, that the report of the illness of the Emperor of Russia was not altogether unfounded. He is said to be affected with a jaundice, which does not confine him to his room, but yields very slowly to medical treatment.

A letter from Hanover, of the 1st, states that the Prince Royal, who had been for some time suffering from an attack of the eyes, has recovered sufficiently to be able to appear in public.

Accounts from the Simplon announce that this route has been for several days obstructed with snow From the 13th to the 17th of January the weather is described as having been very dreadful. It had snowed without intermission in a whirlwind of extraordinary violence. On the 15th a courier who could obtain access to the Simplon, was in a complete state of blockade. At seven o'clock in the evening an awful avalanche, which was detached from the head of Schoenhorn, descended upon the back road, the two lateral Route of the Simplon, dashing in the windows and one of the doors. At Rotthich considerable damage had been done by the avalanche.

The *Augsburgh Universal Gazette* repeats confidently the report that the King of Prussia is about to grant a constitution to his subjects, and adds that something great and comprehensive may be expected from him on that subject

The German Papers mention that the Queen of Sweden, the two young princes, and the princess, left Stockholm on the 30th ult., *en route* for Norway. They also say that a uniform rate of postage has been established in Finland.

M. Rolland, the well-known Paris butcher, who for many years has been the purchaser of the "*beuf gras*," exhibited at the Carnival, has gone to England (says a Paris paper) to offer her Majesty the Queen a round of beef, which he flies an hundred and fifty miles per hour.

A letter from Florence states, that the celebrated engineer, Count Marchetti Tomasi de Rece, had formed a project for connecting the Mediterranean with the Adriatic, by means of a canal, which will be finished in five months.

Van Diemen's Land papers to the 26th of October, state that a considerable shock of an earthquake had been felt at Flanders Island, a circumstance rather rare in the Australian group

Delton, condemned to death for the murder of an old woman, named Dejorge and her servant, and Grasset, who had assassinated the widow Rue, at Longvillers, were executed on Monday at Versailles. Delton, on ascending the steps, declared that he merited his fate, and a few seconds had ceased to live. Gasset was nearly insensible when he reached the place of execution. The executioner's assistants were obliged to lift him up the steps, and as they tied him on the plank, the unhappy man, bursting into tears, cast his eyes on the fatal knife, fainted on the instant. Almost at the same second [illegible] ended.

Sir William Follett, the Attorney-General, arrived at Marseilles on the 7th inst, from Naples, on board the Alecto steamer. Sir William, on his passage, experienced very rough weather. During his stay in the Bay of Naples, the Alecto ran aground and lost all her boats. She was to leave on a day or two for England to be paid off, having been five years on the Mediterranean station

An apprentice lad, on board an English vessel in Calcutta, had lately a packet presented to him through the Post-office, the postage of which amounted to about £3 sterling It merely contained a newspaper, which some friends of his in London had enclosed in half a sheet of paper, and addressed to him, when his vessel was in London, expecting that it would find him in St. Katherine's Dock His vessel, however, sailed before the letter could be delivered and it followed him first to Hobart Town, next to Sydney; thence to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, thence to the Mauritius, and, finally, back again to Calcutta, where it caught him, after having travelled thirty thousand miles, and occupied on its tour one year and eight months.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FORD HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE

This fine old mansion, adjacent to the town of Newton Abbot, about 15 miles south by west of Exeter, is associated with one of the leading events of English history; for in one of the chambers the Prince of Orange slept, after he had landed at Torbay, on the 5th of November, 1688.

FORD HOUSE, NEWTON ABBOT.

At Newton Abbot, too, is another interesting memorial of the Revolution, a hexagon stone, which was the base of the market cross, on which the Prince of Orange ascended, and stated his acceptance of the call to the Throne. On the sides of this stone are sculptured his declarations respecting Protestantism, &c.

CHESS.

*** We have great pleasure in announcing to our Chess subscribers and readers generally, that we have secured the valuable services of Mr. Staunton, the eminent Chess Player, to edit the Chess department of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Juvenis.*"—*The following is the solution of the problem named.*—

White.	*Black.*
Q ch at K B 6	*K to R 3 (best)*
Q ch at K R 4	*K to Kt 2*
Q ch at Q 4	*K to R 3*
Q ch at K R 4	*K to Kt 2*
Q ch at K 8	*K to R 3*
R ch at his 5	*P takes Rook*
Q to K B 6 mate	

"*S. H. C.,*" *Hastings.—Carey street, Lincoln's Inn fields.*
"*J. F.*" *should be quite certain, before he sends his emendations. The mate cannot possibly be effected in two moves.*
"*W. D.*"—*K P 2 is the better opening.*
"*E. B. S.*"—*See answers to correspondents in our last.*
"*W. M.*"—*Will he mention one problem in which the mate can be effected in less number of moves.*

GAME Recently Played Between Mr. K——, (a skilful German Player) and an Amateur; Mr. K. giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn from the board.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K P two		17. Q to K 3rd	K to Q 2nd
1. Q P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R P two
2. K B P two	Q P two	19. K Kt P one	K R to his B
3. K P one	K P one	20. B to Q 2nd *	Q takes P
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2nd	21. K R to Q Kt	Q to Q B 7th
5. Q B P two	Q R P one	22. K Kt to K	Q to her B 8th
6. B takes Kt	P takes B	23. K R to Q Kt 4th †	Kt to B 4th
7. Q B P one	K Kt to R 3rd	24. Kt takes Kt	Q ch on K B 8th
8. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q R P one	25. K to Kt 3rd	R takes Kt
9. K Kt to B 5th	K Kt P one	26. R takes P ‡	R takes P
10. Q to her 3rd	K B to K 2nd	27. Q takes R §	Q ch on K Kt 8th
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q R P one	28. Kt interposes	Q takes R
12. Q B to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt	29. Kt to K sq	Q to her 8th
13. B to his 3rd	Q B to his sq	30. R to Q R 3rd	R to K B
14. K to B 2nd	Kt to B 4th	31. Q to K 3rd	Q ch on K Kt 8th
15. K Kt P two	Kt to his 3rd	32. K to R 2nd	Q takes P ch
16. K R P two	Q B to Q R 3rd	33. Q interposes	R ch winning a piece and the game.

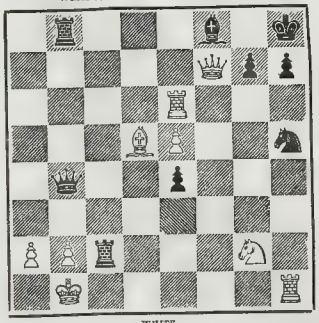
Solution to Problem No. 59.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. King to K B 3rd	K to Q B 4th
2. King to K B 4th	K to Q 4th
3. Bp to Q Kt 4th	K takes Kt
4. Rook to Q 6th mate	

Problem No. 60.

Problem for Beginners. From "Le Palamede" Jan. 15.

White to move and win in five moves



WHITE.

* 20th move.—White left the Pawn *en prise* on purpose to win the Queen.
† 23rd move.—Black's Queen seems to be lost now, but his next move leads to a very interesting position, wherein White cannot take the Q without disadvantage. If after the 23rd move of black, white plays Q to King's Bishop 3rd, black takes Queen's Pawn, and if white plays Q to her Rook's 3rd, black takes Queen's Bishop's Pawn, and black wins at least three pawns for a piece and a very good position. The best move of white would probably be 24 Rook takes Q.
‡ 26.—White ought not to have taken this Pawn; he loses time, which enables his adversary to open a decisive attack.
§ 27.—If white King to Rook's 3rd, black checks with Bishop on King Bishop's sq, winning easily. If white King to Bishop's 3rd, Rook checks Queen and King. If then Queen takes the Rook, Bishop retakes and white cannot take Queen's Bishop with the Rook, the Queen threatening check on King's Bishop's 8th retaking the Rook.

REMOVAL OF KING'S CROSS.

REMOVAL OF KING'S CROSS.

What strange mutations does the land of "public improvement" work in our metropolis. Less than a score of years have rolled away since a very anomalous pile was reared at the point where meet the New-road, Maiden-lane, Pentonville-hill, the Gray's Inn-road, &c.; the spot receiving the somewhat grandiloquent name of "King's Cross." The building boasted, however, of correspondent pretension; the lower story was classically embellished, as the portion in our engraving shows; the upper stories were less ornate; but, if the expression be allowable, the structure was *crowned* with a composition statue of the Fourth George—and a very sorry representative of one who was every inch a king. The pennyworths of artistical information, doled out from week to week, soon taught the people that the above was a very uncomplimentary effigy of majesty; even the very cabmen grew critical; the watermen (*aquarii*) jeered; and the omnibus drivers ridiculed royalty in so parlous a state, at length the statue was removed *in toto*, or rather by piecemeal.

We cannot tax our memory with the uses to which the building itself has been appropriated; now a place of exhibition, then a police-station, and last of all (to come to the dregs of the subject, a beer-shop. Happily, our artist seized upon the modern antique just in time for rescue from oblivion; and his sketch is far more picturesque than would be "a proper house and home." The "time to pull down" at length arrived; the strange pile has been cleared away; and, lest a future generation should ask "where the fabric stood," we have consigned its whereabout to our columns. The dome-topped house in the distance will serve to identify the spot with our own times: it is in the Regent-street-cum-Gray's-Inn-road style.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday last, a general assembly of the academicians of the Royal Academy of Arts was held at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, when Charles Landseer, Esq., was duly elected a Royal Academician, in the room of Henry Perronet Briggs, Esq., deceased.

THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.—We understand that Sir W. Molesworth intends to offer himself for the borough of Southwark at the first vacancy. MR B. Wood, we are sorry to learn, continues in a very dangerous state.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.—This celebrated ecclesiastical remnant, the only one of the kind in the metropolis, is threatened with destruction, under the provisions of the new Building Act, complaints having been made to the overseers of the parish that it is in a state of insecurity, threatening the safety of passengers. For some time past, the lodge entrance to the old monastery has been tenanted as a public house, and it is apparently in a very dilapidated state from want of proper repairs and attention. A strong desire exists on the part of many antiquaries and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to restore this interesting part of the ancient building, and to convert it into a literary and scientific institution for the benefit of the inhabitants of the crowded district of Clerkenwell, in the same way as Crosby-hall for the City, as it might easily be made available for the purpose, and it is intended shortly to convene a public meeting on the subject.

QUEEN ANNE'S BATH.

QUEEN ANNE'S BATH.

Public Baths are more numerous in the metropolis than is commonly supposed; as the pages of the "Archæologia," the "Gentleman's Magazine," and other antiquarian records testify. The specimen engraved above is thus described by a sensible correspondent of the *Times*:—

"In the thick of the once renowned 'slums' of St. Giles's there has existed one of the finest springs in the metropolis, which has been 'known to local fame,' and esteemed for its medicinal properties for the last two centuries; and, if the gossip of tradition may be relied on, it was once the favourite *bagnio* of Queen Anne, whose name it still bears to this day: it is to be seen at No. 3, Old Belton-street, between Holborn and Long-acre, in the direct line of the intended new street between Holborn and the Strand; one side of the street in question has already been pulled down, so that the bath is now once again brought to light, though sadly shorn of its ancient splendour. It is a curious and interesting relique of bygone days; it is a large tank, paved at the bottom with black and white marble, and lined throughout with good Dutch tiles, of the time apparently, of William III. or Queen Anne, having a lofty French groined dome roof. Being supplied direct from the spring, which is perpetually running into it, so that it is always fresh, it is much used by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, as it is supposed to be a good cure for rheumatism and other disorders, is a powerful tonic, and, from its colour, evidently contains a considerable trace of iron. The spring from which the bath is supplied has been traced, I believe, from Highgate and as it does not appear to be known to, or treated on by antiquaries who have written on these matters, I have been induced to direct your attention to it, in the hope that such a valuable spring may be rendered available for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of this great metropolis."

HEAD OF A STATUE, BY PHIDIAS.

We annex two illustrations of the very interesting discovery noticed in our Paris correspondent's letter of last week—the head of the statue of "Victory," by Phidias, which formed a part of the frieze of the Parthenon—and which was brought over to Venice, at the time of Morosini's invasion of Athens, in 1687. The barbarous workmen, who, under the orders of the

HEAD OF THE STATUE OF "VICTORY," BY PHIDIAS.

ruthless invader, endeavoured to detach part of the pediment of the Temple of Minerva, loosened the whole, and it fell to the ground from a great height, leaving nothing but fragments like this head, which is in a remarkable state of preservation, considering the dreadful blow it must have received, part of the nose only and the back of the head-dress being fractured.

We mentioned, in our last, that the fortunate possessor of this gem of antiquity is M. Le Comte de Laborde. The discovery was announced in the *Constitutionnel*, in these very liberal terms :—

"Un precieux fragment d'une des principales statues de Parthenon, une tête de Phidias, est à Paris: elle appartient à un Français, à un homme de goût, et de savoir. Elle n'est point à vendre, et par consequent elle ne passera pas la mer, *pour aller s'enfouir dans quelque château inaccessible de l'Angleterre*."

M. le Duc de Luynes, M. Lenormant, and M. Raoul-Rochette, have no doubt as to this head being from the hand of Phidias. Like all the statues of the Parthenon, it is of the most beautiful Pentelic marble; its size is

"VICTORY," BY PHIDIAS.

double that of life. The band which confines the hair is perforated for metal ornaments; and the ears are likewise pierced for rings.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—BALLET OF LES DANAIDES.

Mythology and classical fable have ever been rich in furnishing subjects for Terpsichorean illustration; but we did not think that the tragic story of Danaus and his Daughters could have been made the groundwork of a ballet, until the genius and ability of M. Hoguet convinced us of the contrary.

The ancient tale has been nearly rigidly attended to. Danaus, an Egyptian King, being blessed with fifty daughters, had a brother in the male line who rejoiced in fifty sons. To consolidate the friendship of the families, it was determined that the fifty sons should marry the fifty daughters. But old Danaus being told by an oracle (or warned in a dream, as the ballet more poetically describes) that one of his sons-in-law would be the cause of his ruin, proposes to his daughters that they should murder their husbands "*nuptiarum nocte*." Forty nine of them consent to the wicked deed, Hypermnestra alone saves her husband, Lyncæus. There are various histories of Danaus—some to his credit, some to the contrary. The ballet dramatist has chosen the most consistent with popular effect. To chain the guilty Danaus to an ever-burning rock, and consign the forty-nine abhorred young ladies to the tortures of those three respectable old maiden sisters—Alecto, Magera, and Tisiphone—has been found to suit the stage effect very well: but we read of another punishment to which they were condemned:—

"Urnasque frustra Danaides plenas ferunt."

Oh! thus it is with ourselves
How often do we fill the future up
With brimful hope and eager craving joy,
Then find, like Tantalus, a fleeting cup
Which all our dreamy pleasure doth destroy!

FRENCH PLAYS.

The St. James's Theatre has been flourishing during the week, and has been open every night. M. Lafont has firmly established himself as a favourite, and regret is felt by the *habitués* of the theatre, as the period of his departure arrives. This accomplished actor took his benefit on Tuesday, performing in "Le Chevalier de St. George," a clever *comedie-vaudeville*, with a part which allowed him full scope to put forward all his powers of acting in pourtraying the different passions; and so effectively did he employ them that he was twice called before the curtain by the audience. M. Lafont is in every respect a finished actor, and the perfect ease he exhibits in every character is not less remarkable than his consummate knowledge of the stage and perception of the finer phases in the part he undertakes. Mdlle. Nathalie, who has played principally with him during his engagement, is also an acquisition to the company.

The great actor, M. Frederic Lemaître, is advertised to appear on the 17th of the present month, together with Mdlle. Clarisse. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the arrangements of the ensuing season generally; and

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE PRIEST'S DAUGHTER," AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Mr. Mitchell is deserving of all patronage for his exertions. There is a report that Mr. Macready is about to perform at this theatre on the off nights of the French performances.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Mr. Serle's play of "The Priest's Daughter," the plot of which we detailed last week, continues to be performed at this theatre with undiminished success. Our artist has chosen for illustration the last scene, in which *Ambrose the Priest*, having fallen a prey to despair at finding the plan for poisoning the *Count* defeated, he swallows some deadly poison himself, and at the conclusion of the piece he dies, repenting his own error and guilt, and blessing the promised union of his daughter and the *Count*; the group being completed by *Madeline*, in an attitude of despair.

PRINCESS'

We last week noticed the production of a lively "comedietta," "The Brigadier," which continues an attractive item in the bill of fare at this theatre. The hero (the *Brigadier*) is spiritedly played by Mr. J. Wallack, and is one *Bras-de-fer*, a soldier in the Royal Guards of Louis XV. The interest springs from his very close resemblance to the captain of his company, with whom, in the course of the piece, he changes habits, enabling his double to escape from an arrest under which he has been put by his colonel, and make his way to a convent, where the colonel's niece, with whom he is in love, is confined. In his new character, *Bras-de-fer* receives first the barber of the regiment, who being his rival with a little woman, to whom the soldier is, unknown to any one, married, makes a variety of complaints; and, secondly, has an interview with his wife, who comes to intreat the captain's pardon for their clandestine marriage, and a great deal of fun is produced by their ignorance of the real person whom they are addressing. Suddenly, however, the affair takes rather a serious turn, as the supposed captain is apprised that *Bras de-fer* has crossed the enemy's lines, and brought on himself the punishment of death, the real culprit being no other than the captain who has visited the convent, which was then occupied by Austrian troops; and having represented himself as being followed by a body of troops, has put them to flight, and taken possession of their position. *Bras-de fer* has to sign his own death-warrant, forging the captain's name; and, moreover, the colonel's niece, delivered from the convent, comes to his quarters, takes him for her lover, and he finds himself on the point of being forced by the colonel to marry her. (The illustration represents this very effective scene of equivoque.) The real captain, however, contrives to get near him, and an exchange of clothes takes place, *Bras de-fer* being let into the scrape for which the captain was under arrest. The affair concludes with the discovery that the enemy have been driven from their position in the convent, and *Bras-de-fer* is no longer considered as an offender, but as deserving of being raised to the rank of brigadier.

At this house, also, a translation from the French has been produced with success. The original is from the wonderfully prolific pen of M. Scribe, who last December brought out a two act comedie-vaudeville at the Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique, called "Rebecca," the adaptation of which has been entitled "The Carbonari," at the Princess'. The plot is by no means complicated, but at the same time exceedingly interesting. *Rebecca* (Mrs. Stirling), is the daughter of a jeweller in Parma. She is in love with the *Marquis Palavicini* (Mr. Fitzjames), a political prisoner in the citadel; and is also beloved by *Ascanio* (Mr. A. Harris.) His friends object to the union on account of her ignoble birth. In the meantime the *Marquis* is condemned to death, and he proposes to marry *Rebecca*, immediately before his execution, that she may be ennobled by his title. The situation here reminds us of a similar one in the first act of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The ceremony is performed, when, to the dismay of all but *Rebecca*, the *Marquis* is reprieved. He immediately applies for a divorce, which is granted, and stated to be irrevocable, as taking place between a Christian and a Jewess. Before long, the *Marquis*, who begins to perceive the excellences of *Rebecca*, regrets the step he has too suddenly taken: when all is at last made right by *Rebecca* confessing that she had for some time past abjured her faith, and was now a Christian. There was a comic underplot cleverly sustained by Mr. Compton and Miss Emma Stanley, but the chief praise must be awarded to Mrs. Stirling for her admirable impersonation of *Rebecca*. The character was in every respect suited to her, and she did not neglect a single point to make it effective.

On Thursday evening the legitimate drama made its first appearance on these boards under the auspices of Miss Cushman, a lady concerning whose success high auguries have been drawn from her reputation in America, stamped by the expressed admiration of our first tragedian. The part selected by her for her *début* was that of *Bianca*, in Millman's play of "Fazio"—one that was calculated at once to determine her rank as an actress. Almost the first impression which Miss Cushman gives is that of a marked resemblance to Mr. Macready in face, and occasionally in her manner and the tones of her voice. She has a tall and well proportioned figure, a commanding deportment, and features which, although not regular, bear an impress of unusual intelligence. The qualities which distinguish her acting are, a complete identification with the character she assumes, impressiveness without rant, and a natural filling up of a well-conceived outline. The peculiar absence of anything like exaggerated declamation, which we are unfortunately too much accustomed to, might convey an impression of tameness, were it not that, where the situation demands heightening in the performer, she evinces that her generally subdued manner is the result of discretion

SCENE FROM "THE BRIGADIER," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

rather than want of resources. The portrayal of tender grief, in the passages in which the affection of the wife is expressed, was the most effective part of her performance. In these, her voice, which is not always free from harshness, assumed a musical modulation, which greatly heightens the impression of the scene. In the impassioned speech to the *Countess*, where she pleads for her intercession in favour of *Paris*, the overwhelming flow of her elocution completely carried the audience away with it, and at its conclusion was rewarded with three distinctly marked rounds of appause. At the fall of the curtain she was recalled with such marks of fervour as leave little doubt of her taking back to America a genuine ratification of the fame [illegible] has earned in her native country.

[illegible] filled from the regular company of the theatre, were respectable, but do not call for any particular remark.

ADELPHI.

As we predicted a fortnight since, the "Green Bushes" has proved a great [illegible] thing, with increasing interest, on each evening from the [illegible] tion of the drama, than the admirable manner in which it is performed. The house literally fills to overflowing at the commencement of each evening. The management has not, however, rela ed in energy. On Thursday a new two act piece was brought out, termed in the bills "a dramatic sketch," and entitled "The Soldier of Fortune." It is an adaptation, by Mr. Bourcicault of a comedietta, which enjoyed a large share of popularity in Paris last year, "Le Capitaine Roquentaille," here Hibernianised into *Capt* [illegible] struction, and ingenuity of intrigue for which the productions of the French dramatists are so remarkable; at the same time we cannot say a great deal upon the score of its morality. However, there is very little to find fault with, and it goes pleasantly on from beginning to end, to the evident gratification of the audience. Besides Mr. Hudson, the cast included Miss Woolgar, Miss Fortescue, and Messrs. Cowell and Selby, all of whom played with their usual excellence. Miss Woolgar's character was that of the [illegible] manner in which Mr. Hudson sang an Irish song, "The Bould Soldier Boy." As we have stated, the pieces were well cast, from beginning to end, and were announced for repetition amidst general applause.

STRAND.

The burlesque of "Antigone" continues to be received with roars of laughter; and, by the look of the house, has the desirable effect of drawing [illegible] together to enjoy it. It is of the broad rather than the [illegible] style of burlesque, and is cleverly written, and [illegible] without a joke or allusion.

MUSIC.

MADAME DULCKEN'S CONCERT.

The second of Madame Dulcken's musical *soirées* took place on Wednesday evening. It was well and fashionably attended. The Duke of Cambridge was present for the greater part of the evening. The new candidates for public favour made their first appearance on this occasion—a Mdlle. Schloss, a soprano singer, and Herr Ed. Meyer, a clarionet player. They were both successful. The lady has a beautiful voice, especially in its lower [illegible] Herr Meyer is an exquisite performer: he produces a fine full tone, free from all harshness, while his execution is full, delicate, and finished.

The rest of the instrumental performances were—Mendelssohn's *adagio*, for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, Beethoven's grand sonata in D minor, played by Madame Dulcken; and Weber's concert stuck, for pianoforte and orchestra, all of which were executed with that spirit, correctness, and intelligence for which the performances at these soirées have been and so high and merited a reputation.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—This institution will hold its 107th anniversary dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 4th of April. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will preside on the occasion.

MORE JUVENILES.—Thirty-six juveniles have been engaged for her Majesty's Theatre by Mr. Lumley. They are to appear in a new ballet expressly written for them. With the Lilliputians, some Brobdignags of celebrity are promised to appear.

THALBERG AND PARTY.—The distinguished pianist and his companions have experienced a severe sea sickness in their late attempt to cross the Irish Sea, [illegible] and they have preferred the *terra firma* of Birmingham, Leamington, Worcester, Cheltenham, Bath, &c.

Henry Johnston, the popular actor of former days, died on Sunday last after a long illness, at his residence, Gillingham-street, Vauxhall-road. He was in his 70th year.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROYAL COURT OF GUERNSEY AND MR. CARUS WILSON.—Mr. Wilson [illegible] to the writ of habeas corpus, at the request of the Solicitor General, the writ was read. It set forth at great length all the circumstances attending Mr. Wilson's contempt of the Royal Court of Guernsey, and his subsequent [illegible] Mr. Wilson [illegible] Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, [illegible] Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, [illegible] Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench,

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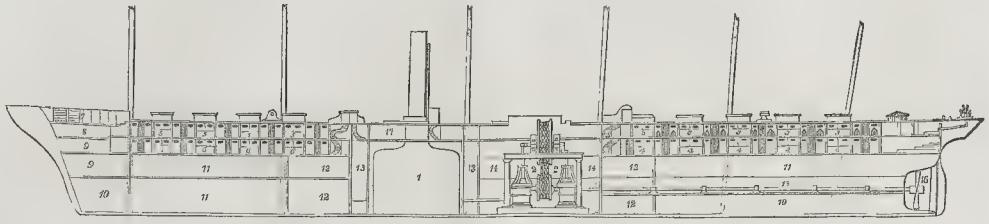
INTERIOR OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

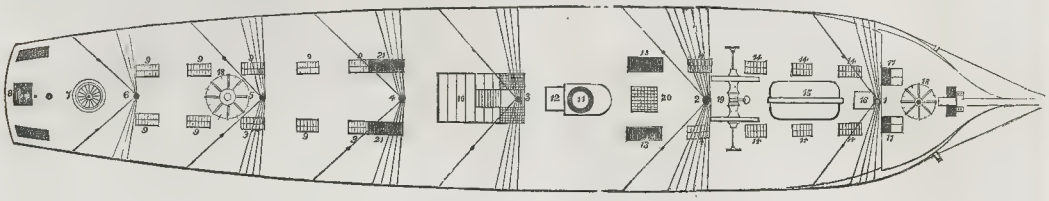
This stupendous steam-ship has been inspected by crowds of visitors during the past week. She continues moored off Blackwall, close to the terminus of the Railway, of which economical access thousands have availed themselves.

Although we have already illustrated the construction of this "interesting monster" (see Nos. 63 and 138 of our Journal), there remain to be described her interior fittings. Their style partakes of that plainness and simplicity which characterizes the entire vessel. In this respect consists her claim to admiration, as well as in the vastness of her proportions, and the rigid utilitarianism with which *not one inch of space is thrown away*. In illustration of the latter, we annex two engravings, in which the situation of the machinery, and the general interior accommodation, are clearly seen at one view



SECTION OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN."

1. Boilers
2. Engines 4.85 Inch Cylinders
3. Promenade and State Rooms
4. Saloon and State Rooms
5. Fore Promenade and State Rooms
6. Fore Saloon and State Rooms
7. Officers Berths
8. Seamen's Berths
9. Stores
10. Water Tanks
11. Cargo
12. Coals—there are also large spaces for coals running in on each side of the Engines and Boilers, also Berths for the Engineers, on the upper part of this space
13. Stoke-hole and Fire place
14. Engine Room
15. Shaft of the Screw
16. Screw
17. Cooking Department



UPPER DECK OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN."

1. Fore Mast
2. Main Mast
3. No. 3 Mast
4. No. 4 Mast
5. No. 5 Mast
6. No. 6 Mast
7. Skylight
8. Steering Wheel
9. Lights in the Promenade and Saloon
10. Engine Room
11. Funnel
12. Entrance to Engine Room
13. Entrance to Fore Cabin and Saloon
14. Lights to Fore Cabin and Saloon
15. Life Boat
16. Fore Hold
17. Berths for the Crew
18. Capstan
19. Windlass
20. Light for the Boiler Men
21. Entrance to Promenade and Saloon

The next Illustration shows the Upper Deck of "The Great Britain."

The third Engraving shows the Promenade Deck of "The Great Britain."

The most noticeable peculiarity here, is the range of "lights" on each side of the vast apartments: these, in form, resemble "cucumber frames," and like them, are glazed, and admit the light to the Saloon and Cabins beneath. This Promenade is sheltered by the upper deck from the air, and will, accordingly, prove a very convenient resort for the passengers during inclement weather.

The fourth Illustration shows the Saloon of "The Great Britain." In this vast apartment, which is the main room, 300 persons can dine. There is little by way of ornament either in this Saloon, or in the Promenade. In both, the sides, roof, and supporting columns, are imitative wainscot with a slight moulding around the tablets, on which are neat allegorica figures.

Probably, we cannot better conclude than by the following passage from a very able *précis* of the structural merits of "The Great Britain," in the *Athenæum* —

"But we must descend from our promenade on the deck into the huge

PROMENADE DECK OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN."

caverns, the cauldrons below. The first peculiarity noticed, is the engine and the enormous chain and chain-wheel for driving the screw. Four separate steam-engines drive round the axis of this monstrous wheel—two at one end of the axle, two at the other—the wheel between. The cylinders are placed apart at the bottom of the vessel, and the piston rods, which issue out of them, converge to the end of the cranks of this wheel. Each pair of engines works one crank, and the two cranks are placed at right angles; but the chain is the extraordinary thing; there are grooves on the wheel—at the end of each link of this huge chain there are teeth projecting into these grooves, so that as the wheel revolves the chain is compelled to revolve with it; at the bottom of the vessel, immediately below the great wheel, lies a little wheel or pinion, having grooves cut in its circumference of the same size, and at the same distance from each other, though much less in number than those of the large wheel. The same chain passes round both wheels, and while the large wheel revolves by the power of the engines once, the small one revolves as much oftener as it is smaller. The small wheel has for its axis, the axis of the Archimedes Screw, which is attached to the after end of the axis, and protrudes through an aperture at the stern into the water. Its revolutions give motion to the vessel by their reaction on the water. Such is the Vital Principle of this Monster of the Deep."

THE SALOON OF "THE GREAT BRITAIN."

LONDON. Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 147.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE PREMIER'S PLAN.

SIR ROBERT PEEL brought forward his second great proposal of Commercial Reform on Friday last. Many anticipations had been indulged in respecting it, but few could have been sanguine enough to have expected one either so large or so comprehensive. All were prepared to hear that the Income-tax would be continued—the Queen's Speech contained a sufficient intimation of it; and the country at large fully expected a partial reduction of some taxes and a complete remission of others, as the return for the immense sum which that impost pours into the Exchequer. But there were not many, we apprehend, who thought the Premier would do so much in so many different directions. It surprised the House of Commons when announced; it both surprised and pleased the country when made generally known, and though a little consideration and some discussion, scarcely yet got beyond the first stage, have somewhat lessened both the surprise and the satisfaction, yet the plan must still be termed a bold measure, not at all inferior to that in which the Premier came forward in 1842, as the assertor of commercial principles, long approved as theories, but only partially applied in practice to our tariff, the fact being the more astonishing from the circumstance of Sir Robert Peel being raised to power, and sustained in office by the support of men to whom those principles are most unacceptable. The advocates of protection made him their chief, and he is striking the deepest blows ever a Minister struck at the very roots of the protective system. They called him in to do their will, and he has done nearly the reverse. The King of Moab, when he pointed to the Jewish hosts, and commanded the prophet—"Come, curse me Jacob, and defy me Israel," expected not the answer of the seer, who, speaking only by the spirit within him, instead of denouncing, uttered a benediction; "What hast thou done? I took thee to curse mine enemies, and behold thou hast blessed them altogether?" Some such feeling of disappointment, not unmingled with anger, must be excited in a party who have given strength and position to a man for one purpose, and find the power they have bestowed used for another. And the feeling is perceptible enough among the ranks of the Premier's own supporters. During the whole of his elaborate address, in which he brought forward his plan, they listened in a silence that was far more that of astonishment than approval. As inroad after inroad was made into the old theory of commercial legislation—as tax after tax on the import of the raw material, or the export of the manufactured article, fell beneath the doom of the Premier—the prevailing sentiment among the occupants of the benches behind him was evidently that of wonder as to what was to come next. To give a stimulus to employment, more scope to industry, a freer field to capital, greater play to skill, science, and modern discoveries, as applied to manufactures—all these were avowed by Sir Robert Peel to be the objects he had in view in framing his scheme. Commercial intercourse, foreign trade, increased exports, manufacturing activity and manufacturing greatness—all these were the topics continually dwelt on by the Minister. And around and beside him were closely ranged the men of land—the lords of broad acres—the county members—those who form that powerful body—the landed interest; those who look on Free-trade principles with more than suspicion, and on the opinions and acts of the Anti-Corn-law League with something greater than dislike. When they saw the leaders of that body, the Free-traders in general, and almost the Opposition at large, cheering triumphantly as the Minister proceeded, as elated by the course he was taking, as if it were a victory of their own—what must have been their impression? We see it in the debate of Monday last in the open complaints of the Tyrells, the Mileses, the Bankses, of the neglect they have suffered from their own chief, of the silence in which agricultural grievances and depression have been passed over, deepening at last into a distinct threat of rebellion and opposition.

Yet such are the combinations of parties on this question, that the discontent will be ineffectual, and the opposition without result. Whenever Sir Robert Peel has seen a chance, or, to speak more correctly, a certainty, of depriving his opponents of power, by anticipating and giving effect to their policy, he has always done so, no matter how strongly he may have before opposed it, or how distasteful the course might be to the less pliant and accommodating of his friends. The Whigs for years and years laboured to carry Catholic Emancipation; they wrote, spoke, divided, and were beaten, only to go over the same process again, till by constant iteration, an overwhelming mass of public opinion was enlisted on their side. Up to that time Sir Robert Peel had been one of the most strenuous opponents of the measure, but just as the Whigs expected his adherence to a principle which would have overthrown him, he veered round to the other point, and dexterously carried their policy into effect. In the same manner, the labours of Romilly and others were for years directed to a reform of our criminal code; they prepared the public mind for the change; but, it was Sir Robert Peel who made use of their labours, and reduced their theories to practice, and now he is doing the same with Commercial Reform. For how many years have not Free-trade members quoted Adam Smith, and lectured the house on political economy? and in vain. But the same principles have obtained strength and support out of doors, and now the measures of the Government are avowedly in some respects founded on them. On the question of Commercial Reform, Sir Robert Peel is evidently taking the wind out of the sails of the Liberals; they may talk a question into importance, but he gives it practical life and action. He is the man of the time, clear-sighted, prudent, and, to reverse what was said of Burke, by no means "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." To him it is useless to quote Hansard, and array past opinions against present acts. His policy is the adaptation of present things to present times. What Sir Robert Peel did, or said in any former year, is of far less import than what it is necessary to say and do now. He is a man of tact and talent too; many have the last, but, lacking the first, find the other almost useless. The difference is easily perceptible; talent alone often deserves success, but, join it to tact, and it does more—it succeeds.

Thus, having done as little for Free-trade principles, by former advocacy, as any man, Sir Robert Peel is now promoting it more effectually than all his predecessors! Look at the plan itself—duties on the import of raw materials of manufacture abolished; a sound and excellent principle: all duties on exports abolished also; another good principle asserted and acted on: more than four hundred articles swept away from the Tariff altogether; and one mischievous and oppressive branch of the Excise—that on Glass—quite done away with! True, all this is not granted without its price; the Income-tax is still continued; but, seeing that in the whole House of Commons not sixty votes could be collected against even the most reasonable modification of that tax, we may feel thankful in the recollection, that, while much has certainly been taken, much has also been given in return.

LESSING'S 'SLEDGE" PICTURE.—See next page.

SLEDGE DRIVING.

Her Majesty's sledge journey at Brighton, and the preparations made for a similar mode of exercise by the Court at Windsor during dry and wintry weather, has had the effect of calling public attention to the subject of sledge conveyance. By many it is considered to be a very perilous mode of transit, and that in the trip which her Majesty made across the Southern Downs, she must necessarily have been exposed to much danger This, however, is in no degree the case, for the vehicle used on the occasion was similar in construction to the one here engraved, which being sufficiently broad to permit two horses abreast to be harnessed to it, is also too broad to permit an overset by any of the ordinary exigencies of travel. The Queen's sledge is, of course, a lighter and more elegant structure than the one in our engraving; but in all essential respects, it has been followed as a model. Carriages of this kind, for two purposes, may be very safely driven on dry grass lands during the fine days of early spring, and will afford a high treat to those who wish to combine the smoothness of railway with the social and picturesque circumstances of coach road transit in their carriage airings. Apart from any temporary interest, our Engraving will be admired as a very spirited representation of a journey in which the utmost powers of the sledge are tested. The scene is associated with the capture of one of the turbulent princes of Northern Germany, and has been copied from a picture by Lessing. The picture also illustrates the usual mode of dispatching expresses in Germany.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Every hour announces here the arrival or departure of some of the great vocal or dramatic artists who are destined to sustain the honours of your operatic or theatrical season. Paris may, therefore, be said to possess in transitu all the great European names that confer distinction on the stage How strange, at the same time, that we should find in the ranks of private fashionable life, a young lady whose dramatic talents, according to the opinions of the best judges, entitle her to a high position in the first of late years on British theatrical boards: we allude to the recent displays of Miss Mac Tavish, at the private theatricals of the British Embassy. Certainly the education of this young lady in Roman Catholic principles, to the ignorance of which was not calculated to foster dramatic talent, but nature has proved stronger than the rigid lessons of the pious nuns; and Miss Mac Tavish, if she had been placed in a less prosperous situation, would have reached the very highest place in professional life; but, happily for her, she is the niece of the late Marchioness Wellesley, and thus is placed under the immediate protection of Lord and Lady Cowley, at whose request she appeared on the private stage of the Embassy. I hear that Macready was so enchanted with her acting, that he pronounced an opinion in all respects agreeing with that formed by those who had the satisfaction of being part of the fashionable audience invited by the Ambassadress.

It is much regretted by our *beau monde* that those theatricals, which presented Lady Seymour and Lady Belleria on the same boards with Miss Mac Tavish, should have ceased; and an earnest hope prevails that they will be resumed after Easter. There can be only one person pleased at their discontinuance, and that is the Marquis de Castellane, at whose house private theatricals have been the rage. The Marquis has a theatre fitted up with all professional appurtenances. All it wants is an audience, as the fashionable has abandoned him for the greater attraction of the Embassy.

Religion and love have just joined hands here in a remarkable manner. The grand niece of General Guilleminot has conquered the heart of the Arab chief, Yussuff Bey, Colonel of Spahis, and the truths of Christianity have at the same time enlightened the benighted mind of that son of Ismalism. The marriage is to be celebrated with great pomp on the 27th, the recantation of the errors of Mahoumedanism, and adoption of the Christian faith, having already taken place in the presence of the family of the bride. Honours and distinctions are lavished on the converted son of the desert, and he is to be instantly promoted to the rank of Marechal de Camp and Military Commander at Oran. The countryman of Yussuff Bey, who lately visited this metropolis, were greatly admired for the native dignity of their manners and manly grace of person, set off by the originality and elegance of their costume. Many a fair lady, no doubt, felt the influence of the dark eye of the desert, but Mdlle. Weyer is the only ornament of our society who has ventured to trust her future happiness to its protecting care. The sponsors who honoured Yussuff Bey on the occasion of his baptism were Monsieur and Madame Gouty de Buss.

Admiral Dupetit Thouars, whose proceedings at Tahiti so nearly compromised the peace of Europe, and which still form the theme of discussion in France, continues to pursue the prudent line of conduct which he evidently had down on his arrival in this country. He avoids society in general, and confines his visits to the houses of a few select and intimate friends. He declines all political conversation, and though not pleased with the manner he has been treated by the Government, refuses to be made a tool of party by any branch of the Opposition. His private letters to his numerous friends and relatives who are totally dependent on him for support, and it would not suit his private interests to quarrel with the Government, but he has, neverthe less, maintained his dignity in a remarkable manner, and has not sued for favours, but declined some that were offered to him. It is said, that he has refused communicating with any member of the Cabinet but the Minister of Marine, under whose orders he has acted; and that he also has rejected an offer of a ship, saying, that the command he desires is under the order of the Prince de Joinville—of course, I am speaking of the conduct of Dupetit-Thouars during his arrival at home, and by no means justify his proceedings at Tahiti.

The Carnival has happily terminated for the repose of the Boulevards bordering on the theatres where the scenes usually engaged out of doors, took place. It was ludicrously amusing to see the close of the last ball at the Academie Royale. The crowd of masks remained to the last moment permitted by the police, unconscious of the storm which raged out of doors, and when they rushed by hundreds, I should say thousands, into the open air, they were covered instantly with thick flakes of snow. In vain they demanded re admittance to the theatre, the doors were barred against them, and they were seen rushing singly, or in groups, like whitened spectres claiming shelter and hospitality at the different restaurants. As to *fiacres*, all that appeared were insufficient to meet one hundredth part the demand, and many a fine costume of Marquis or Duchess was ruined by that night's exposure.

The approaching visit of the Princes of the Blood to Britanny excites a good deal of sensation in that province. Several of the great families indisposed to the present dynasty, reside there, and the people in general participate in the feeling of their near neighbours of La Vendée, but no regret is wearing away, and, no doubt, the visit of those distinguished young Princes will dissipate much of what remains. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale are the Princes alluded to. They are to travel "incog." from Nantes to Brest, as the proprietors of the province visiting their estates. And estates they have of immense extent—the property of Carbeil, belonging to the Prince de Joinville, being valued at three millions of francs, and that of Rambouillet Beaubrun, appertaining to the Duke d'Aumale, being part of the immense succession left him by the Duke de Bourbon. Those Princes are esteemed and beloved by Frenchmen in every country where they may have hitherto appeared, and I have no doubt their urbanity and solid qualities will produce the same effect in Bretagne. In fact, the Royal Family are doing everything to make themselves popular, and the golden opinions in the Faubourg St. Germain, by his splendid *receptions* of this season. Nothing can exceed the elegance of these *soirées*, as none can be present except by special invitation, and several persons who from habit are welcomed at court, have not the facility of appearing. In fact they contain the *élite* of the fashionable world, such as are termed *exclusive* in this country, or the *creme de la creme* at Vienna. Music is the grand attraction of these receptions, and concerts are arranged which combine all that is eminent in vocal or instrumental art.

FRANCE.

The affairs of Switzerland occupy the most prominent position in the Paris papers this week. Several of the Cantons are still in a very disturbed state, and apprehensions are entertained of another outbreak. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following telegraphic dispatch —

"Besançon, Feb. 17.

"The Council of State of the Canton of Vaud has abdicated *en masse*. A general popular meeting, assembled upon Montbenon, at Lausanne, has established a provisional government, composed of nine members, of which M. Druey, Councillor of State, has been named president. These events have taken place because the grand council had not paid sufficient deference to the prayer of the 30,000 petitioners for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and concurred upon the days of the 14th and 15th of February."

In order to enable our readers to understand the question at issue, it may be as well to explain that the canton of Lucerne insists on placing the Jesuits at the head of the national education. Berne however is opposed to this proposition, the people of that canton are in arms to expel the Jesuits by force. Zurich takes the same view, and supports Berne in its determination.

The Paris papers of course discuss the financial proposals of Sir Robert Peel, but the only part of his speech which seems to attract particular attention, is that in which he alludes to the augmentation of the Army.

The weather is very severe in Paris and other parts of France. A heavy fall of snow took place on Saturday, and on Sunday morning a man was found frozen to death on the road between Paris and Saint Denis. He was known to have been somewhat overcome with liquor in the evening, and probably had fallen or laid himself down to sleep. His body was as stiff as if it were made of wood. The *Spectateur de Dijon* states, that on the 6th, a phenomenon took place at Flavigny, such as has not been seen since the famous Christmas night, twenty-four years back. The thunder was heard to roll loudly, and flashes of lightning were seen in the midst of a heavy fall of snow.

Two Englishmen, possessed of very large sums of money in English and French bank notes, for the possession of which they could not satisfactorily account, were arrested in Paris on Friday last. It was at first reported that some of the notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers and Co. were found upon them, but our Paris correspondent assures us that this was not the case. It is supposed, however, that the prisoners had been connected with some robbery on a great scale in England.

M. Debelleyme presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the report of the Committee on the Secret Service Money Bill. The committee he said, had heard in succession the Ministers of War, of Justice, of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs, and the majority had declared itself satisfied with the explanations they had entered into with regard to the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, and recognised that the system pursued during the last four years had consolidated peace, and powerfully contributed to the development of the national wealth, by the confidence and security it inspired. The majority had likewise considered that the sum required in the budget for police purposes was insufficient, and that an additional credit was necessary to enable the Government to continue that active surveillance so indispensable to the preservation of those beneficial results. The majority had accordingly been of opinion that it behoved the Chamber to give the Cabinet a mark of its confidence by adopting the project of law. The Chamber decided that the discussion should commence on Thursday.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that on the 12th inst. the Senate adopted seven articles of the Clergy Dotation Bill, without any amendment. As respected the national property already sold, the Minister of Finance renewed his former declaration, that the Government would tolerate no encroachments on acquired rights, which should be held sacred. There was no political news.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters of the 11th inst. A stormy discussion on a measure for the establishment of Savings Banks, in the Chamber of Deputies, conferring exclusive privileges on a new company of capitalists favoured by the Government, was considered to have damaged the Ministry more than any former discussion, the privileges being looked upon as benefits conferred on a company which depended for its existence on the Ministry, and not provisions for the protection of the people who deposit their savings in these establishments.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty King Ferdinand.

An unexpected change for the better gave some hopes of the recovery of Senor Silva Carvalho.

A new loan of 1,500 contos for the immediate necessities of the Government was said to be negotiating, and a new financial statement by the banker Roma, undertaken at the instance of the Minister, about to be submitted to the Chamber, which was not a favourable measure, but a defect, rendering another loan to a large amount necessary.

It appears that Dr. Kalley, who has compromised his differences with the Government on condition of being allowed to reside at Madeira, was about to embark for that island

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The subject of the recent decisions of the Board of Trade was again brought before the house, Lord Brougham having impugned the system adopted, and made some observations relative to the purchase of 204 shares in the Eastern Railway by Mr. W. O'Brien. Lord BROUGHAM said, the name of Mr. W. O'Brien was published as the purchaser of the 204 shares, in order that the balance might be made up by anybody else who chose to purchase; but the fact was that his name appeared as a purchaser, the value of the shares mounted up. Mr W. O'Brien's name had a talismanic effect; but if he Lord Brougham or any other noble lord, thought it worth the while to attend the Board of Trade—not that he meant to say his noble friend had ever dreamt of anything of the kind had purchased South-Eastern Railway shares, there would have been no sensible increase in their value, but a change would have taken place. Lord Brougham, after stating that he "wondered" if it was true that the South-Eastern Railway matter had been decided by the smallest majority of the two members of the Board present, while the chair, and two the other, his noble friend the President of the Board of Trade, as chairman, having the casting vote, said he should, early in this session, bring in a bill on the important subject of railways.—Earl DE GREY said, he only defended the conduct of Mr. O'Brien as a member of the Railway Board, and, in allusion to Lord Brougham, said, the noble and learned lord might be light or not; he might be right or wrong in the fact or not, but it was his (Lord Dalhousie's) duty to leave the noble and learned lord to wonder on.

I laughter.)—Lord BROUGHAM said he should not wonder any longer; he was quite satisfied.—Lord DALHOUSIE said, he was glad to find that his noble and learned friend possessed should express his wonder in such a matter A desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which the Duke of WELLINGTON highly eulogised Captain O'Brien (the brother of Mr. W. O'Brien) as an officer and a gentleman.—The matter dropped without any result, and an adjournment took place at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY.

THE BUDGET.—The house met after a discussion upon the subject of the decisions of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, which, like that in the Lords, led to no result, the house resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of entering into a statement upon the budget. He spoke earnestly against the Income-tax, which he said led to vexation and fraud, and argued that nothing but a great emergency could justify its imposition. Lord John Russell next said, that Sir R. Peel, in proposing its continuance, totally abandoned the grounds upon which he had originally proposed its imposition. He, however, expressed his satisfaction that Sir R. Peel had turned his attention to the navy, which he had hitherto neglected, he also approved of the abolition of the tax on cotton wool and of the excise on glass, but he altogether disapproved of throwing away £9,000 by the abolition of the auctioneers' duties while the duties on fire insurance and on soap still remained. Lord John Russell contended that we ought to have no protecting duties at all. All legislation should be for the purpose of repressing taxation generally, and providing for the defence of the state, and not for the purpose of meddling with the right of the subject to dispose of his labour and of the products of his industry in the best manner. Lord John Russell next touched upon the sugar duties, and stated that Sir R. Peel was about to sacrifice £1,300,000 upon false principles. Such a sacrifice would be unnecessary if a re-adjustment of the sugar duties were made on proper principles. Instead of this they were now about to make the Income-tax upon a footing which must render it permanent, for it could not be got rid of without rushing into a national insolvency. For his own part he was for a short Income tax and a total abandonment of all monopoly; yet the right hon. baronet had so framed his proposition that he could not see how he could oppose the re imposition of the Income tax for three years, because it was a tax rendered necessary by the nature of the circumstances. Under these circumstances he would not propose any amendment.—Mr. ROEBUCK, however, took a different course, for after arguing that the Income-tax was a most unjust one, he proposed an amendment to leave out from the resolutions the words, "professions, trades, and offices," not in order to exempt them altogether, but that they might be hereafter rated upon a graduated and more equitable principle. He then entered at length upon the general proposals of Sir R. Peel. Several hon. members expressed their disapproval of the Income-tax. The only speech of importance, was that of

Sir R. PEEL, who said, he thought that the agricultural interest would be more generally benefited by the result of the present proposed measures than if he were to take away any portion of the local taxation which was now sustained by the farmers, and place the charge upon the consolidated fund. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had described the Income-tax as the most odious, the most vexatious, and unequal tax that ever was imposed, and had surprised him (Sir R. Peel) when by adding the other speakers, naively remarking that he considered it ungracious to say much in reply to those who were about to support him in the most eloquent of all ways—namely by their votes.

On a division the numbers were—

For Mr. Roebuck's amendment	.. .. ..	55
Against it	.. .. ..	264
Majority against the amendment	.. ..	208

The further discussion of the subject was postponed till Wednesday, and at half-past one o'clock the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS. TUESDAY.

The house met to-day, but it sat only for about a quarter of an hour, during which time nothing occurred deserving of record. An adjournment took place, as usual, until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CALICO PRINT-WORKS.—Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the labour of children in the calico print-works of Great Britain and Ireland, and supported his proposition by making various statements as to their condition. The works in which they were employed were situated in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, the west of Scotland, some parts of Ireland, the neighbourhood of London, Dublin, &c. Lord Ashley stated, from information drawn from reports and obtained by himself, that in calico print-works and bleach fields there were no less than twenty-five thousand young persons employed who are under the age of thirteen, a large proportion being females; that they go to work as early as the ages of four and five, but the majority between eight and nine; that though there are many instances where they are taken care of, their hours of labour are generally of long duration, by night as well as by day, and unfavourable to their physical growth and moral training; while many of the processes in which they are engaged are disagreeable and noxious, requiring high temperatures, and so forth. The noble lord entered into various details to prove the accuracy of his information, and explained that the object of his bill was to abolish night work for females of whatever age, and for both sexes under thirteen; and that after October, 1846, the hours of day work for young persons under thirteen should be eight hours daily on six days of the week, or twelve hours on alternate days, with two hours for schooling in the one case, or three hours on the alternate days in the other case. This, he contended, would not interfere with the profitable operations of capital, while it would be a great boon to the young people employed in these departments of industry.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM did not oppose the introduction of the bill, but warned the house of the danger of interfering rashly with important interests, exposed to great competition Sir J. Graham examined some of the statements of Lord Ashley, and seemed to be of opinion that they afforded proof that the labour of children in print-works was lighter, more agreeable, and more healthy than in other manufacturing employments. There was also this essential distinction, that, in certain stages of the process, continuous labour was absolutely essential, otherwise the material would be destroyed. And though the labour was fluctuating, yet at certain periods the demand, especially when a new pattern was produced, compelled incessant and unremitting efforts to supply it. Without inspectors such a law as the one proposed would be so evaded as to be a dead letter; and, before he consented to it, he must have a line drawn, which would enable them to see how much further in this end of legislation it was necessary to go. But as the noble lord urged his proposal with much moderation, he would not oppose the introduction of his bill, to which the Government would give their best consideration.—The bill was accordingly brought in.

THE POST-OFFICE SYSTEM AT THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. of Dunconbe renewed the complaints which he had made last session regarding the practice of the opening of letters. He characterised the report of the secret committee appointed as an evasive and unsatisfactory document, and objected to the constitution and secrecy of the committee, from which he had himself been excluded; and all his allegations had not only been left uncontradicted, but the report would justify the assertion that the committee had been instructed to go into a certain room in order to explain nothing and mystify everything. The report was full and explicit respecting the practices of early days in the history of the Post-office, and it would create an interest in that when it came down to modern times it would be exceedingly interesting; but the committee's ardour of research evaporated on arriving at the nineteenth century, and they left the question where they found it. The granting of letter opening warrants. It had been stated that the secret letter department of the Post-office had been closed; but he believed that, as the lawyers said, it was the venue that had been changed, the practice still existing, nothing but an act of Parliament could deprive Ministers of the power. The report justified his allegation that more letters had been opened by the present Government than by their predecessors; and he could prove that Mr. Mazzini's letters had been opened, for the inspection of persons high in office, prior to the time when it was stated a general warrant had been issued, and subsequent to the time at which it was reported to have been closed. The communication of the nature of these letters to foreign powers had been denied by the Earl of Aberdeen, and was admitted in the Lords as well as the Commons' reports; and the fact, impeaching the honour and character of England, implicated our Government, in having betrayed to a violent death the misguided men who had attempted to raise a revolution in Italy. He (Mr. Duncombe) had received no intimations, that they fell in the cause of liberty and their country, through the treachery of Britain. Mr. Duncombe then asserted that his own letters had been detained and opened, under the authority of the present Government, a personal insult, as well as an insult to the constituency which he represented, for if his correspondence were not to be free, he was unworthy the position he held. Mr. Duncombe proceeded to read a letter from a friend, in which he inquired whether he opened the letters of a member of that house, and I now find that the Secretary of State, while he was guilty of the meanness and baseness of opening my letters, had not the courage to avow it." (Hear, hear, and loud cries of "Chair, chair.—The SPEAKER: The hon. member has applied expressions to another member of this house, which, I am sure, on reflection, he will be glad to explain.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: I applied the expressions to the right honourable gentleman in his ministerial capacity, and in that alone, and to these remarks I adhere, and so they shall remain. (hear, hear).—Mr. Duncombe concluded by moving "that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any letters have been detained, opened, and also into the circumstances under which every warrant for that purpose has been issued by any Secretary of State, from the 1st day of January, 1840, to the present time; the said committee to report their opinion thereon to the house, and also whether it is expedient that the practice should be continued. That the report and evidence of the secret committee of last session relative to the Post-office be referred to the said committee." Sir JAMES GRAHAM referred to the investigation that had already taken place as quite sufficient for any parliamentary purpose. There was no use, he said, a single subject now brought under discussion by the honourable member that was not also a subject of his (Sir J. Graham's) evidence before the committee. He kept back nothing—he concealed nothing—his conduct were mean and base, it was, at least, brought fully under the judgment and knowledge of the committee. If his conduct were amenable to the charge of baseness and meanness, he had, at least, the courage to make a full and perfect disclosure of it to the committee; and, in the full possession of all that knowledge, the committee acquitted him of blameable conduct in all these measures. Such acquittal consistent or not with the duties and position of members of that house, were, when used under the circumstances he had now to deal with, a matter to him of very great indifference indeed. The real practical question was, whether the house was to repeal or to revoke that power which the statute had given to the Secretary of State ever since the days of Queen Anne: They did not require further information for this—every thing which inquiry could give was now before them. If their opinion was that, upon the whole, this power was not necessary for the public safety, then the right course was for them to repeal the statute; or, if they should be of opinion that some further checks were necessary, then it would be for the house, not to repeal the statute, but to impose the necessary checks. Sir James Graham concluded by saying, that if it was their opinion that it was for the good of the public that the Secretary of State should be entrusted with this power, it would be incompatible with the honourable, and fearless, and advantageous exercise of it, that he should be called upon by the house and by the public to declare all the reasons and circumstances which have led him to exercise those delicate duties imposed upon him.—Several hon. members having spoken on the subject, Sir R. PEEL defended the Secretary of State, and said all that could be said in favour of the power possessed by them, both with respect to Mr. Mazzini and Captain Stolzman, had been laid fully and without reserve before a committee in which there was a majority of friends of government; and that committee had fully acquitted them of any abuse of that authority.

The debate on Mr. Duncombe's motion was continued till nearly one o'clock, and was then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.—Mr. M. MILNES put some questions upon the subject of the insurrectionary movement in Italy, in answer to which—Lord PALMERSTON stated that when the last accounts were received information that an insurrectionary movement was contemplated in the Italian States, they felt it their duty to put the Austrian and Italian Governments on their guard, and precautions were taken which prevented any individuals residing at that time in possessions under the protection of the British Government. The Earl of Aberdeen did convey to the Austrian Government, from time to time, the general purport of any information which he received in respect to the proceedings of those who had designs against the tranquillity of Italy; but he communicated no letter which he had received, or extracts from any letter, neither did he give the name of any person from the power of the Austrian Government. He never communicated either to the Austrian or Neapolitan Governments, or to the authorities at Rome, respecting any particular conspiracy meditated at Corfu, because he never suspected that any such attempt as had been made was in contemplation.

PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE PROPERTY-TAX TO IRELAND.—The house resolved into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. ROEBUCK, by way of amendment to the proposal of Sir R. Peel, moved that the Income-tax should be extended to Ireland. He said that Sir Robert Peel had given his opinion that the property of Ireland should pay this tax according to their ability, and the right hon. bart. should show why those men in Ireland, who had the means of paying the tax, should not. Mr. Roebuck spoke of the agriculture of Ireland as being, with but a few exceptions, in a most wretched state, and contrasted it with the rich and well cultivated farms of England. He then reproached him, like a chief which had fallen over a footstool, to kiss the sore place. (Laughter.) But Sir R. Peel had not experienced any sorrow for their griefs. They had created him—they had brought him into existence—they had breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.—(Laughter)—and what was the return they met with? Why, the creature, which they had called by their means, turned round upon them, and was ready to strangle his creators. The spirit was destroying the creator that had given him life. He trusted that the landed gentlemen would no longer crawl on their bellies—(Laughter)—but would pluck up their courage, and assume a different position. Mr. Roebuck remarked upon the absence of the Irish members, who he said had deserted the spot on which alone the battle of the people of Ireland must be fought. (Cheers.) He did not accuse the leading Irish member Mr. O'Connell—he did not mean him individually, but the whole of his followers, who, like him, had run away. They had done so because in that house they felt they were unable, from their own personal insignificance, to gain the attention of honourable members. That he took to be the *rationale*

of Conciliation Hall — Mr. SHEIL defended the absent members, but said he did not agree with them in their reasons for absenting themselves. He opposed the amendment. He thought it right to inflict the stamp duty on Ireland, but he thought it extremely imprudent and unjust to extend the Income tax to Ireland. If a heavy tax were levied in Ireland in the form of an Income tax, that tax would go into the Exchequer of this country, and would not be spent in Ireland.—Sir J. YCKELL and Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the amendment.—Mr. ROSS. Mr. Bellew, Lord Bernard, Mr. Newdegate, and Sir H. W. Barron, opposed it The latter hon. bart. took up Mr. Roebuck's allusions to Ireland in strong terms with them in their remarks for absenting themselves. He opposed the amendment. He thought it right to inflict the stamp duty on Ireland, but he thought it extremely imprudent and unjust to extend the Income tax to Ireland. If a heavy tax were levied in Ireland in the form of an Income tax, that tax would go into the Exchequer of this country, and would not be spent in Ireland.—Sir J. YCKELL and Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the amendment.—Mr. ROSS. Mr. Bellew, Lord Bernard, Mr. Newdegate, and Sir H. W. Barron, opposed it The latter hon. bart. took up Mr. Roebuck's allusions to Ireland in strong terms with them in their remarks for absenting themselves. He opposed the amendment.—Mr. HUME said he would take the liberty of telling the honourable member that it showed gross ignorance on his part, as well as presumption, for him to dare to use this language. He would tell him more —that he would not have dared to do it if they had been present (cheers). The hon. and ... cried out "Hear, hear" He said, without fear of contradiction, that he would not have dared to use the language if they had been present, and he ... old leave the country to judge what they would think of a man who would say, in the absence of gentlemen, what he dared not say in their presence. (Cries of "Order!")—The CHAIRMAN stated his opinion that the honourable member's observations were out of order. Sir H. W. Barron: Then I am sure that they are, Sir. (Great laughter, and cries of "Hear!")

The CHAIRMAN reiterated his opinion that the honourable gentleman was out of order.—Sir H. W. BARRON would most humbly bow to the decision of the chair. But he must state that when the honourable member for Bath alluded to the taxation of Ireland, he showed the grossest ignorance of the question. Col. CONOLLY accused Mr. Roebuck of misrepresentation, and said his remarks tended to revive those excited feelings which were fast subsiding.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assigned, as a principal reason for opposing the amendment, that, by imposing a Property-tax on the English people, he could realise out of the proceeds of that tax the largest possible amount to the Exchequer, at the least possible expense in collection. The expense of the machinery was very small, whilst the produce to the Exchequer was very large. But in Ireland no such means of collection existed, and he should find it impossible to collect such a tax without creating new machinery of an expensive character—paid assessors, collectors, and commissioners of appeal, which, in proportion to the amount produced, would have constituted the most expensive machinery for collecting a tax ever inflicted on any people whatever.—Mr. HUME assured the house he had not intended to have said a word what extended over the public services to the country. (Loud cheers.) I am a political opponent of that hon. gent., who never gave me a vote in his life, but I anticipate the judgment which will be passed on him by a grateful posterity when I say that the hon. gent., instigated by honourable and disinterested motives, has been the means of procuring many great reductions of the public burthens. (Loud cheers.) Sir R Peel, in opposition to the amendment, entered into some financial statistics to show that England would gain by the proposed remission of taxation in a much larger ratio than Ireland.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Blackstone, Col. Reardon, Mr Curteis, Mr. Wallace, Col. Sibthorp, Lord Palmerston, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Darby, and Lord Castlereagh addressed the house. —A division then took place The numbers were.—

For Mr. Roebuck's amendment	..	..	..	..	39
Against it	..	..	..	..	275
Majority	..	..	..	..	243

The committee then divided on the original resolution.

Ayes	..	..	..	..	228
Noes	..	..	..	..	30
Majority for the original resolution				..	198

Adjourned at one o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house sat but for a short time, and nothing of importance occurred Some questions were put by Lord CAMPBELL and Lord BROUGHAM, as to the time when the new bill would be finished, in answer to which Lord WHARNCLIFFE said there was not much probability of their lordships having the use of the house during this session. The roofing, he believed, was partly finished, but he would undertake to answer those inquiries upon the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

ITALIAN REFUGEES.—Some further questions were put to the Government upon the subject of the insurrection in Italy, to which, Sir R. PEEL gave answers somewhat similar to those of the day before.—In the course of the conversation Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked, Did the Austrian Government pay you any notice of the Bandieras being in Corfu?—Mr. HOPE said the Government received no notice whatever. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: Why, it was in Mazzini's letters! (Great laughter

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of the nuisance of smoke arising from the furnaces of factories

THE LAW AND DEBATE ON THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.—On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Post-office inquiry was read.—Mr. M. MILNES rose, and addressed the house, on resuming the conduct of the Committee. A long debate ensued, in which several hon. members took part, Lord HOWICK moved an amendment calling for a committee of inquiry into the fact, alleged by a member of that house, of letters addressed to him having been detained and opened at the General Post office Mr. DISRAELI seconded the amendment in a sarcastic and telling speech against the Ministry At a late hour an adjournment of the debate was moved, but, on the division, was negatived by 269 to 29.—Mr. BRIGHT moved another adjournment, to which Sir R. PEEL, a large number of members having left, assented, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

LORDS.—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

SERVICE OF PROCESS BILLS. Two important measures have been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Campbell, entitled "Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill" and "Courts of Common Law Process (Ireland) Bill." These bills have the object of remedying the defective state of the law at present existing, by means of which no one can recover judgment against any person resident out of the jurisdiction of her Majesty's superior courts of common law at Westminster, except by proceeding to outlawry, or by writ of Distringas. By these bills, however, power is proposed to be given to the Court or Judge, to direct service of process on persons *resident out of the jurisdiction* of the Courts; and the Court is to order within what time the defendant shall appear and plead. Any service abroad is to be as effectual as if made within the jurisdiction.

COMMONS.—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the bill was brought in, and read a first time.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—THE SUGAR DUTIES.—Mr. M. Gibson gave notice that he intended to move a resolution to the effect that no arrangement relative to the sugar duties would prove satisfactory to the people without an equalisation of the duty on foreign and colonial sugar.—Mr. HUME gave to a question from Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Peel said he did not intend to propose that the alterations in the sugar duties should extend beyond the 5th of July, 1846.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on the 3rd of April the house being read for a committee of ways and means for the purpose of proposing the sugar duties, he would move a resolution by way of amendment, "That it is the opinion of this house that the present state of the law by her Majesty's Government in reference to the sugar duties, proposes to keep up a distinction between foreign free labour sugar and slave labour sugar, which is impure trade and illusory, aggravates the evil of protection given to the latter, operates at the expense of the consumers, and tends so greatly to impair the revenue, as to render the renewal of the Income and Property tax at the end of three years extremely uncertain and improbable."

ALLOTMENTS.—Mr. Cowper gave notice that on Tuesday, March the 4th, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of field gardens.

THE BURDENS UPON LAND. Mr. Ward renewed his notice of motion for a committee of inquiry into the peculiar burdens upon land, and the exemptions from taxation claimed in respect of them, for that day fort night.

THE WINDOW-TAX.—Lord Duncan gave notice of his intention on Wednesday next to bring forward the following motion :—"That the taxes levied on windows were a great burden on the country—unjust and unequal in their operation, most oppressive on those who had to bear them, and ought therefore to be immediately repealed."

ART UNIONS.—Mr. WYSE gave notice of his intention to revive his motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Art Unions.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. Ewart gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the operations of the Corn laws on tenant-farmers.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. WALLACE gave notice that on the 6th of March he would call the attention of the house to the existing traffic on railways, and the regulations respecting third class trains; and that he would move an address to her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission, to inquire into the state of railway travelling in Great Britain and Ireland, and the best means of improving the system.

NEW ELECTION.—On Tuesday Mr. Fitzroy took the oaths and his seat for Lewes

NEW WRITS.—On Tuesday new writs were moved for East Kent, in the room of Sir E. Knatchbull, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds (cheering), and for the borough of Thetford, Mr. W. B. Baring having accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of Sir Edward Knatchbull.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a petition by Lord Brougham, Lord CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention on Monday, to lay on the table of the house a bill for abolishing deodands

SUGAR DUTIES.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an account of the equalization of the duties on sugars in 1836, the produce of the East Indies. He thought the objects that had been produced by the equalization of the duties on sugar would be productive of little good if an alteration was to be made in the 5 per duties with respect to the nature of the quality of sugar produ

Lord STANLEY said that, so far as the mere papers were concerned, ... no objection in promising that the fullest information would be given by her Majesty's Government. He might also observe, there was no intention of imposing any additional duty upon sugar imported from the East Indies, but if the noble lord would postpone the inquiry until after the ministerial statement Majesty's Government were brought before the other house, all the information sought for would be fully given.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE, ... STRANGFORD moved for a return of the Roman C... been entered at Trinity College, Dublin, since the ye...

The PEACOCK and the POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Lord CAMPBELL was glad to see the noble lord the Postmaster General in his place, and would take the opportunity of moving for a return of the number of complaints which had been made at the Post-office of the non-transmission of newspapers, within the last twelvemonths. The Earl of LONSDALE had no objection to make to the motion of his noble friend, and he took the opportunity to state that the Post-office authorities ought not to bear the blame of the whole of the complaints which had been made of the loss of newspapers at the Post-office. He should, therefore, move, as an addition, for a return of the newspapers which had been returned to the dead-letter office as having been found without dir... which would be found to be not much less than 3000 a week.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply to a question, said there was every reason for believing that their lordships would be able to get into the new Houses of Parliament next session.—Their lordships then adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS. FRIDAY

The SPEAKER took the chair to-day at a quarter past twelve o'clock

RAILWAY COMPANIES CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION BILL.—Lord G. SOMERSET moved the going into committee on this bill.—Mr. ARDLEY suggested that some clause ought to be inserted for the protection of public footpaths. He wished footpaths to be placed in the same situation as public highways, and he then necessary for a stile may rise to cross where that a bridge should be erected.—Lord G. SOMERSET said, the subject should have his best attention.—The house then went into committee on the bill, Mr. GRAHAM in the chair.—In answer to questions from Lord G. SOMERSET said, if in committee any alterations were made, he should have no objection to reprint the bill, with its amendments. A long desultory conversation ensued on the various clauses and amendments which had been made.—Col. SIBTHORP said, his opinion was pretty well known respecting railways, and he wished them to state that he believed the subscription to all railways ought to be paid up in full before they were commenced hear.) At all events three-fourths of the capital ought to be paid up, as a guarantee to parties whose property might be interfered with and injured. Lord G. SOMERSET said he could not adopt the opinion of the hon. and gallant member. It would, in fact, put a stop to all future projects. Col SIBTHORP had no intention of making such a proposition. He merely stated what his own private opinion on the subject was.—Clauses up to 109 were agreed to after some verbal alterations had been made. After some conversation relative to the paying dividends out of the capital stock of a company, Mr. HAYTER suggested that there should be a proviso to the effect that dividends should be made out of calls, except under certain circumstances.—Lord G. SOMERSET said that between this time and the bringing up of the report, he would draw up more accurately into the subject of the clause, and would consider attentively the various suggestions which had been made in the course of the conversation.—Clauses 124 to 149 were then passed; and, after a few verbal alterations, the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The house then adjourned till five o'clock.

The following bills were read for the third time —London and York Railway Bill, Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, and Great Northern Railway Bill.

CORN-LAWS.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that, immediately after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill, authorising a drawback on that portion of foreign corn that had been used for feeding cattle.

Mr. HAYES gave notice that, when the subject of the reduction of the auction duty was before the house, he should take the sense of the house on that question

Mr. ACLAND gave notice, on behalf of the member for Lincolnshire, that on the 6th of March, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the employment and improvement of common lands.

Mr. MILES gave notice that in committee on the bill for the renewal of the property and income-tax, he would introduce a clause giving to persons assessed under schedule B, when their property was within the prescribed amount, a right of appeal, subject to the rules and conditions under schedule D

Dr. BOWRING gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Secretary of State whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the house the correspondence of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of the sales of medical offices in the Dublin Unions.

Mr. MILES gave notice, that on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair on the Customs' Act, he would move, "That it is the opinion of the house that in any application for a reversal or variation of the existing rates of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest"

NEW ZEALAND.—EAST INDIES.—Mr. HUTT gave notice that, on Tuesday next he would move for returns relating to New Zealand. He gave notice also, that on the same day, he would move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the Directors of the East India Company, respecting the repeal or the reduction of the duties upon British Wheat and Flour imported into British India.

The several questions relative to the Sugar and the Custom duties, and Law of Settlement Bill, the adjourned debate upon the Post-Office Espionage, was renewed.—Mr. J. COLLETT, before entering into the general question, contended that, for the benefit of the public, a notice of a motion ought to be allowed half an hour, and the speakers following him only a quarter of an hour each (Great laughter); for when speeches extended to two hours and two hours and a half, they had no chance of being heard with attention. With respect to the question before the house, he would say that the report of the Post Office Committee was to him most unsatisfactory.—After Mr. FERRAND had spoken, Mr. STUART, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Blewett, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Watson, and the Solicitor General addressed the house.—Lord J. RUSSELL followed, and defended the power of Secretaries of State to open letters; but he thought Mr. Duncombe had a right to inquiry, and he should vote for Lord Howick's amendment.

Sir R. PEEL next spoke He admitted that the Government had issued more warrants than other Governments, but the state of the country justified the exercise of the power.—Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion, and the house divided on the amendment of Lord Howick. The numbers were—

For Lord Howick's amendment	..	..	..	..	71
Against it	..	..	..	..	340
Majority against the amendment					269

Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move that certain officers of the Post-Office should attend and state by what authority they had opened his post letters.

Adjourned at one o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHARPE.—This gallant and venerable officer died at Leamington Spa on the 12th inst., at an advanced age. The deceased had been a great deal of service. His commission as general was dated January, 1837.

RETIRED NAVY LIST.—It is said to be the intention of Government to make a retired list for the navy, in all its grades, after each officer has reached his 60th year.

The Victoria and Albert and the Rattler were paid advanced pay at Portsmouth on Tuesday. Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence joined the yacht on Monday. The Rattler went to Spithead on Tuesday evening, and the Royal yacht and the Black Eagle, Master Commander Cook, went out of harbour on Wednesday morning, and the three steamers left Spithead about one o'clock, P.M., that day, for Plymouth, on their trial cruise; it is said the Firebrand, Capt. Hope, will join them off that port, to be tried with the squadron.

The batteries and defences at Portsmouth are about to be strengthened, especially those commanding the entrance of the harbour. Four additional powder magazines have been ordered by the King's Government, and it is understood that some new works will be shortly commenced along the beach between Southsea Castle and the h...

DEATH OF THE EARL OF EFFINGHAM.—This nobleman, we are sorry to say, died at Brompton last week. The deceased, Kenneth Alexander Howard, Earl of Effingham, and Baron Howard of Effingham, was born November 20, 1775. United Kingdom, was only son of Mr. Henry Howard, of Arundel, and the Hon. Maria Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth Viscount Fortrose eldest son of the Earl of Seaforth. He was King's Surveyor of the New Forest; his lordship, who had been in the army nearly 60 years, had eminently distinguished himself in that branch of the service. The noble Earl was for some years Colonel of the 76th Foot, but on an exchange occurring in the 3rd Dragoons in January, 1832, his Lordship was appointed to that regiment, which he has held ever since. The title now devolves on Lord Howard.

An accurate account has been compiled of all the newly projected lines of railway, with the estimated amount of capital required for their completion, with the decision of the Board of Trade up to the 6th inst. By this return it appears that the number then sanctioned by the Board of Trade was lines rejected 21, postponed 14, and not then decided upon 88, making a total of 154. The estimated capital of the English railways sanctioned by the Board is £16,240,000, not reported upon £7,800,000, those postponed £1,910,000, rejected £20,830,000; Irish railways—sanctioned £5,325,000, not yet reported upon £3,790,000, postponed £320,000, rejected £1,800,000; making an aggregate of £54,770,000. This is exclusive of small branches and connecting links, which will probably require about ten millions additional capital.

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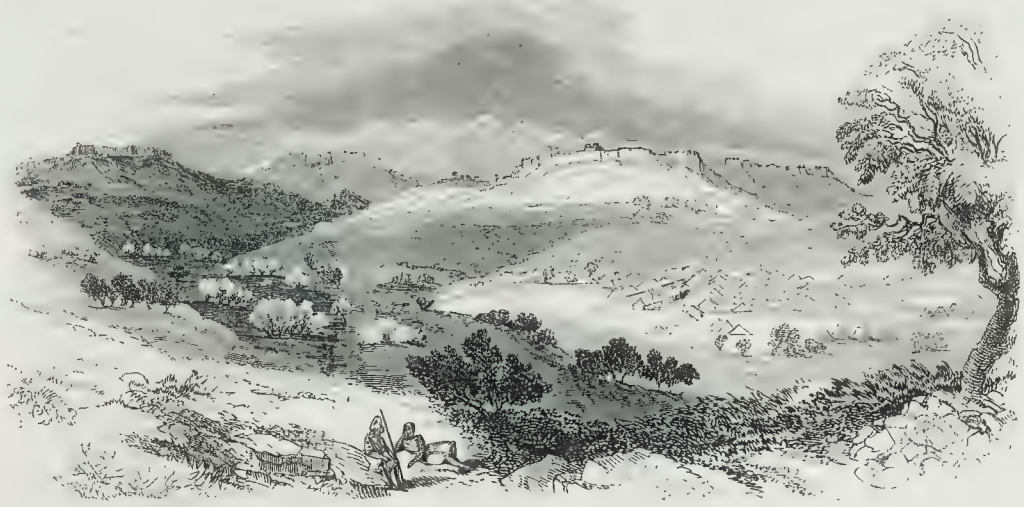
THE WAR IN KOLAPORE.



HILL FORTS OF POWANGHUR AND PUNALLA.

By the last India Mail was received the interesting intelligence of the capture by the European and Native troops, of the strong Hill Forts of Powanghur and Punalla, near the town of Kolapore, in the southern Mahratta country. Both of these forts were occupied by a large body of insurgent Ghudkurrees and Sebundies, belonging to the Kolapore state; and their capture has put an end to the disturbances which existed in this district at the time of the departure of the previous mail. The results of the action are thus summarily given:—

"The celebrated fortresses of Punalla and Powanghur, which lie to the north of the town of Kolapore, at a distance of about fifteen miles, were captured in a most gallant manner on the 1st of December, by the force under the command of General Delamotte. The only remarkable casualty was the death of Colonel Hicks of the Bombay army, who had one of his legs shattered by a cannon ball, which passed through his horse and injured the other leg. He died within a few hours. This occurred at the taking possession of the little town, at the foot of the rock fortress.

DISTANT VIEW OF POWANGHUR AND PUNALLA.

The capture of Punalla, which was looked upon in that country as being impregnable, has tended to bring about the submission of the inhabitants, who prefer now to rely on the mercy of the British authorities rather than attempt making a fruitless resistance even in their best forts. Colonels Outram and Orans have been both removed from Kolapore, and Captain Douglas Graham, an officer of great promise, has been despatched by the Bombay Government thither for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Reeves, the Political Commissioner, in introducing a system of peace and good government into these districts. There appears to be a wanton tyranny practised by the Ministers of the Rajah of Kolapore, which has driven his subjects into rebellion, and renders the removal of the Rajah, his Ministers, and his system, a matter of political utility.

Colonel Orans, who had been a prisoner during some days in Punalla, was voluntarily liberated by the inhabitants two days before that fortress was attacked. They had hoped to obtain favourable terms by his liberation.

By aid of two obliging correspondents, one of whom dates from Kirkee, near Poona, we are enabled to present to our readers accurate sketches of the localities of this decisive action. The following are the details of the operations from General Delamotte's despatch from headquarters, Camp before Punalla:—

"The breaching battery having opened on the morning of the 1st, within 350 yards of the walls of Punalla, which in two hours began to progress rapidly, I was convinced that a practicable breach would be effected in sufficient time to carry the place by storm with sufficient daylight to enable precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the escape of the insurgents during the night. I therefore ordered the storming party to be held in readiness under Lieutenant Colonel Brough who had urgently solicited to command it (200 of his own men composing the assaulting column), which I readily assented to. About four P.M. the breach was reported practicable, when I immediately ordered the advance from the breaching battery. They were covered by the field pieces and mortars most judiciously arranged to keep down the fire of the enemy, which was most efficiently carried into execution by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, commanding the artillery.

"The difficulty of reaching the walls was very great, from the rugged and steep ascent, which led to a ledge or path by which they were obliged to proceed, flanked by a very heavy fire from the walls, and large stones hurled down upon them as they advanced, which they did in a most gallant manner to the breach. Among the first and foremost I noticed Lieutenant-Colonel Brough, Lieutenant Graham, and the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, C. B. (Major Peat, C. B., when at the head of the storming party, being temporarily disabled by a stone), Lieutenant Marshall and some riflemen, who I had observed had got close under the walls from the gateway side, after which I could not discriminate individuals. About half the storming party had entered the breach, when the reserve advanced under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who, seeing the difficulty of the ascent and time taken by the storming party, inclined to the right by a much easier route up a road which led to the gateway, whence the breach was reached.

"In about an hour the place was entirely in our possession, and every precautionary measure taken to prevent the escape of any of the insurgents during the night; but no correct information could be obtained regarding Babajee Ahirakur, the leader of the rebels; the following morning the bodies of Babaje Ahirakur and Appa Mangs, the former the chief and the latter one of the principal leaders of the rebel Sebundies, were found among the slain. Upwards of 2000 prisoners have been taken; two of the most important are Babajee Salcunker and Luximon Naik Jaddow, also the Killadars (Havildars) of Punalla and Powanghur.

"The difficulty of closely investing these two forts has been very great, from the magnitude and extent of the place; but many obstacles were overcome by the storm and taking of the north pettah by the 3rd brigade, under the late much to be lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, who was killed on that occasion; Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, C.B., her Majesty's 22nd Regiment; and, subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who succeeded to the command of the 3rd brigade; the vigilance of that brigade throughout the siege contributed greatly to our success."

* * * * * *

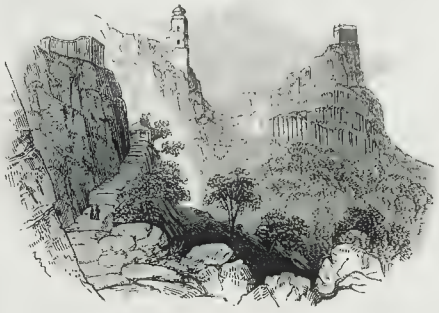
"I beg to conclude with a short account of our progress from Budderghur. From the base of the hill we marched on the 20th of November, a distance of 47 miles 6 furlongs, to our present position. At daylight on the 1st of December the guns were in position at 350 yards, and at four o'clock P.M. the place was carried by assault—a place regarding which, in an extract from a confidential letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh in 1827, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army, who was well acquainted with the fort of Punalla, the former states, 'With my present knowledge, however, of the only defects, I would undertake to capture it in two or three months, by excessive, but certain labour; it is a Gibraltar on the Neilgherries.'"

WESTERN GATE OF POWANGHUR.

The reports relate several instances of British intrepidity, in addition to those above mentioned. Thus, Major Gilland, an old and gallant officer in command of the Queen's, rose from his sick-bed to lead his regiment, and was carried up the steep ascent and breach by his men.

The conduct of both officers and men of the whole detachment, European and Native, who were constantly intermixed, was characterised by the greatest coolness and intrepidity throughout the day, under a very heavy and almost incessant fire of all arms; the fatigue and exertions required of them (which were much increased by the nature of the ground) during 10 hours being borne with the utmost cheerfulness, though much exhausted, not having partaken of food from the previous evening.

The killed and wounded, considering the extent of the operations, the strength of the garrison, and the resistance made, it is gratifying to state, are few. On the victors entering one of the forts, there was not



EAST SIDE OF PUNALLA.

a man, woman, or child found within it, only a few of the killed of the enemy.

We subjoin a few lines detailing the Illustrations:—

1. A General View of the Forts of Powanghur and Punalla.
2. A Distant View of the Forts.
3. The Western Face of the Fort of Powanghur, from the platform at the base of the great bastion of Punalla, the mainpoint being a naked rock, 60 feet perpendicular.
4. The East Side of Punalla, from the ascent to the Northern Gateway, the entrance of the storming party. On the lofty point, to the right, is the Nigah Khana (look-out house).

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Earl of Liverpool, at his seat, Buxted Park, about 19 miles from Brighton, between Uckfield and Maresfield. The Queen and his Royal Highness rode in a close carriage, preceded by outriders, but without any escort. At the White Hart, Lewes, where her Majesty was to change horses, the inhabitants had collected in great numbers; all the windows in the High-street, down which her Majesty was to pass, were thronged with ladies, and the hotel and some other houses were decorated with flags. Her Majesty arrived at Lewes at half-past 12, and was received with loyal greetings from the inhabitants. At the entrance of Uckfield, a triumphal arch of evergreens had been constructed by the inhabitants, who also turned out to receive their Sovereign with manifestations of loyalty. Thence to Buxted her Majesty and Prince Albert were escorted by the Earl of Liverpool. After partaking of lunch her Majesty and the Royal party were shown over the mansion, and at 3 o'clock took their departure for Brighton, and reached the Pavilion about half-past 5 o'clock. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Palace in the evening, and had audience of her Majesty.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 15.—The sensation produced throughout this University on the news of Mr. Ward's degradation at Oxford was nothing to that which followed it in quick succession yesterday, in consequence of the announcement that the Camden Society, which had been going on so flourishingly, and could boast of such ample funds and so many high and distinguished members, had dissolved itself on the previous evening. It had been rumoured some days previously that such an event might be expected, in consequence of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust's decision given in the case of the stone altar erected in the Round Church in this town by the Society.

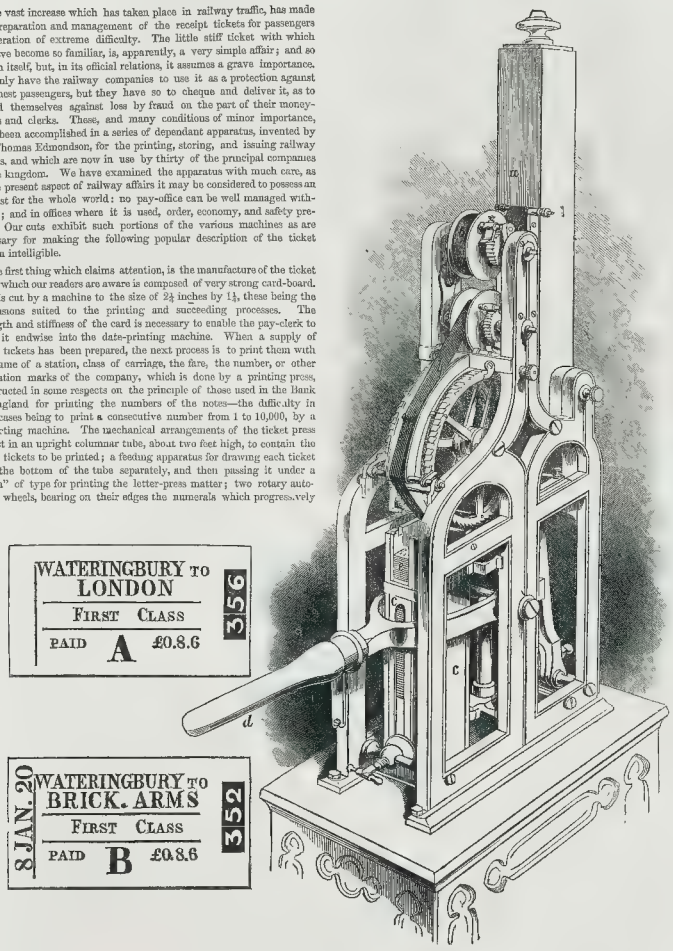
TOTTENHAM CHURCH.—The innovat ons attempted to be introduced into this church have been abandoned.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

RAILWAY TICKET MACHINERY.

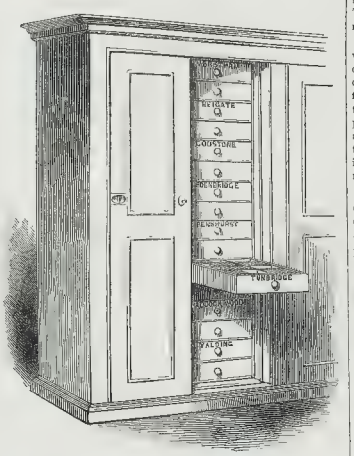
The vast increase which has taken place in railway traffic, has made the preparation and management of the receipt tickets for passengers an operation of extreme difficulty. The little stiff ticket with which we have become so familiar, is, apparently, a very simple affair; and so it is in itself, but, in its official relations, it assumes a grave importance. Not only have the railway companies to use it as a protection against dishonest passengers, but they have so to cheque and deliver it, as to defend themselves against loss by fraud on the part of their money-takers and clerks. These, and many conditions of minor importance, have been accomplished in a series of dependant apparatus, invented by Mr. Thomas Edmondson, for the printing, storing, and issuing railway tickets, and which are now in use by thirty of the principal companies in the kingdom. We have examined the apparatus with much care, as in the present aspect of railway affairs it may be considered to possess an interest for the whole world: no pay-office can be well managed without it; and in offices where it is used, order, economy, and safety prevail. Our cuts exhibit such portions of the various machines as are necessary for making the following popular description of the ticket system intelligible.

The first thing which claims attention, is the manufacture of the ticket itself, which our readers are aware is composed of very strong card-board. This is cut by a machine to the size of 2½ inches by 1¼, these being the dimensions suited to the printing and succeeding processes. The strength and stiffness of the card is necessary to enable the pay-clerk to push it endwise into the date-printing machine. When a supply of blank tickets has been prepared, the next process is to print them with the name of a station, class of carriage, the fare, the number, or other regulation marks of the company, which is done by a printing press, constructed in some respects on the principle of those used in the Bank of England for printing the numbers of the notes—the difficulty in both cases being to print a consecutive number from 1 to 10,000, by a self-acting machine. The mechanical arrangements of the ticket press consist in an upright columnar tube, about two feet high, to contain the blank tickets to be printed; a feeding apparatus for drawing each ticket from the bottom of the tube separately, and then passing it under a "form" of type for printing the letter-press matter; two rotary automatic wheels, bearing on their edges the numerals which progressively



RAILWAY TICKET PRINTING MACHINE.

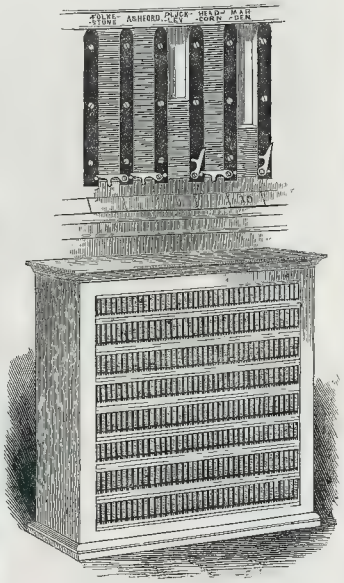
change a figure after each impression, to form the number which appears on the end of the tickets; a set of ratchet wheels and pulls suitably adjusted for altering the wheels bearing the figures, as the progressive number of the ticket requires; a travelling, or "endless" band, previously saturated with ink for the purpose of inking the type and wheels, and a pressure table for giving the impression. The whole of this very beautiful apparatus is worked by a hand-lever, printing at every stroke a ticket bearing a consecutive number, and discharging it in a receiver below. As sufficient supplies of each description of tickets are printed, they are placed under the care of a responsible person, in the drawer of a cabinet divided into stations, and first, second, and third class compartments, to be kept as a stock in readiness to supply the booking clerks with such as may, from time to time, be required. This machine is capable of completing two hundred tickets per minute.



TICKET CABINET.

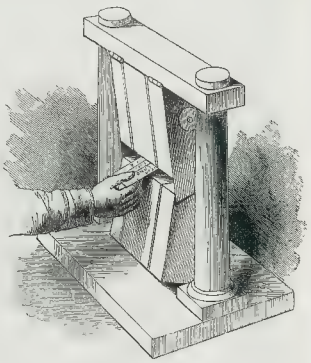
Another small machine is also employed, for the purpose of checking, with greater facility, the consecutive numbers on the tickets, and of counting them, on their being forwarded to the booking clerks. These clerks are debited with every supply of tickets, in a book ruled in proper form; and daily returns of the issues are made by them, and forwarded to the check office, with the tickets that may have been collected from passengers alighting at each of the respective stations; which returns are properly checked off, and accounted for by the clerk appointed for that purpose. Other concise arrangements of accounts are constituted in the system, which are adapted to the passenger department of any railway.

The booking-counter of a station is fitted up with a nest of drawers, divided into compartments, for the purpose of keeping the stock of each description of tickets distinct, and which are properly labelled. In connection with this cabinet, a smaller one, for the retail stock—the tickets actually under issue—stands on the counter, immediately before the booking clerk. This cabinet consists of a series of upright shafts, in which the piles of tickets for the respective stations are placed; at the bottom of each of these shafts an aperture, and a partial opening of the bottom of the shaft is so arranged, that by the application of a finger tip, a single ticket may, at the demand of a traveller, be instantaneously withdrawn. Each of these shafts has an index at bottom, which the clerk raises on first taking a ticket, and leaves it raised, as a notification to the check-clerk that a ticket has been taken from that column, which saves him the trouble of counting the tickets of a column from which none had been sold. In front of the withdrawing apertures of this cabinet, on the edge of the board which forms its base, a slip of slate is fixed, and on this, at the commencement of business in the morning, the clerk writes opposite the shaft from which he for the first time that day withdraws a ticket, the number, in order that the check-clerk, by a comparison of such number with the number of the bottom ticket of the pile remaining unsold, may at once ascertain the quantity of tickets removed, and compare it with the cash received. A further check on all parties is provided in the printing press, to which we alluded above, for printing the date on the tickets as they are issued to passengers.



ARRANGEMENTS OF A TICKET-DELIVERY BOX.

The apparatus we have described was first perfected on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and by it, such is the simple, comprehensive, and certain character of its arrangements, that with a single set of the machines, any extent of traffic, or any number of stations on a railway, may be supplied.



PAY OFFICE DATE PRINTING MACHINE.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in Scotland, viz.:—The Clydesdale Junction Railway, the Caledonian, the Edinburgh and Glasgow—Stirling Branch, the Edinburgh and Hawick, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle, the Scottish Central; have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Clydesdale Junction, Caledonian, Edinburgh and Hawick, the Scottish Central; and against the Edinburgh and Glasgow—Stirling Branch, Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.
D. O. BRIEN. S. LAING.

DEATH OF THE NIECE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to state that a letter from Malta mentions the death of Mrs. Bonham, the lady of the British Consul at Tabrez, and the niece of the Premier, whose family thus sustains a second domestic calamity within a short period.

LEWES ELECTION.—The withdrawal of Mr. G. P. Kemp from the field on Saturday evening, dispossessed this election of all interest. The consequence was, the re-election on Monday of the Hon. H. Fitzroy (a Lord of the Admiralty) without opposition.

RESTORATION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—The public and connoisseurs will learn with sincere gratification, that this invaluable relic of antiquity, although so seriously fractured and mutilated, is considered by Sir Henry Ellis to be capable, to a certain extent, of restoration, so as still to remain extant in shape for the admiration of the world of art. At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Windus, addressing the members on the subject, said in reference:—"It was but too true that nothing could restore to them the vase itself, but genuine copies had fortunately been made. The late Mr. Pichler, the eminent engraver of gems, struck with its extreme beauty, moulded the vase at Rome. This mould was put into the hands of Mr. Tassie, and after a certain number (only a few) of casts were made, it was destroyed. A few of these casts are extant. The Marquis of Exeter, Mr. A. Pellatt, and he himself (Mr. Windus) possess copies. Sir Henry Ellis stated that the British Museum had also one of these copies, which would, as early as possible, be exhibited to the public. The vase, by Wedgewood, it appears, is only a modern copy, and not cast from the original. Sir Henry Ellis also stated that the vase had not sustained so much injury as was expected, that the principal figures were preserved, and two persons, named Doubleday and Buldock, employed in the museum, would be able to put it together again.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.—Third Sunday in Lent
MONDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr, beheaded, A. D. 62.
TUESDAY 25.—Earl of Essex beheaded, 160.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815.
THURSDAY, 27.—Hare hunting ends.
FRIDAY, 28.—Montagnie born, 1533.
SATURDAY, March 1.—St. David, Welsh Patron of Wales, died 544

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, for the Week ending March 1

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. H."—*The Duke of Wellington sits in the House of Lords as Duke. He never took his seat by any other rank, though he was successively created Viscount, Earl, and Marquis; during the years he bore those titles he was absent in the Peninsula, and when he at last took his seat in the House of Peers as the Duke of Wellington, all the patents were read together. There are several other Dukes who sit as such besides those of the Blood Royal. For full information respecting the House of Peers, our correspondent is referred to "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," and the work of the same writer on "Precedence and Privilege."*

"G. M."—*The pamphlet on Lunitithow has been received.*

"A Lover of Pencil," Cambridge.—*We shall be happy to receive the sketches*

"Elda."—*The Colosseum is now closed for repair and refitting. The "Picture of London" is the most complete guide to the London sights*

"Ignoramus's" *musical enquiries shall be replied to next week.*

"Am."—*Sir John Pine received his Baronetcy on the birth of the Prince of Wales.*

"J. S."—*Such a Medal of Richard has been often engraved.*

"J. P." Yarmouth.—*Not at present*

"B. H. C."—*The Burial of George Monk will be found in Lieutenant-Governor of Dover.*

"H. W." Newcastle.—*We do not know the name of the maker of the clock in question.*

"C. C.," Dublin.—*You can apply to the presiding magistrate for authorised admission to the reporter's box*

"Z.," a Constant Reader.—*If the property has been for 20 years in the possession of the party named, our correspondent cannot recover it.*

"H. J. A." Wellington, is thanked—*the Portrait shall appear.*

"G. S. A. B."—Abingdon.—*The minority might be successfully pleaded.*

"A Subscriber," Bridgnorth.—*The plate should be folded as a frontispiece*

"W. F. S."—*Any person may make a will, which will be legal, if properly attested.*

"W. M." Bolton.—*A large engraving of the Earl of Chatham was published by Bogdell, and may be purchased of any printseller.*

"W. T." Bexley.—*The libellous paper (a copy of which has been sent) cannot be noticed to sale without rendering the proprietor liable to prosecution, at the consent of the Attorney-General.*

"A Subscriber," Exeter.—*The charge for our Journal to Subscribers is 6d payable in advance: if credit be given, an extra sum is generally charged.*

"G. W. J." Bath, *shall be attended to.*

"Two Bonnie Scotsmen."—*Deferred.*

"W. N," Lynn. *The expression of "Now for the Grand Secret," just before execution, has been attributed to Dr. Dodd and Thistlewood.*

"B. M. C." Clare, Ireland.—*Any Number of our Journal may be had by remitting 6d. for the same. Subscribers supplied from our Office receive intimation of their subscriptions falling due.*

"Credence Crawfie" *should refer to our former description of the Great Britain*

"A Surrey Subscriber."—*Bakers are not compelled to sell their bread by weight, unless they profess to*

"Antique," Clerkenwell. *We think not.*

"S. C.," of Clifton, informs "L. P." *that a Mr. Carson, who was himself blind, invented raised letters for the blind. He also tried to teach our informant's members having seen this gentleman about 1804. Mr. G. A. Hughes, of Ramsgate, also claims an invention for teaching the blind by raised characters.*

"W." Nottingham.—*The South Sea Bubble was in 1720.*

"Q. L."—*We are not aware who was the last "Honourable Member" of the House of Commons.*

"B. S. L." Lincolnshire, *should write to a navy agent.*

"C. F."—*The executor can deduct the duty from the legacy.*

"A. B."—*We do not answer questions as to a lady's age.*

"J. B." *Any law bookseller in Gutter-lane.*

"Terpsichareus."—*We are not disposed to admit the superiority, in either respect.*

"A Constant Reader."—*Remuneration depends upon merit.*

"J. B." Guernsey.—*We have not room for the long law report.*

"A Correspondent" informs us, *that the weight of the tenor of St. Mary Redcliffe's bells, Bristol, is 68 cwt., and not 60 cwt. The information is from Shipway's "Companionship," a work in which may be seen an account of all the peals of bells of note in the kingdom, as well as the weight of all the large single bells, both English and Foreign, up to 1815*

** In answer to several correspondents, our late edition of last week contained the whole of the Budget. Our subscribers, who wish for the latest news, should order the edition which leaves London by the Saturday's Morning and Evening Post.

Avis aux Abonnés Français. Messrs. Aubert et Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, prient leurs souscripteurs de l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS de se rappeler, qu'à l'expiration de leur abonnement, l'envoi du dernier numéro leur sera adressé dans une enveloppe colorée. A la réception de cet avertissement, et pour prévenir toute interruption dans l'envoi du journal, ils sont priés de renouveler immédiatement leur abonnement: les journaux Anglais ne pouvant être envoyés franc de port par la poste sept jours après la publication.

NOTICE TO FRENCH SUBSCRIBERS. Messrs. Aubert and Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, beg to inform their Subscribers, that from this date they will receive intimation of the expiration of their subscription, by the last number but one of the paper being addressed in a coloured envelope, particular care should be taken to renew the subscription in time, as the law of England is, that no paper shall go free by post to foreign parts one week after publication

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

THE Budget has, of course, been the principal topic of discussion in the House, and conversation out of it, during the week. The details have afforded great satisfaction, as the changes all tend to give a stimulus to industry, and produce what the people most want—employment. The removal of the duties on the import of raw materials of manufacture are of this nature. The duty on cotton-wool, slight as it was, acted as an injury to our trade, particularly as it fell heaviest on the coarser fabrics in which the most material was consumed. The abolition of the duties on exports is a most beneficial measure and rests on a sound principle; they were not productive, entailed great labour on the Customs' department, and restricted industry in a vexatious manner. The four hundred and thirty articles that have totally disappeared from the tariff—the Custom-house officials know ring their place no more—are many of them insignificant and "remote from use"; Sir Robert Peel refrained from reading the list lest he should "excite the laughter of the House."

But they are all required, more or less, for some purpose or other, and as the duty produced little to the Revenue, there was the less reason for taxing them. Indirectly, the beneficial effect of the change will be felt by trade in many different ways. But the greatest alteration, the one of which the good effect will be the most distinctly visible, is the removal of the excise on glass. This beautiful manufacture is one of those on which the Excise laws and regulations have weighed like an incubus: no improvement, no change in a process could be made without a fresh-created difficulty; the trade was fettered in a thousand ways, which those only who have had occasion to come into collision with the Excise can comprehend. The Board was a direct police force placed over commerce, and the continual watch it was obliged to keep lest any of its myriad of regulations should be infringed, had the double effect of preventing capital being embarked in trade so restricted, and making it impossible for the capital actually engaged in them to be employed to the best advantage. We mentioned this branch of manufacture last week, among others, as one of those which could make the best claim on the Government; after alluding to the soap trade, we remarked: "The glass and paper makers have almost as much cogency of fact and argument in their side when they advance the same claim to relief: the excise man's supervision confines every step of the necessary processes to the old path, and with its hands tied by Acts of Parliament and Board orders, modern enterprise cannot freely employ modern science, skill, or discovery, though ever so much disposed to do so." On this point the Premier's statement was almost identical in the opinion expressed. He says:

> We have closely and carefully reviewed the various duties levied by the Excise, and we have viewed in detail the various departments of those duties which press most grievously upon individual interests: but without being bound to admit which of them it is that ought to be removed, we do not hesitate to say that each of them presents a *prima facie* case against its existence in its present shape.

Glass is the one selected for remission, because the tax is 200 or 300 per cent. on the value of the article, and because, in Sir Robert Peel's own words, "there is no duty which requires, in order that it may be levied, such a system of perpetual and vexatious supervision." In France, Belgium, and Bohemia, there is no excise on glass, and the consequence is the manufacture there has gained a high degree of perfection, as the beautiful and costly objects to be seen in the shops of the importers of foreign glass abundantly prove. Yet we have greater facilities for carrying on every process in its greatest perfection than either of those countries, and we have no doubt we shall soon exhibit a decided superiority. In an article of such universal use any improvement will be a common benefit. Then the article itself is so brilliant and pure in its appearance, and so clean in use, and is applicable in such countless forms to so many purposes, that it is no wonder there is such a demand for it. It was once a greater rarity than gold and silver. The Emperor Nero is said to have given an enormous sum for two drinking-cups, that, from the description given of them, must have been glass, or a substance resembling it. There is now scarcely a housekeeper in the kingdom who does not possess, as common and ordinary articles, vessels perhaps superior to those which the luxurious Roman Ruler considered rarities. Another potentate, mentioned in history, dealt with a poor glass-maker in a manner that was more effectual even than our Excise in putting a stop to improvements in the manufacture. The man proved to him that he possessed the secret of making glass malleable, and to secure the world from the mischief such a discovery would cause, the tyrant ordered him to be beheaded! We do not execute our improvers of glass—we merely fine them large sums of money, and subject them to a process called Exchequering; but it is pretty effectual, as appears from the fact that our colonies buy glass largely, better, and cheaper, of other nations, than they can do of us. But, thanks to Sir Robert Peel, these miserable restrictions will be done away with, and in this extensive manufacture, which, by its utility, ministers to the health of the people, by securing light and warmth to their dwellings, and, by its beauty, is prized as an article of decoration and luxury, which is demanded for different causes by all degrees of society, we fully expect to see an immense increase. Were it but for this alteration alone, the Budget of 1845 would be valuable above all its predecessors. If we are to have the Income-tax, it becomes more supportable, if in principle not less objectionable, by such changes as these.

Two nights have been occupied in debating the resolution affirming the continuation of the Income-tax. Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment, that would have excluded Income (as distinguished from Property) from the full operation of the tax, and supported his views ably and earnestly. Lord John Russell, and the whole Opposition, joined in one chorus of denunciation of the "odious and inquisitorial impost," as they called it. But in all their fault-finding, there seemed to be an *arrière pensée*, a forecasting for the period, when it is possible if not probable that the present outs may be the ins, when the denouncers of the tax in theory may find it (indeed Sir Robert Peel more than hinted as much) very convenient in practice. Hence, on the test of a division being applied, nearly every one who had spoke against the tax, voted for it in its unmitigated form! Only 55 members, about a tenth of the whole House, supported Mr. Roebuck, so the country has properly had the keenly reproach them with this inconsistency, but it is almost hopeless for any single member, however able, to commence a movement to which both the great political parties are opposed. They are like the upper and nether millstones, and grind to nothingness all that comes between them. On the second night of the discussion Mr. Roebuck moved another amendment for extending the operation of the tax to those at present wholly exempt, even from his former proposition; it was lost by a majority against it of 242. On the next question, which was the affirming of the resolution proposing the Income-tax, only 30 members recorded their vote against it, and it was imposed on the nation for another three years by 228 voices, the absolute majority in its favour being 198. Sir Robert Peel is as strong in the support of his opponents as of his friends.

THE unfortunate transactions connected with the Post-office have again been brought forward in Parliament, with even better information and more distinct proof of the extent to which the Government aided a foreign power in drawing within its grasp some misguided men, who were led into an act of rebellion by a paid agent of that Government itself! Such detestable treachery is absolutely sickening, but it is in perfect accordance with the system on which the Italian states of Austria are ruled. It is in vain sought to conceal the main fact, that, in consequence of information procured through the English Post-office, sufficient intimation was given to the foreign power to enable it to act with its accustomed cunning and vindictiveness. No names may have been given, nothing direct may have been stated of anybody actually within the power of that Government at that time; but a mere hint is enough to set the secret agents of such a state at work, and they were not long before they got the victims they had marked out in their clutches, and then a discharge of musketry soon settled all. All exiles in England are closely enough watched by the agents of the despots who have banished them. Russia keeps a sleepless eye on the Poles, and Austria watches the Italians. To the miserable spies of these powers it is be left to do the base work by which they infamously earn their bread; but let not one of the most important of our Government establishments degrade itself to being their aider and abettor in the task of treachery. By doing so, it actually becomes the tool of these tools. For instance, every effort was made by some of the Russian agents to earn a character for zeal and vigilance during the visit of the Emperor. They more than hinted plots and projects of assassination; the English Post-office was of course obsequiously placed at their service; various letters were opened, merely with the result of finding—nothing. This was the Executive hoaxed; but the end was gained. It is asserted that the agents were taken into pay and sent to Russia or Poland, as the reward of their activity in discovering what never existed. If necessary for the safety of our own State, and the preservation of the public peace, let the power be used; but to make it a detective means in the hands of any other country—to convert the noble establishment at St Martin's-le-Grand into a mere department of the police-office of Vienna—is to court the very depth of national dishonour.

THE Committee of the Board of Trade, appointed to inquire into the merits of Railway schemes, has not quite answered. There is an impression of failure about it. First, its decisions were to be be-all and the end-all of projectors of lines, and now it turns out that they are decisions that decide nothing; they are only "preliminary investigations," which do not bind the House of Commons one jot. Then it has been the subject of a damaging discussion, involving points personally affecting some of the members, or connections of the members of it. As their report was supposed to be worth something when in favour of a line, its appearance naturally affected the share market, and, somehow or other, some most happy guesses were made about those reports, by which large sums of money were made in that market. We say guesses, because there is no proof of any information having escaped from the Board directly, but the guesses were so like certainty, that it is not unnatural they were suspected of being founded on something stronger than surmise. On such matters as this, the more discussion, for, as the fact of discussion, has a bad effect; however good the defence, there is a disagreeable impression left behind. But the declaration publicly made, that the decisions of this Board do not at all bind the House of Commons, and the determination of many companies to proceed there against its decision, have much lessened its importance, and the growing feeling with respect to it is, that its reports will soon be without any influence whatever.

THE MONSTER BELL FOR YORK MINSTER.

(To the Editor.)

In your account of the new bell lately cast for York Minster, you state its weight to be seven tons greater than Tom of Oxford, and five than Tom of Lincoln. There surely must be some great mistake here; Great Tom of Oxford weighs 18,000lbs., *i.e.*, eight tons and upwards; the old bell at Lincoln weighed 9cwt. The new cast was to be 13,000lbs., *i.e.*, five tons and about seven cwt. The great bell of St. Paul's is still less, being 11,470lbs. According to the dimensions you give of the new bell, it is impossible that it can weigh so much as you represent, viz., 33,660lbs., which it must do if seven tons heavier than the Oxford bell; while its weight will be 23,200lbs., if five tons heavier than the Lincoln bell. This latter weight, indeed, is more likely to be near the truth, according to the respective dimensions of Great Tom of Oxford, and the Great Peter, as given by you, viz

Great Tom—7 ft. 1 m. diameter across the brim.
5 ft. 9 in. height.
6 in. thickness of striking place.
Great Peter—8 ft. 4 in. diameter.
8 ft. height.
7 in. thickness of sounding-bow.

I should state that the Great Tom of Oxford, is generally considered to be disproportionately *thick* for its other dimensions; this will be apparent when we contrast the size of St. Paul's bell with it, in respect to weight; the latter is upwards of nine feet, some accounts state ten feet, in diameter, whereas its weight is only 11,470lbs; the disproportion in this latter case is still greater, though in an opposite direction.—Great Tom of Oxford, according to the usual scale, ought to be seven feet in height, and seven feet six inches in diameter; while St. Paul's, in order to correspond with its diameter, &c., ought to weight at least 25,000lbs. I suppose, therefore, this new bell for York Minster to weigh somewhere between nine and ten tons—a fine bell, indeed, and beautifully represented in your columns, but not quite so heavy as you have said.

A SUBSCRIBER.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BRIGHTON, Sunday.—Her Majesty and the Princess Royal took a carriage airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out, accompanied by the Hon. G. E. Anson. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, were taken for a carriage airing on the Cliffs. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal suite and household, attended divine worship in the Pavilion. The Archdeacon Wilberforce was the officiating minister. In the afternoon, her Majesty took one of her turns on the Marine parade, and along the King's-road, and returned to the palace about four o'clock.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Colonel Buckley, the latter on horseback, took a carriage airing on the Cliffs. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hon. G. E. Anson, walked out on the Cliffs. His Royal Highness drove her Majesty out in the afternoon in her pony phaeton on the Cliffs. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken out for a carriage airing this morning, and afterwards on the Chain Pier, where their Royal Highnesses walked for some time.

TUESDAY. Her Majesty went out this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in an open barouche, with the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Queen was very plainly dressed, and wore a white straw bonnet. She rode up the Cuff as far as Kemp Town, and returned to Brunswick-terrace, and back as far as the Chain Pier. Her Majesty did not alight, but returned to the Palace about half-past ten o'clock, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton then took the Princess Royal to the Chain Pier, where the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were enjoying their morning walk. Prince Albert walked on the Cuff with Dr. Pretorius, and in the afternoon he drove her Majesty out in a pony chaise by the seaside.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert rode to the Chain Pier this morning, when they alighted and walked for some time. Prince Albert drove her Majesty on the Cliffs this afternoon in a pony phaeton. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, were taken out for a carriage airing on the Cliffs and also on the Chain Pier.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.) Orders were received at the Castle this afternoon, that the private apartments to be prepared for the reception of the Court by Wednesday, the 19th proximo, on which day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, are expected to arrive at Windsor, for the Easter holidays. H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent gave a dinner party at Frogmore House this evening. Covers were laid for fourteen. The Royal Duchess, accompanied by the Countess of Wrattesley, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, took a carriage airing, this afternoon, in the Great Park. Her Royal Highness will take her departure from Frogmore House, early in the ensuing week, for Witley Court, Worcestershire, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, where the Royal Duchess will remain for ten days or a fortnight

LADY LYNDHURST'S SOIREE.—Lady Lyndhurst held her first *soirée* for the season on Tuesday evening in George-street, Hanover-square, which was attended by his Excellency the French Ambassador, and a numerous assemblage of the *beau ton*.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—The Queen's Levees are about to commence. The first will be held on the 5th of March, and the next on the 12th of March.

ENTERTAINMENT AT STRATHFIELDSAYE.—The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand entertainment to the Judges and members of the Bar on circuit, at Strathfieldsaye, on the 26th instant.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesebeck, left town on Monday morning for Witley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to hear of the continued indisposition of her ladyship, who has within the last week been compelled to keep her room.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—It is with pain we announce the death of the Marquis of Westminster, which took place at Eaton Hall, near Chester, on Saturday night, after a short illness. The deceased Robert Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, county Chester, Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the same county, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of the first Earl Grosvenor by Miss Vernon, daughter of Mr. Henry Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, grand daughter maternally of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. He was born March 9, 1767. The late marquis succeeded to the title of Earl Grosvenor on the demise of his father, August 5, 1802, and in September, 1831, he was created Marquis of Westminster by Earl Grey. In 1841 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, a vacancy which now becomes in the gift of the Premier. The deceased nobleman is succeeded in his honours and vast estates by Richard Earl Grosvenor, his eldest son, born Jan. 27, 1795, and married Sept. 18, 1819, Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has a numerous family, his eldest son, Viscount Belgrave (now Earl Grosvenor) having been born Oct. 13, 1825. This noble family traces its descent direct from Gilbert Le Grosvenor, who accompanied William the Conqueror to this country from Normandy, and was nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, so that he was closely related to the Conqueror. The remains of the deceased marquis will be interred on Tuesday next, at Eccleston, a village within a mile of Eaton Hall, where a magnificent family mausoleum has been erected within the last few years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCILS.—A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Tuesday at the Foreign Office, which was attended by all the ministers except the Earl of Ripon, who was prevented by indisposition. The council sat two hours. There was also Cabinet Councils on Wednesday and Thursday.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Monday the railway campaign commenced with the sitting of the sub-committees on standing orders, to whom is committed the preliminary proceedings of Railway Bills, prior to their examination by the select committees of the house. These committees have continued their proceedings during the week, and the rooms have been much crowded by those interested for and against the various lines. Although the duties devolving on the committees and on the committee with the strict letter of the provisions, exposes a company to the chance of being thrown over until a future session, and becomes fatal to its further progress.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—The Reverend Sydney Smith remains, we regret to learn, in a very weak state. Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Holland are to daily attendance on the reverend gentleman, whose continued indisposition at his advanced age (nearly seventy four) is naturally a subject of great anxiety to his family.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—An unusual attendance of the members of the British Architects' Society was attracted on Monday evening to hear a paper read upon the Sewerage of the Metropolis, by Mr. George Hawkins. The subject occupies a more than usual interest from its intimate connection with the proposed measures recommended in the (at present unpublished) Report of the Health of Towns Commission. Mr. Hawkins was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the paper, which was highly interesting, upon a subject but little known, although of such deep importance to the health and comfort of the community.

CHARER-HOUSE SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The third annual meeting of the auxiliary society in aid of the above institution, which has been founded by Frederick Salmon, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Broad street, City, for the cure of diseases of the lower intestines, was held on Wednesday evening last at the Bishopsgate-Ward School, Peter-street, Sun-street; Mr. Deputy Stevenson in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, Mr. Rice, it appeared that the contributions during the past year paid into the hands of the treasurer, W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman, M.P., by the poor but grateful objects of this meritorious institution, in aid of its funds, amounted to £45 10s., which, with former subscriptions since the formation of the society, made an aggregate sum of £183 10s. 6d. The report having been received and adopted, and the thanks of the meeting voted to Alderman Copeland, M.P., for his continued exertions in promoting the welfare of the society, it was moved by Mr. Gwillim, and seconded by Mr. Martin, "That this meeting again renew their feeling of gratitude to Mr. Frederick Salmon, the founder of the Charter-house-square Infirmary, for his benevolent exertions in alleviating the distresses of suffering humanity, for his humane treatment and inestimable skill; and further, that this meeting view with extreme satisfaction the tribute of respect and admiration paid to him during the past year by a large body of influential individuals, in token of their high estimation and admiration of his character." The meeting then, after some routine business, separated.

MR. SERJEANT WOOD.—We are happy to learn that Mr. B. Wood is now so far improved as to afford a reasonable expectation of his recovery, and that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties during the present session.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday a half yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, J. N. Daniell, Esq., president. The report commenced by stating that the directors were gratified in being able to report a considerable improvement in the revenue of the company. The receipts had been £30,478 18s. 9d., and the total expenditure, including interest on debentures, &c., £24,705 10s. 5d., which with the balance from last half-year of £1739 5s. 6d., leaves at disposal £7487 13s. 10d., from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 3s. per share (clear of income-tax), amounting to £7200; the remaining sum, after deducting income-tax, being carried to the current half year's account. The passenger traffic, as by statement, showed an increase of £16,130 in the numbers carried, and of £9231 5s. 10d. in the receipts, over the corresponding period of the previous year. After the adoption of the report, resolutions in accordance were agreed to.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The League had another demonstration, as it is called, at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday evening. The chairman was Mr. William Brown, the wealthy Liverpool merchant, who, it is said, at one time obtained a loan of nearly £5,000,000 from the Bank of England, on his own personal credit. Messrs. Villiers, Bright, M. Gibson, and other leading free traders were present, and as usual the theatre was crammed. After a speech from Mr. James Wilson, Mr. G. Thompson argued upon the probability that Sir R. Peel would become a convert to the repeal of the Corn Laws. Sir R. Peel, he said, was not a man of whom no hope was to be entertained. The history of his life gave no reason to think that the Premier would abandon power and public influence for the mere tenance of any hoary abuse. (Cheers.) Sir Robert was not now with the League, but he only wanted a motive, and that motive the League would generate for him. The right hon. bart. had told them in the House of Commons a great deal about glass balances, but there was one balance that dictated all his own thoughts and words, looks and actions. That balance was public opinion, and Sir Robert would come to the League soon, as he could not help it. (A laugh.) Mr. Bright attacked the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr. Stafford O'Brien, and with his speech the demonstration terminated.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE.—This splendid edifice, situated in St. James's-street, was opened to the members on Tuesday. The preparations for the event had been in course of completion for the last few weeks. Every portion of the house is stocked with the most costly furniture, and the decorations in each apartment are of the most *recherché* character. The furniture, in particular, is most attractive, comprising some very curious articles of solid oak and rosewood. Several members, including the Duke of Buckingham, Lord De Lisle, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Knatchbull, and others, were present during the day. Saturday last the building was inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several members of his suite. The luxurious visitor went through the entire edifice, and expressed his admiration of its style, its decorations, and its splendour.

ILLUMINATED CLOCK AT HYDE PARK.—A new illuminated clock at Hyde park corner has been lighted for the first time on Sunday night, and it has a very pleasing and interesting effect. It is erected on the summit of the gate keeper's lodge, and is so constructed as to show the time in the high road as well as within the Park.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street from Long-acre to Holborn, forming the continuous line from Waterloo-road to the new Holborn-road, is to be named Bedford street, and the new street between Seacoals Hight-street, St. Giles's, with Monmouth and St. Andrew streets, is called Broad street. The new street connecting Long-acre with Coventry-street is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected to be open for traffic in about a month.

ARTESIAN WELL.—An artesian well is being sunk in Berkeley square, in lieu of the old pump which has for so many years past supplied the square and its vicinity.

THE WEATHER.—The frost still continues with increased severity. The cold during Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Thursday, was most intense, and was much increased by the keen and piercing wind from the N.E. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society receiving-house, Hyde Park, was, early on Wednesday morning, down to 26 degrees, but about eight o'clock it rose to 32 degrees (freezing point), at which it still stood at twelve o'clock at noon. Throughout the day the sky was densely charged with clouds, and as the afternoon advanced the frost increased in intensity and the cold became severe. At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, the mercury had sunk to twenty-five degrees (seven degrees of frost), with a clear, brilliant sky, the moon and stars shining brightly, and the wind still N.E. The skaters in the parks on Wednesday were very numerous, and with the exception of a few immersions, that were not attended with serious consequences, no accidents occurred,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—At the BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Mathews again appeared to give explanations respecting claims made by some of his creditors. Mr. Lewis appeared for the insolvent, Mr. Bacon for himself, and a creditor; Mr. Phinn as counsel to discuss any points which might arise as to the right of proof upon renewed debts; and Mr. Woodruffe as counsel in support of several contested claims. Mr. Phinn commenced the proceedings to make out the case against it, the proof of Mr. Silk, the party for whom he appeared, was reduced to £745, the sum due since the insolvency. The next claim investigated was that of Mr. Wood for £1000. The case of Mr. Silk, of the Strand, were examined at some length upon this claim. The former stated that he had made several advances to the insolvent, amounting to £700 or £800, at the rate of 50 per cent. Interest—"as much as he could get," in fact. He denied that in this proceeding there had been any copartnership with Mr. Lawrence Levi. Mr. Lawrence Levi admitted, that on the 25th April, 1843, the day of the alleged advance, he had given them out of the £2300 in favour of Daniel Levi, but swore that it had nothing to do with this transaction. Mr. Commissioner Shepherd asked the insolvent whether, if there were an adjournment, he could enable the creditors

EDINBURGH.—ROYAL INSTITUTION, AND SCOTT MONUMENT.— See preceding page.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—MR. WARD'S CASE.

The decision of Convocation in the case of Mr Ward was briefly stated in the greater portion of the impression of our Journal of last week.

The members of the University poured into Oxford on Thursday morning in vast numbers, as the hour approached for the meeting of Convocation. A great proportion of those who arrived were men distinguished in public life. Soon after one o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting of the Convocation, the theatre was filled: and it is calculated that there were not less than between 1200 and 1300 members present, although not more than 1160 voted

Shortly after one o'clock the Vice Chancellor, preceded by the bedels, and other officers, and followed by the heads of the University, entered the theatre, and proceeded to his seat. Mr. Ward had previously ascended the "English" rostrum (on the left-hand side of the theatre), from which he was to deliver his defence. Among the distinguished persons who either had seats or stood on the floor, in the body of the theatre, were the Earl of Romney, Lord Faversham, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Chichester, Sir Thomas Acland, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Buckland, &c. &c.

The Rev. Mr. Oakeley, of Balliol, minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, London, was in the rostrum with Mr. Ward.

After some preliminary business, the Vice-Chancellor opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the Convocation was held; and Dr. Bliss (Registrar) read the passages of Mr Ward's book ("The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered"), upon which the first proposition to be submitted to the Convocation embodied a condemnation

The Vice-Chancellor having read the proposition in English, addressed Mr. Ward in Latin, and asked him whether he had anything to say as to the mode in which he wished to deliver his speech. Mr. Ward urged, in reply, that he had received permission to speak in English, which the Vice Chancellor confirmed, and Mr. Ward rose and commenced his address, which occupied somewhat more than an hour in delivery. Mr. Ward spoke with remarkable rapidity, but at the same time with great calmness and self-possession—with the air of a man, in fact, who felt a deep conviction that he was right. In the early part of his speech he checked some very marked demonstrations of applause made in the theatre, and referred to them as unbecoming the gravity of the occasion, although they might be personally grateful to himself.

Mr. Ward then handed in a Latin protest. Dr. Grant, of New College, then rose to propose this amendment:—

"That the passages now read from the book entitled 'The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered' are worthy of grave censure, but that Convocation declines to express any opinion upon the good faith of the author, or to exercise the functions of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pronouncing judgment on the nature or degree of his offence."

The Vice-Chancellor informed Dr. Grant that no proposition could be made that had not been previously agreed on by himself and the Hebdomadal Board.

Mr. Denison entered his protest against the whole proceedings, and Mr. Bode, of Christ Church, entered a protest against them, as affecting the right and propriety of the proceedings.

The Vice-Chancellor put the question, when there was a roar and counter roar of "Placets" and "Non placets." A scrutiny was then ordered. The numbers turned out afterwards to be—for the proposition, 777; against it, 386. It was, therefore, declared against Mr. Ward.

The Vice-Chancellor announced the result, saying, "Majori parti placet."

The Vice-Chancellor then proposed the second proposition that for the degradation of Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward again addressed the Convocation, also in English. He said, "I have only to say, with respect, to this particular mode of punishment, that for myself, whatever others may think of my opinions, I have shown by my acts and my words that I am most anxious, most desirous, and most ready, I may say, most eagerly desirous and ready, to devote all my energies, such as they may be, and whatever powers of mind or action I may possess, to the service of the Church of England, if I may be allowed. It must at the same time be remembered that certain persons not holding the opinions I hold, have renounced orders and left the Church and have entered into communion with the Church of Rome, and yet have kept their degrees of B.A and M.A. Therefore it does appear that the proposed proceeding towards me, who have not renounced the Church of England, but am ready to serve it, is harsh when compared with what has been done with them. At the same time, I must ever be thankful for the opportunity afforded me of doing justice to my character and opinions before so many members of a Church towards which I do feel the deepest attachment."

The Vice Chancellor then put it to the vote as before, with the same result.

The Rev. N. Ellison, of Balliol College, addressed the assembly in Latin, in opposition to the motion.

A scrutiny was then taken, after which the Vice-Chancellor declared that the proposition had been affirmed.

The numbers turned out to be—Placets, 569: Non-placets, 511.

The Vice Chancellor then proposed the third proposition, for the condemnation of Tract 90

The Senior Proctor rose and said—"Nobis Procuratoribus non placet."

Upon which there was a storm of counter-cheering and hissing for some minutes.

The proceedings then terminated

As Mr. Ward quitted the theatre, he was cheered by the undergraduates outside. The Vice-Chancellor was saluted most indecorously with hisses from the same source.

EXTERIOR OF THE UNIVERSITY THEATRE, OXFORD.

MR. WARD, OF BALLIOL.

The decision against Mr. Ward on the second proposition could scarcely be said to have been expected. Towards the opening of Convocation, however, the opinion gained ground that Mr. Ward would be defeated.

It should be stated that the Fellows of Balliol voted unanimously in favour of Mr. Ward on both propositions.

An address has been presented to the Proctors, signed by upwards of three hundred names, among which are Mr. Gladstone's, Judge Coleridge's, Dr. Hook's, Archdeacon Manning's, Sir W. Heathcote's, &c., and tendering their thanks for the resolution of the Proctors to negative upon the proposal relating to the 90th Tract, which determination they consider to have been demanded by the principles of the academical constitution.

On the same day, (Thursday), Mr. Ward addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor.

There was a general clearance of the non-residents, who left in considerable numbers by the late railway trains and also next morning.

On Friday Mr. Ward doffed his cap and gown, and appeared about Oxford in the ordinary dress. It seems that there is controversy on this point also The University authorities maintain that Mr. Ward should now wear a scholar's gown, as an undergraduate, and a member of a foundation. On the other hand, his legal advisers are of opinion that the adoption of that dress would be tantamount to an admission, which would, to a certain extent, damage any rights he may urge on the occasion of his appeal to another tribunal. The end is, as has been said, that he goes about in plain black and beaver. It is understood that Mr. Ward will apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to the University to restore his degrees, which application will be made immediately after the commencement of Easter Term.

There has been no formal ex-official act of deprivation, the simple decree of the Convocation being held to be sufficient, as it takes effect immediately

Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P., was among the Non-placets on both propositions. His cry of "Non placet" in the theatre was observed to be particularly energetic. Mr. Newman did not vote, nor was he present.

Among the Non-placets were Archdeacon Manning, Dr. Hook, Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon Thorpe, Dr. Grant, the Rev. John Keble the Rev John Miller, Dr. Moberly, Dr. Gresley, and Dr. Pusey.

Among the Placets were Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Ashley Lord Sandon, the Bishops of Llandaff and Chichester

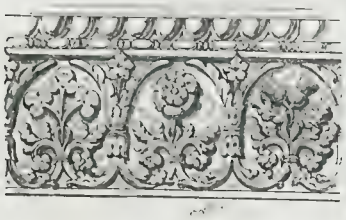
INTERIOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S STREET.

MONOGRAM OF THE CLUB, IN THE TESSELATED PAVEMENT OF THE HALL.

The exterior façade of this magnificent edifice has been already engraved in our Journal, (*See No. 93*); and, we now complete its illustration, by the two annexed views of the most novel and striking features of the interior; with a few supplemental specimens of the very ornate character of its embellishments.

MONOGRAM ON CORNICE SHIELD, IN THE COFFEE-ROOM.

The arrangements and accommodation of the interior comprise the usual complement in such establishments, viz., a morning room, coffee-

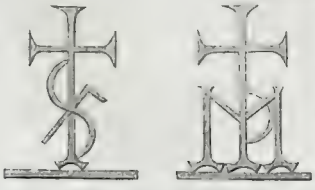


BRITISH FRIEZE IN DRAWING-ROOM.

room, and home dining-room, on the ground-floor; and an evening and drawing-room, with card-room and library, on the upper. The apartments

DOOR OF DRAWING-ROOM.

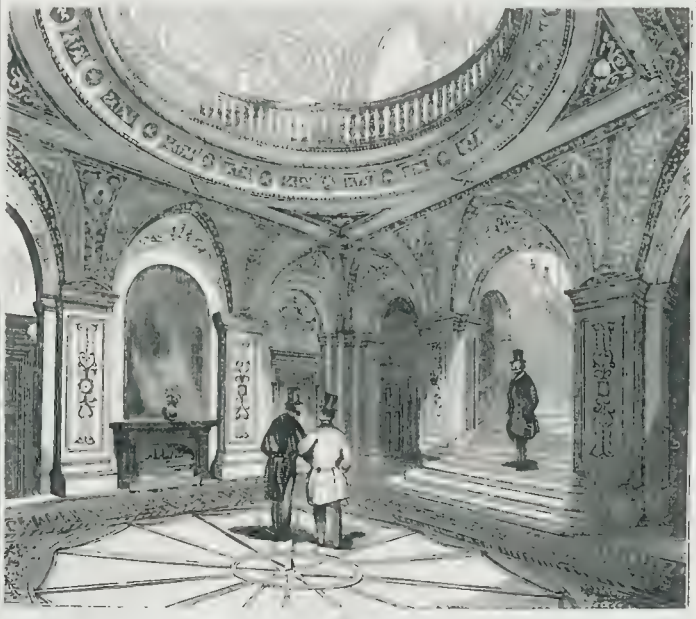
themselves, however, are more spacious than usual, some of them surpassing in size those of the Reform Club-house; and, according to a paper in the "Athenæum," in the extensive and complicated arrangements required for the domestic and operative department, the Conservative Club is pronounced the *facile princeps* of club-houses, or the veritable 'King of Clubs.'



KING'S AND SAUNDERS'S MONOGRAMS.

THE UPPER VESTIBULE.

"In the domestic offices in the basement, are introduced all possible appliances, all the latest mechanical inventions and improvements, and apparatus: the kitchen is far more spacious than that of the Reform Club, and so astonishingly light, with the sky seen overhead in some parts of it, that it might be supposed to be at the very top of the house, instead of the bottom. We question, however, if this greater extent will be attended wit h



THE INNER HALL.

proportionate advantage in the arrangement the laying-out, as we may term it over the celebrated *cosaone* of the Reformers.

Thus far of the interior, generally. Let us now glance at the taste displayed in the decoration of the principal apartments. Without making too much display in the first instance, the hall is, as a distinct entrance vestibule, more spacious than usual, and of sufficient architectural expression. Not only the columns (Doric), but the flight of steps forming the ascent to the general level of this floor, produce much pleasing effect. One great recommendation in this part of the mansion, that none of the other rooms open into it, as is the case in several of the earlier built club-houses; but, both this and the inner hall must be passed through before they can be reached; consequently, the impression, as to the extent of the building, is all the stronger. Neither does the inner hall fully disclose itself on passing from the first one, there being an intermediate, though not inclosed space, in the plan. Neither, again, does the grand staircase fully display itself from the hall, it being separated from it by three arches, the middle one opening to the first flight of stairs. So far, however, is this partial concealment of that important feature in the interior from being a fault, that it is productive of great play of perspective, and a striking degree of scenic effect." (*Companion to the Almanac*, 1845.) This excellent arrangement is in part shown in the lowermost of our illustrations—the *Inner Hall*, which is lighted partly from the staircase, but chiefly through the circular opening in its ceiling, and the floor of the *Upper Vestibule* (in the larger Engraving), corresponding with the dome over the latter, which is, therefore, partly visible, and its ceiling and dome entirely so, from below; yet, the height of the hall beneath it is well defined, whereby it is not rendered disproportionately lofty for the other apartments, as would have been the case had it been thrown open to both floors. This novel and clever arrangement is shown in the two Engravings conjointly; and our artist has so far succeeded in transferring the forms of the decoration, as to leave colour the only desideratum in our illustrations.

The polychromic variety of this portion is a fine specimen of encaustic painting, by Messrs. Sang and Naundorff—baffles our descriptive powers. It presents a most graceful composition of some of the most exquisite beauties of nature, and the most admired forms of classic art; with a profusion of curves and figures, rendered unusually distinct in our illustrations. An ingenious feature of the Inner Hall is shown in the adjoining column—the monogram of the Club (Conservative), which is worked in the tesselated pavement, bording the central star of many-*coloured* hysteric. We should not omit to mention that the staircase is similarly decorated, and, with the two apartments above described, forms one of the most superb groups of interior architecture in the metropolis. In parity with these illustrations, we need scarcely commend to the reader's admiration the beautiful forms of the arches, or the richly dight soffites, spandrils, and ceilings

It has, however, been objected that this excess of decoration of the Hall, Staircase, and Vestibule, has been misplaced; seeing that they lead to apartments which are of *comparative* plainness; whilst the entrance-hall is soberly quiet. In other words, it is urged that decoration is herein concentrated injudiciously to a focus, whilst the other portions of the edifice are cold and stately; "the emphasis of decoration" being laid in the wrong place. A similar object may be advanced to the superb hall and arcades of the Reform Club house in contrast with the generally plain style of the other portions of the mansion, or *palazzo*

The apartments of "the Conservative," save in the above comparison, have an air of sumptuousness, arising from their architectural decorations, rich cornices and ceilings, and columns and pilasters We have selected two specimens—from the coffee-room and drawing room; and the door of the latter apartment—a meritorious architectural composition The monograms of the artists, which are introduced throughout the building, complete our illustrations It appears, that the encaustic painters of Conservative form a Christian Association; and, by its rules, each member is compelled to insert the emblem of the cross in his monograms, and to insert the same in his several productions. We may conclude with a summary of the embellishments. The columns are of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna and other marbles, and of different orders. Those of the morning-room are Ionic, in the coffee-room, Italian; and the Composite, in the dining and evening-room. the walls and ceiling of which are decorated with encaustic painting. In the library, the square pillars and pilasters have their shafts panelled with green and grey Scagiola, and their capitals bronzed. In the principal rooms of the ground-floor, the doors and other wood fittings are of wainscot-oak; and in the upper ones of Spanish mahogany, except the evening and card rooms, where all the wood fittings are of rock's-eye maple and sycamore. In the library, the book cases and fittings are of wainscot, with metal enrichments, electrotyped in conformity with the bronzed capitals of the pillars. The fittings and furniture throughout are of the most costly description.

We should remind our readers that this very stately edifice is the joint production of Mr. G. Basevi, junior, architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, and of Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architect of the United University Club-house.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS' REFORM.

From a Correspondent

Jubilate! Rejoice, and be glad, O World, for thy highest teachers, thy most cunning artists, in all that pertains to man's physical progress, are about to be unshackled. The eyves are about to be torn from the limbs of the giant, and all lands shall ring with the mighty deeds he will achieve. Rejoice, O World! for the strong right hand of England is about to multiply its cunning in the world winning arts of peace! The Saxon-Celt bids his Heat-Spirit work for all the earth!

Four hundred and thirty various productions useful to man are to be held sacred evermore from Custom house interference, free to enter our land and to promote brotherhood with their owners. Any of those owners will be henceforth free as ourselves to purchase our raw materials; and most desirable is it that they should have them, if they can make a better use of them than we ourselves can. We may now make the cheapest possible cotton clothing for the whole world; and last, but not least, the magic material, glass, will grow up from the ricketty infancy of its manufacture to an amount of utility hitherto not dreamed of.

Many of our contemporaries pick quarrels with the proposition. They object to the continuance of the Income-tax, to the arrangement of Sugar duties, and to the continuance of the duties on Soap. For our own part we do not dissent from their views, but we think that, of the two, the Excise duties are worse than Custom duties. Moderate Custom duties may be continued without materially impeding trade; but even the smallest Excise duty is almost fatal to progress in manufacture. Glass and Bricks are two articles of the utmost importance in innumerable points of view; and we trust the time is not far distant when they will be relieved from the duty on the construction of their buildings by being unfettered in the preparation of their materials Gladly shall we hail, and we believe at no distant time, the utter abolition of the Excise duties.

And we have no doubt in the matter. The expenses of government do not increase in the same proportion with the increase of population. The members of a railway direction can manage three hundred miles as easily as fifty, and the increase in their executive is not in the proportion to the increase of mileage—and so in a State. We have only one King or Queen, one House of Lords, and one House of Commons, one Admiralty, one Horse Guards, and so on. If the expenses do not increase, and the number of workers does continually increase, and those workers be in full employment, it must be obvious that the taxes will every year fall more lightly on each. In this mode, our heavest expense of all—the National Debt—will sooner or later be paved off; and, even were by chance a war to occur, we shall be more cautious in contracting such debts. It must be obvious that the money borrowed by a Government from members of a community must be the surplus or hoarded capital of the community, or a part of it, and the money would be better raised in taxes than in loans; and the indisposition to any heavy taxation would be a wholesome check upon wasteful expenditure.

As regards the general principle of taxation, we think the whole question is extremely simple. A certain amount must be collected from the whole community to pay the expenses of transacting the general business of the community. If it be an ignorant community, the amount so raised will be excessive, and it will be wastefully expended for the benefit of the ruling individuals. And in proportion as the community advances in intelligence the State expenditure will be economised and sinecures will diminish. Labourers in government, as in all other things, will be worthy of, and will be paid, their hire; but sham workers will disappear. Let any one look back at the history of this country, and it will be found that the taxes now paid are smaller in proportion to the means of the community than at any former period. We mean the taxes paid for government expenditure, apart from the interest of the National Debt. And the patience with which this interest has been regularly and honourably paid, even in the most trying times, is only one indication amongst many of the spirit of unchangeable progress. That the people of the United States have been found wanting in this high spirit is the most fearful sign of their non-progress.

We have already alluded to the beneficial effects likely to attend the removal of the restrictions on the manufacture of glass. In our view it will effect an entire revolution in our architecture. Heretofore glass has been rank at an article of luxury it will become an ordinary building material. We see no reason why glass, a composition of silex and soda, should ultimately cost more per pound than cast iron. We have no doubt that it will ultimately become an avai able and most important material for roofing buildings of sizes not yet contemplated. Iron has of late been applied to roofs of great span, with almost the effect of fairy tracery combined with perfect strength. The time will come when spaces of great extent, varying from one to six acres, will be enclosed by walls fifteen to twenty feet in height, roofed with iron, supported at intervals by columns, and covered by glass of sufficient strength to resist all ordinary hail; such roofs would be more durable than slate. Warmed by a steam apparatus, and properly ventilated, such buildings would give a tropical or temperate climate at pleasure all the year round. Land so enclosed would produce a constant succession of crops, and would supply fruits and vegetables through the whole winter. Nor would such buildings be expensive. An acre might probably be covered complete for about £4000—say three hundred feet by one hundred and fifty

We can imagine the innumerable uses to which such buildings could be turned. The wealthy man could have an orange grove attached to his study or drawing room; or he might build it eighteen hundred feet long by fifty wide for riding or walking in. For about twenty-six thousand pounds a mile fifty feet wide and a mile in length might be constructed. An atmosphere of light sheltered from cold, or made cool at pleasure, and the walls covered with vines and fruit trees. No buildings could be better than these, or, we believe, cheaper—regarding efficiency for farm purposes, yielding shelter, space, and light; and such buildings would also be admirably adapted for invalids requiring warm and dry atmospheres. Apartments of light materials might be erected within them at a small expence, corresponding to cottages, in a summer climate. All that one dreams of the wonders of the Moorish Alhambra might be realised beneath such an artificial sky—fish in fountains, trees in groves, trellised vines, yielding alternate light and shade; green turf, heather couches, mirrors, stained glass, paintings, sculpture, every variety of art and artificial nature, mingling together to produce a perfect whole, with every noxious influence of the natural world removed, whether of insects or gaseous exhalations. With glass of sufficient thickness, and placed at a sufficient height, there would be no risk of breakage.

And, by the use of glass roofs to ordinary buildings, a most important service might be rendered to cities. One portion of the food of plants is the gaseous and other exudations of animal bodies. With a sufficient number of plants placed beneath a glass roof, the air breathed by the inhabitants might be made to ascend to them, and be absorbed. The good effect of this, in a large and densely-peopled city, would be very considerable, to say nothing of the good produced in getting rid of the filthy rook lofts into which light never penetrates, and in which dirt and soot abound. To set glass and bricks free from their shackles, is to give birth to a new order of architecture, in which the true philosophy of man's dwellings may be fully and fairly developed. We propound nothing impracticable, nothing Utopian; all is as plain as the rails that make clothing by the mile, and we shall be glad to see Manchester—the most ambitious of modern cities—put in practice such a building as we propose, for the winter recreation of her citizens. What a magnificent amphitheatre might be constructed in this made for the revival of Greek tragedy! A roof of glass would go far towards the realization of an Egean sky. Beneath such a roof we might behold the minute representations of the deeds of our northern ancestors. We claim no Homer, but the heroes of the Nibelungen Lied might walk the earth once more, to tell to unnumbered multitudes the tales of the olden time. The English people are the descendants of mighty men of old, and the masked semblance of ancient power is amongst the strongest incentives to carry the glory onwards in its new phase of peace. For arms in the old time, for arts in the new. Again we say, "Rejoice, O World, and be glad!"

J. R.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

Well, the storm is brewing at last. The leaders of the Ministry and the Opposition have been giving a few parliamentary dinners, and the feeding has greatly strengthened both mind and body for debate. The monkey of the house may now be said to be up, and something really pungent and animated is spat forth with toad-like amiability, and with a due accuracy, in the direction of the poison. When the industrial trades strike, they throw vitriol at the "nobs"—when M.P.s are in hot opposition. they have a little strong acid for the fair complexion of a Minister. And now and then it has a good effect, and washes away sores and blotches and eruptions such as offend the public eye, and do not speak well for the placeman's Constitution. Now we have had a very keen encounter of acerbity between the "Ins" and the "Outs"—a good hearty raging battle, with sharpshooting quicker and thicker than the utterance of Mr. Charles Mathews in a railroad farce. We once heard cowardice imputed to the Whigs, in their hesitation to strike O'Connell.

As tho' each Whig did like Achilles feel
And feared to catch the arrow in the heel!

But this time the part of Achilles had no heel-terror about it—but was played off boldly, by a very manly and straight forward Radical, against a would be Conservative, Secretary. Sir James Graham, however, is not quite so good a Trojan as was Hector, and we do not think that society felt much compunction, when Mr. Duncombe tied him to a mail carriage, and dragged his carcase from the citadel of St Martin's-le-Grand, all round the floor of St. Stephen's. He was no mangled hero, insulted by the ferocity of true triumph—but something contemptible in the hands of a cruel castigator, who had flayed him within an inch of his life, but scorned to kill him outright!

Mr. Duncombe has done himself great credit in the eyes of the world by his manly stand up for the unalienable rights of society—the privileges of Parliament—ay, and even the dignity of manhood—in the debate of Tuesday night. It must have been a bitter humiliation for a Minister of the Crown to hear himself accused of the "meanness or the baseness to profit by an act which he had not the courage to avow." If Mr. Duncombe's post mistakes were violated, Sir James Graham must have felt one of the bitter mortifications of a limited tyranny—that, with the privilege of opening his letters, he could not unite the power of *shutting his mouth*.

About the Budget, there has been no great rumpus kicked up, either in country or in town. The Income-tax, of course, sticks in the throat of society like a fish-bone, which it feels it has not the power to pull out, and derives its only consolation from the assurance that there is no immediate danger of choking. But the general terms of the financial statement have been swallowed, and sugar manufacturers in *some parts of the world* are happier upon the principle of the advantage of white sugar over moist, viz.—that "if you don't like it you can *lump it*" and glass-blowers and coalheavers have a temporary extacy—and auctioneers are not so proud of having to purchase pulpit-benches, as the property-vendors are of the removal of their per-centage and Napier and Rous are very justly delighted at the navy increase—and the public generally are not grumbling over the nonsense-cal negbear of a King-consort-ship, which by being blown into air has robbed it of a brevet) and the people do look for a very considerable relief from taxation while the public funds delight in the overplus (not a clerical surplice) of more than five millions in the Treasury by next quarter-day. Still we are very far from a perfect people, and our pockets are nothing less in our pockets than in our brains. One thing, however, is gratifying:—

Our darling Queen has all the while,
Been frugal in her little Isle,
And tho' no splendour has been miss'd,
Is cvil with her Civil List
Receiving mighty Kings, and yet
Not getting—bless her—into debt.
With this truth on her care devoveut,
That *her* Court is not the *Insolvent*,
She *likes her troops*, but this once read, you'll
Confess she *likes her shekels*;
Having twenty shillings still *sans* malice,
Both in the pound and in the palace,
With a whole Crown besides above her,
And she herself a Sovereign over

Badmage apart, however, it was delightful to hear the Peel panegyris upon the example of economy set to her people by the Queen.

A jolly row in Oxford!—Ward degraded! Another in Cambridge—the Camden Society in the pangs of self-dissolution, and yet with a curious inconsistency, electing as many fresh members as possible, that the regiment may be perfect when it marches to the grave These University sensations are neither doing good to learning nor to religion. As for Mr. Ward, he may expect a holy Roman immortality, and look to be as *dead* round the Vatican by O'Connell and the Earl of Shrewsbury, or by Lord Fitzroch and "My Son John."

Yet, upon second thoughts, this may not be; for Dan, who, in the matter of the Bequests Bill denounced the association of the Catholic Archbishop with the Protestant Castle of Dublin, has shaken hands with Orangeism, and made a compact with Trenham Gregg. They have only now to set up a good equestrian statue of the Pope by the side of the "great and good King William," and if Dan and Tresham's joint agitation and eloquence could only endue them with life and motion, we might expect to see the King and the Pontiff riding down Dame-street in a friendly hand-gallop together! We are in a queer world

Lumley is priding his loins for the campaign of fashion, and we shall soon have some splendid opera-going.

Meanwhile, Covent Garden introduces us a Chinese drama, and doubtless we shall soon have a Hong-Kong tragedy perfo ed to a T! An Oh fie company are coming over to be lodged in the ..cadilly Pagoda, and fed upon *Junk*.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has been again triumphant against the new Crown lawyer in an appeal case in the House of Lords, and drawn upon himself the commendation of the Duke of Wellington, who heard his argument. This must be gall and wormwood to the Solicitor General, who must nauseate the *toujours perdris* of defeat. Mr. Kelly must be to him as the *Cabrion* of Eugene Sue to the *Pipelet* of Paris; or the "Monsieur Tonson come again" of our own facetious poet.

Wednesday brought us another stormy discussion in the House of Commons—which professedly having reference to a motion for extending the blessing of the Income-tax to Ireland, as if that country were not sufficiently blest already—was, in reality, only an offlet for some eloquence and much personality. There was Mr. Roebuck applying the word "*coward*," and Sir H. Barron using the word "*dare*," and Sergeant Murphy expressing his opinion that the first stigma would be "echoed back from Ireland into that house," and Sheil lumping together an avalanche of brilliant denouncement and one member was a "small comet," and another a specimen of "fat cattle." So that, in fact, the "amenities" were quite in request; and a debate on the Income-tax converted into a good theme for a dissertation upon manners. We wonder when the full meaning of the word "gentleman" will ever be applied as a necessary qualification to the members of the lower house? If it should, there are certainly some boys there who will not get in after the next dissolution. *Limbs of mores* is assured by no quarrelsome parliamentary discussion

A morning paper, on the question of opening Mr. Duncombe's letters, has some amusing suggestions to various grades of society, which we versify for their benefit:—

Oh, Charist trends o. ..nsported Frost!
With your tin cleared o.. ..per crost!
Did Duncombe, out of his ..ds galore,
Say "by return" he would ..nd you more?
And is it true that the cash came to?—
That the dear remittance was not got?
Then go to the Graham, Chartist, go;
Search through Bo.. ..ngs high and low,
Then you may find Tom's missive fair,
And everything but the money there
Of course it was sent in a spy profuse,
Which Sir James applied to the public use!

Oh, lady fair, was your *billet doux*
Written to Duncombe *sans reponse*,
Go to the Graham, lady, do—
Be sure you'll find your letter at once!
Creditor sewer! (if such torment thine)
Dots ever a flavour of sweetness bring),
Did your bill to the Albany go?
Are you sent to the police office now?
Is it true that you can't account
For Tom's not having sent the amount?
Well, then, off to the Graham, off,
And do not fancy we mean to scoff
When hinting—that after in punctual style
He has sworn you your bill on Notice file,
You'll be pretty sure of making him stare
If you ask him *to pay it* then and there
And you *may here* a man stir courteous-ly)
Say "*I wish you may get it!*" for once in his life!

SOPHOCLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Seeing in your valuable paper of the 18th ult., some beautiful lines translated on an epitaph on Sophocles, I was led to refer, and find the original was written by Antipater Sidonius, on Anacreon, and translated by Moore. The following are the lines:—

Αστεπατρον Σιδωνιων, εις Ανακρεον τον Τ.

ΘΑΛΛΟΙ τετρακορυμβοι, Ανακρεα, αμφι σε κισσοι
ἁβρα τε λειμωνων ποδρυφεων πεντα λα
πηγαι δ' αργινοεντος αναβλιβουτο γαλακτος,
ευυδες δ' απο γης ηδυ χευτο μεθυ,
ουρα κε τοι σπαδιη τε και οστεα τερψιν αρηται,
ει δε τις φθιμενοις χρωματα ευφρανοιμι,
ω το φιλον στερξας, φιλε, βαμβινε, ω συν αοιδα
παντα διαπλωσας και συν ερωτι βιον.

The translation is rendered by Thomas Moore, Esq.:—

Around the tomb, oh bard divine!
Where soft thy hallow'd brow reposes,
Long may the deathless ivy twine,
And summer pour her waste of roses!

And many a fount shall there distil,
And many a rill refresh the flowers;
But wine shall gush in every rill,
And every flower be milky showers.

Thus, shade of him, whom Nature taught
To tune his lyre and soul to pleasure,
Who gave to love his warmest thought,
Who gave to love his fondest measure.

Thus, after death, if spirits feel,
Thou may'st, from odours round thee streaming,
A pulse of past enjoyment steal,
And live again in blissful dreaming!

Antipater Sidonius, the author of this epigram, lived, according to Vossus, de Poetis Graecis, in the second year of the 169th Olympiad. Cicero and Quintilian speak of him as an improvisatore. See "Institut. Orat." lib x. cap. 7. Little more is known of him, except some curious particulars of his death, by Pliny, and others.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED INTRUSION UPON THE QUEEN.

A man about sixty years of age, with grey bushy whiskers, rather shabbily dressed, who said his name was Ralph Stennett, was brought before the Brighton magistrates at Brighton, on Wednesday morning, and underwent a long examination under the following circumstances —

Early in the afternoon of Tuesday, the sentinel on duty at the northern entrance to the Palace grounds observed a man passing to and fro, and his manner attracted his attention. At length, he came up to the sentinel, and inquired if he knew what time the Queen was likely to ride out. The sentinel said he did not, and immediately took the stranger's advice. The man then walked up and down the pavement, and, about half-past three o'clock, observing the gates open, he made a rush towards them, having something in his hand at the time; but instead of the Queen, as he expected, the porter's wife came out of the gate. His conduct excited the suspicion of the sentinel, who detained him, and handed him over to the local authorities.

Two letters were procured before the magistrates by Mr. Chase, the chief officer of the police

One of them was addressed to Prince Albert, in which the writer said he had painted a small cabinet picture in a group of sparrows fighting, and requested his Royal Highness to accept of it. The other letter was addressed to the Queen, and the object of it was to beg her Majesty to accept a wreath of flowers. The writer added, that obstacles had been opposed, in the way of his presentation of the object, through official channels. He also intimated that he was very poor, and begged the Queen's patronage for pictures executed in brown paper.

The magistrate asked the prisoner why he took this course to get his letters to her Majesty

The prisoner answered with the most perfect indifference and cool assurance, that he had a right to present his letters in what way he pleased to her Majesty, and that he did not conceive he was infringing the law by so doing. He denied that he meant to throw the letters into her Majesty's carriage. He was as loyal a subject as any of them, and since their worships appeared to know the proper course, perhaps they would inform him how to act

The magistrate said, that the proper course would have been to convey them through one of the Lords in Waiting.

Prisoner. I have tried that on at Windsor, but it was no go

Mr. Heavside. We have nothing to do with Windsor. The sentinel has done his duty. You have acted in a very improper manner to get your letters conveyed to her Majesty. You are discharged, but we warn you not to commit yourself so again

Prisoner (with great effrontery). I shall.

Mr. Heavside. You say you shall?

Prisoner. I certainly shall, and I will bring an action against you, as sure as you are born.

The prisoner was then suffered to depart.

SOUTH WILTS ELECTION.—The nomination for the southern division of Wiltshire took place on Saturday, at Salisbury. Mr. W. Wyndham, of Dinton, proposed the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. Mr. J. L. Jacob seconded Mr Herbert's nomination; and there being no other candidate, Mr. Herbert was declared duly elected

A CHILD POISONED IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Two women, named Chandler and Puddy, have been committed by the coroner for Somersetshire, to take their trials for the murder of the child of the former, Chandler. Both the prisoners had been inmates of the Axbridge Union Workhouse, and on their leaving the union they poisoned the child with laudanum.

THE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT CROOK.—Since the more men, supposed to have been of the gang of poachers who attacked Lord Coventry's keepers on the night of Dec. 19, in the course of which affray one of the latter, named Shirley, was so badly hurt that he died a few days afterwards, have been apprehended, and two of them have been remanded for further examination. The disclosures which were made by them, and the witnesses examined on that occasion, have led to the apprehension of five other men, upon the charge of having been concerned in this shocking outrage. Their names are William Bloomfield, George Brant, William Cosnett, Joseph Tandy, and Samuel Turver. The last mentioned (Turver), will be remanded, was in custody some weeks ago on the charge of poaching on the night of the 19th of December last, was set at liberty, for want of sufficient proof, which, it is thought, has now been supplied. Last Saturday all five were taken before three magistrates, at the Worcester county gaol, when they were remanded for further examination. At the same time Cooke was also remanded, and the proof of Wheeler's criminality being defective, he was discharged

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HITCHIN, HERTS.—Early on the morning of Friday week a serious conflagration took place at Hitchin, which, in the course of a few hours, occasioned the complete destruction of a large manufactory, with numerous workshops, and also the Lancastrian school house, a portion of an extensive academy, and several houses that adjoined. The premises where it commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Langford and Son, upholsterers. The loss is upwards of £6000. A labouring man was killed during the fire by the falling of the burning ruins

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning a shocking accident took place on the above railway, at Lambrigg, seven miles from Kendal. It appears that one of the labourers on the line was working at the edge of the temporary rails which are laid for the conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the act of stooping to his work he was caught behind the ear by a piece of sharp iron, which was attached to a waggon that was passing at a rapid pace. The wound extended from behind the ear to the front of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and the unfortunate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and he died to death in a few minutes

A ROBBER BURNED TO DEATH IN PRISON.—A notorious robber confined in the Chandos House Gaol, at Buda, in order of making his escape, contrived on Thursday morning week to set fire to his cell. He, however, met his death in the attempt, as on the alarm being given, his cell door was broken open, when it was discovered that he had been suffocated by the suffocation. The verdict given by the jury at the coroner's inquest, was, "That the deceased died from suffocation, through setting the door of his cell on fire, with the intention of making his escape."

MURDER BY POISONING AT DORCHESTER.—Another case of poisoning by the administration of arsenic has just been brought to light at Dorchester, and is now undergoing investigation by a coroner's jury. The woman by whom the murder is alleged to have been perpetrated is named Warr. She is a resident at Wocland, a small hamlet near Blandford, and has hitherto borne a light character. The house where death as the above charged with having occasioned is her own offspring—an illegitimate child of but a few months old. The woman went to reside at Dorchester during her confinement, and left her infant with the woman at whose house she lodged to be nursed She came twice to see the child, and on both occasions gave it food, after which it became very ill. The last time was about a week ago, when she was observed putting a white powder into the infant's mouth, between the spoonsful of food. This time the illness of the child proved fatal, and on examination death was found to have been caused by arsenic. The inquest on the body was adjourned.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT RENDLESHAM.—Last Saturday night, the wife of a gamekeeper of Lord Rendlesham was shot by her husband. The parties lived in a cottage on the estate of the noble lord at Rendlesham, Suffolk. An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Oyster public house, in the village of Butley, when the following evidence was given in regard to the occurrence. It appeared that on Saturday night, the husband of the unfortunate creature was carousing at the public house until eleven o'clock, when, being very much in liquor, he was induced to go home by one of his fellow servants. On reaching his cottage he became very violent, and at length forced his way out of the dwelling into the private yard. The infatuated man, as was his custom at night-time, proceeded to the place where he kept his fire-arms, and having armed himself with a brace of guns, commenced strolling about the estate. The deceased watched his movements, and fearing that something serious would happen to him, rushed towards him in the hope of persuading him to return home. Just at that time he was adjusting the pistols in his dress, and almost instantaneously one of them, during the scuffle, went off, and shot her through the head, and she immediately expired. The general tenour of the evidence went to show that the couple, deceased and her husband, generally lived on good terms, and that there was an absence of malice on the accused's part. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the husband. He was immediately committed to the county gaol, at Ipswich, on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next assizes. What renders the catastrophe of a far more painful character is, that a family of five young children, the younger not more than three weeks old, is left totally unprovided for.

SCOTLAND

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, John Maclaughlin, jun., was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as, on the 8th of September, 1844, he, while holding service on the farm of Alton, in the parish of Campsie and shire of Stirling, occupied by William Stevenson, farmer, the prisoner did wickedly assault John Dunn or Dunnon, labourer, now deceased, then in the employment of the said William Stevenson, and did, with a reaping hook or other instrument, inflict on the said John Dunn or Dunnon one or more severe strokes or cuts, whereby one of his ribs was perforated, and he was mortally wounded in the cheek and lungs, and immediately thereafter died, and was thus murdered by the said John Maclaughlin, jun. The prisoner pleaded guilty of culpable homicide, which plea was accepted by the Solicitor-General, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

RAILWAY FROM NORTH QUEENSFERRY TO PERTH.—On Tuesday, a meeting of landed proprietors, gentlemen connected with manufactures, and others, favourable to the formation of a railway from North Queensferry by Lochgelly and Lochleven to Perth, was held at Edinburgh, and a resolution affirming it to be the conviction of the meeting that great advantages would accrue to the landed and manufacturing interests and general population from the proposed line, was unanimously agreed to.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—A man, named Thomas M'Conegal, a labourer in the employ of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, lost his life yesterday week, on the railway, near the Glasgow terminus. He was engaged at work in the tunnel, when the seven o'clock train from Edinburgh was running down the incline, and not being acquainted with the place, instead of keeping upon the rails used by the up-trains, or taking to one side, to avoid the fancied danger which he was in, ran before the train, and before the workmen could make any effort to save him, was thrown down and killed on the spot. Indeed, his head was nearly severed from his body. M'Conegal had only gone into the employment of the railway company the day previous.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., commented upon Sir R. Peel's financial plan. He admitted that the measures announced by Sir R. Peel, particularly those for the reduction of the duties on glass and sugar, would be of great benefit to the poorer classes of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, *pere*, subsequently made a speech, in which he said that the hypocrisy of Sir Robert Peel terrified him. He thoroughly understood the Parliament; [he made very fine speeches, filled with promises. He (Mr. O'Connell) seemed to be afraid to a statement recently made by Mr. Wakley, M.P., that Sir Robert Peel intended well to Ireland, and further that the Irish members ought to make their complaints in the House of Commons, where he believed there was a strong disposition to remove the real grievances of Ireland. Mr. Wacley was like the old woman called Innocent Abigail, who went to hell without sin. (Laughter.) He does not deserve hell, but he deserves a slice of purgatory. (Laughter.) What grievances, he asked Mr. Wakley, had the Parliament created since the repeal agitation commenced? Not one, nor would they speak of it now but from the hints they got from this of an Irish Parliament. Mr. O'Connell then gave notice that on the next day of meeting he should move the adoption of a petition to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the clauses in the Emancipation Act affecting the Jesuits and other "Regulars." The week's rent was announced to be £731 10s. 7d.

TRIAL ON A SUNDAY.—An action, "Howard *v.* Shaw," brought on bills of exchange, which were passed by one of the shareholders in a bubble concern, known as the Tubrero Coal Company, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for the last week. The plaintiff was the endorsee of the bills, and the defence was, that the whole getting up of the company was a fraud with which the defendant had no connection, but was the dupe. Chief Justice Pennefather presided.—Mr. M'Donagh, for the plaintiff, concluded his reply at half past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning last. Although it was the Sabbath, the Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury, and closed about three o'clock. At half-past three the jury found a verdict for the defendant. Since the celebrated state trials, and it is remarkable that they concluded on that day twelvemonth, no case has been tried in that court on a Sunday morning.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hereafter, when men consult the annals of the turf for the purposes of information or curiosity, they will find that in these instant Olympiads of the middle of the nineteenth century came to pass the saying that "the race is not always to the swift." Now-a-days no plate or stakes is decided till — pardon the inevitable pun — "it is disposed of by due *course* of law." Westminster Hall is the Court of Cassation of the Jockey Club, and to the cunning of the handicapper is added the sublimation of the special pleader! Latterly the reports of the proceedings in the law courts have furnished a preponderance of sporting cases; and, at this crisis, when the practice of all outdoor recreations—with the exception of those celebrated on the ice—is suspended, it may not be out of place to take a survey of their theory, their position, and prospects. Since the action for libel against the Stewards of the Jockey Club, brought by Mr. Richard Thornton, successfully, the turf has never been out of hot water. To such a pitch has litigation, connected with its economy, extended, that there are now certain learned counsel who may be called the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Diana. Their profound knowledge of the statutes relating to horse-racing and gaming generally is astonishing, and their experience is constantly leading to new results. To-day it discovers that the expressions used in framing an act are to be construed literally; to-morrow, that they are to be taken figuratively; the day after, constructively. To these philanthropists the profession attached to racing speculation is indebted, for such glowing vistas of hope as whilom did not open even to the visions of their wildest reveries. No longer is the Ring, like the other employments of life, overstocked with labourers. The leg has now, like the "squatter" of the new world, illimitable space for his industry and ingenuity: when pressed by circumstances, that latter takes refuge in the Western prairie, the former in Westminster Hall. When Mr. Baron Alderson made ducks and drakes of Mr. Goodman Levi, and his horse Running Rein, *alias* Maccabeus, last summer, there were people so unfathomably dull, as to imagine *coup de grace* had been done upon the genius of "legism." So far from it, that collision only served to bring out the latent fire which, since the days of the Trojan horse, had slumbered or smouldered in the breasts of the philosophers of that classic school. Anon, ye shall see the Ring vindicate its fame and name. Already the movement has commenced which bids fair to have no end.

In sad seriousness, the present position of the great national sport of horse-racing is the most unsatisfactory that can be imagined. Precisely in the same degree that public patronage or support are accorded to it, private baseness, or folly, or chicanery, comes to work it mischief. Perhaps we had driven villany—overt swindling, from the turf—for a time at all events: but artifice flourishes; and folly, the folly of its friends, is so luxurant as to threaten to choke up all the good seed. When the turf became the amusement—say, if you will, the occupation—of gentlemen, it was understood that its code of rules and regulations was fashioned upon honourable principles, and that it was dependent for its operation and effect, not only upon the letter, but the spirit of honour. Its court of *dernier resort* was the Jockey Club, and the first heavy blow to the character of racing was given when cabals and dissensions broke out among the members of that society. Now, instead of the decision of a company of gentlemen, conversant with its usage and principle, being brought to bear on such technical questions as arise out of its engagements, we have the craft of two thousand years of forensic quibbling next in order to be resorted to—the best appeal in a better part." A notable instance—of which we shall have a series—of the necessity for some tribunal which shall dispose of racing disputes, according to the convention of the sport, is now on the *tapis*, being a controversy as to whether a colt called "Ironmaster," engaged in the year's Derby, and a filly called "My Mary," in this year's Oaks, be or be not *bonâ fide* qualified for those races. The act of making a horse's right to start for a race dependent on the life of the party naming him, was one of pure and unsophisticated nonsense. What good can come of it? The qualification for the appearance in the Calendar as a nomination for any stake, should be the previous payment into the hands of the stakeholder of the amount required as forfeit—over his right to start, the payment of the whole stake, when the conditions of not starting are half forfeits. However, in the present case thus stand the facts:—These animals are entered in the name of one Francis Marshall. Now Francis Marshall who bred them is dead; but Francis Marshall who entered them is alive. The diverse party contend that he entered them in the name of his father, who is deceased: he avers he entered them in his own, and that he is alive. Who can decide this *fact?* The lawyers have given an opinion, founded upon the homeopathy of special pleading, whence it shall come to pass that if either will, there will be a trial at "bar of terrible account"—with odd or even "for choice of the verdict"—and whatever comes of the steeds we shall have some sublime progeny of the category to which they belong. The effect of all this is to bring discouragement on the sport of horse-racing—and to comfort and assist the profession of betters round. Surely, the sooner we have a reform of this, the more will the position and prospects of the turf be mended.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester Cup betting ranged over a large field, but in no material degree affected the odds quoted in our last. It served to show, however, that Semseria, notwithstanding the determined "set" made against her in a certain quarter, was steady at 9 to 1, and that The Era, Obscurity, Celeste, Zanoni, Strathspey, St. Lawrence, Winesour, and Agriculture were in good odour with some of the influentials. For the Derby, Kedger, Newsmonger, Mentor, Pantasa, Miss Whip colt, Old England, and the Minikin colt were in fair demand, at quotations that promise an improvement. The ironmaster's qualification is much more likely to be settled in a court of law than at Messrs. Weatherby's.

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst Semseria		25 to 1 agst St. Lawrence (t)		50 to 1 agst Seaport	
15 to 1 —— The Era		28 to 1 —— Agriculture (t)		50 to 1 —— Peach-a-Ballagh (taken).	
18 to 1 —— Obscurity		33 to 1 —— Fox			
19 to 1 —— Zanoni (t)		33 to 1 —— Strathspey		66 to 1 —— Miss mm ar Kinlet (t	
20 to 1 —— Celeste (t)		33 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare			
22 to 1 —— Zanoni (t)		45 to 1 —— Scarlia		66 to 1 —— Devil's Dust (t)	
24 to 1 —— Strathspey (t)		50 to 1 —— Master of the Rolls filly		66 to 1 —— Interpid	
25 to 1 —— Winesour (t)				66 to 1 —— Portrait (t)	

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm		30 to 1 agst Pantasa		50 to 1 agst Anti Repealer (t)	
12 to 1 —— Colwich colt (t)		30 to 1 —— Mentor (t)		66 to 1 —— Connaught Ranger (taken).	
14 to 1 —— Kedger		33 to 1 —— Old England (t)			
16 to 1 —— Ion (t)		33 to 1 —— Ironmaster		66 to 1 —— Young Eclipse (t,	
16 to 1 —— Pam		40 to 1 —— Minikin colt (t)		66 to 1 —— Cuba Boy (t)	
20 to 1 —— Newsmonger		40 to 1 —— Annandale		66 to 1 —— Lycurgus (t)	
20 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt					

THURSDAY.—The frost, by confining the nags to straw beds, has also put a check to speculation, for they delight to invest during an interruption to training. Still it is fit to state that Zanoni, Strathspey, and Winesour were in strong demand this afternoon for the Cup; and Newsmonger and Miss Whip for the Derby. In all other respects the market was quiescent. We submit the final averages:—

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst Semseria		25 to 1 agst Strathspey (t)		35 to 1 agst Exiexpore	
15 to 1 —— The Era		28 to 1 —— Celeste		35 to 1 —— Hump	
17 to 1 —— Obscurity (t)		28 to 1 —— Winesour (t)		33 to 1 —— Fox	
19 to 1 —— Zanoni (t)		28 to 1 —— St. Lawrence		50 to 1 —— Polch-a-Ballach	
20 to 1 —— Cataract		30 to 1 —— Pride of Kildare		60 to 1 —— Devil's Dust	

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm		30 to 1 agst Pantasa		40 to 1 agst Annandale	
12 to 1 —— Colwich (t)		30 to 1 —— Mentor (t)		40 to 1 —— Anti-Repealer	
14 to 1 —— Kedger		33 to 1 —— Old England		66 to 1 —— Scarlia (t)	
18 to 1 —— Newsmonger		40 to 1 —— Ironmaster (t)		66 to 1 —— Furbos	
28 to 1 —— Miss Whip colt					

NEW MUSIC.

HOW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG. Edited by G. HOGARTH, Esq. The intention of this book is good, but we cannot say that it has been carried out well. To redeem from a threatening oblivion many of our national compositions, in a praiseworthy undertaking, but to mutilate them, in the false hope of improving them, is ridiculous. We have received a prospectus and specimen of this projected publication, very elegantly printed, but, we regret to say, inaccurately. We never saw a worse arrangement of "God save the Queen!" the harmony to the second part to the air is deplorably bad. Handel and Purcell are not treated much better. Why not let them alone? They were wise men in their day!

DEATH OF MR. LAMAN BLANCHARD.

It is our most painful duty to announce the sudden death of Mr. Laman Blanchard. He had lately suffered a severe domestic affliction; and his unceasing anxiety during the progress of the long and harassing illness in his family, which terminated fatally, had so injured his own health, that fits ensued, which finally led to his death. He died about half past one o'clock last Saturday morning, and has left four orphan children to lament his loss

Mr Blanchard is well known in periodical literature. His graceful verses, his lively stories, his wit that never had a touch of malice, are known to many readers. There, perhaps, never was a man who had a readier pen. A poem, an essay, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain. There was an amenity as everything he did. And, indeed, how could it be otherwise, seeing that he himself was the very impersonation of kindness and goodness of heart

Mr. Blanchard was long in the service of Literature. He was a member of the press, in various ways, for more than twenty years; begin ne young, and fighting an upward fight throughout, bravely, independently, without envy or uncharitableness, until he reached the age of forty two, when he died. We may fearlessly assert that no man ever ran the same career, in the same circumstances, who left so few enemies, and so many friends

These few facts are addressed to strangers. His independence, his perseverance, his untiring kindness, and his many sterling and amiable qualities, need no demonstration to his acquaintance or his friends.—*Examiner.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The celebrated author, Baron Ernest Houwald, died in the course of last week of apoplexy, at the age of seventy, on his estate Neuhaus, in Prussia. The deceased enjoyed a considerable literary reputation in Germany, and was highly esteemed by the Royal Family of Prussia, in whose private circle he was generally admitted.

The Russian journal *Invalide* mentions the eruption of a volcano on the borders of the Caspian sea, about 35 wersts from Schemakha, on the road to Salyany. About six in the morning the mountain suddenly vomited forth a great quantity of glowing matter mingled with naphtha, which covered a circumference of 1485 fathoms. The eruption lasted three-quarters of an hour, and caused rents round the sides of the mountain, especially on the south side, of one to four ells broad, and one to three fathoms deep, and which were filled with water.

A letter from Dresden, February 3, says:—Another fatal duel has just taken place at Freiburg. One of the officers of the garrison, Lieutenant W——, having, at a ball, trod on the foot of a lady, who was dancing with Count Demminski, a student at the academy of Mines, aged nineteen, and having refused to apologise for his awkwardness, was challenged by the count. The weapons were pistols, and the distance fifteen paces. The count grazed the arm of his antagonist, but the ball of the latter proved mortal, striking the count in the heart. He had only time to exclaim, "My poor mother!" when he fell dead. The deceased was the son of the late General Dembinski, who commanded the Polish army during the last revolution

Two days ago a great mass of the snow which covered the plateau upon the slope of the mountain which overhangs the village of Modène, in the Aveyron, fell upon the village and buried four houses with their inhabitants. Several of the inhabitants were dug out alive, but 11 persons perished by this disaster

The *Revue de Paris* announces, that the marriage of the celebrated Arab Chief, Yussuff Bey, Colonel of the Spahis, with Miss Weyer, grandniece of General Guilleminot, is to be celebrated in Paris on the 27th inst. After his marriage he is to be promoted to the rank of Major General, and invested with the military command of Oran

Accounts from Constantinople of the 26th of January, state that the Porte has at length agreed to submit the Tripoli and other claims made by England, as well as the alleged infractions on the commercial treaty, to the decision of a commission, whose judgment will be final. It seemed probable that there would soon be some modification in the present unpopular ministry.

We find by our letters from France, that the fall of snow on the continent has again been immense. At Liege the streets, on the 16th instant, were rendered all but impracticable by the dense masses. So large a quantity of snow was scarcely remembered there. The *Journal de Bruges* states that at Tilleit, the depth was so considerable that the labour, in partially clearing it away, had been very great. The church had for a time remained inaccessible. Letters of the 5th of February, from Munich, state that the railway train for Augsburg had on the previous evening been buried in snow near the former place, and that in spite of all the exertions used for the purpose it had been found impossible to extricate it, and the passengers returned to Munich

Plans have been made (says the *Constitutionnel*) for the restoration of the Amphitheatre of Arles, and the Church of St. Ouen at Rouen. The estimated expense of the first is 400,000f., and of the second 1,400,000f

Letters from St. Petersburgh announce the demise of Prince Repnin, General of Cavalry in the Russian service, on his estates in Russia. The preparations now making for the ensuing Caucasus campaign are said to be on a most extensive scale

We learn from Hestingfort, in Sweden, that the magnificent observatory, lately erected in that town, has been destroyed by fire. This disastrous event is attributed to malevolence.

Letters were received at the residence of Sir William Follett, on Thursday, dated Lyons, Tuesday week. When these letters were sent off, we are glad to state the learned Attorney General was in good health and about to proceed to Paris for a few days. It is expected that Sir William and Lady Follett and family will arrive in England in a few days.

A letter from Hamburg, dated Feb. 14, states that the frost has been again so severe since the evening of the 8th instant, that the hopes entertained of an early resumption of the navigation, have been entirely frustrated. The Elbe is entirely frozen over again a few miles below the city. The harbour of Cuxhaven is quite full of vessels

According to letters from Rome, dated the 1st instant, great preparations were in progress to celebrate with much pomp and solemnity, on the following day, the anniversary of the Pope's reign. His Holiness received, on the 31st ultimo and the 1st instant, at the Vatican, the congratulations of the foreign Ministers, to whom he granted separate audiences—his Holiness not receiving them collectively, as heretofore.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MORE SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Monday the following inquests on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly, were held in the western division of Middlesex:—By Mr. Wakley, M.P., at No. 17, Gate-street, Lincoln's inn-fields, on the body of Mr. Day, the well-known lithographer. The deceased gentleman enjoyed his usual good health all last week, but on Friday, after an interview with some gentlemen on business, he expired suddenly, without any apparent cause.—By Mr. G. I. Mills, at the Lord Wellington, Sussex-street, Gower-street, on the body of Samuel Dyer, a bricklayer. The deceased always enjoyed good health, and on Friday forenoon he went to examine a room in the above street, into which water had penetrated from the roof, in consequence of the melting of the snow, and whilst talking to the occupier of the room to fear nothing, he dropped suddenly on the floor, and died.—The third inquest was held at the Union, Essex-street, Somers-town, on the body of Mr. Charles Bagnall Fretwell, aged 86. Deceased resided at No. 12, in the above street, and was an operative chemist. He was found dead in his bed on Friday morning, to which the cold weather had confined him with unusual severity for two or three days.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held four inquests in Clerkenwell, on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly. One of them was at the Golden Anchor, Coppice-row, on the body of Mr. Samuel Dave, aged 75, who had been for fifty-four years clerk and book-keeper at the coach-office of the Saracen's Head, Snow hill. Deceased was a remarkably healthy man, never complaining of illness, and invariably of a regular habit. He attended to business daily until dinner hour, at which time on Saturday last he was returning to his residence in Alfred-street, City-road, through Goswell street. A gentleman, named Hare, saw him overcome in crossing the kennel, then totter, and finally fall on a barrow containing toys, &c, for sale. Mr Hare went to deceased's assistance, helped, with others, to remove him into a house, and sent for a surgeon, Mr. Bowman in a minute or two, and pronounced deceased dead

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday an explosion took place on the premises of Mr. Fenwick, the well-known artist in fireworks, residing in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk. It appears that a young man named William Hook, a journeyman firework maker, was engaged in making a quantity of rockets, and whilst ramming one of them with a mallet, the contents suddenly ignited, which communicated with a large quantity of combustible materials in front of him, the whole of which exploded with dreadful violence, forcing off the roof of the shop, and setting fire to some portion of the building, which was speedily extinguished by the other workmen. The poor man Hook was found lying on his back, frightfully disfigured about the face, hands, and chest, and in dreadful agony. He was removed to Guy's Hospital, but died on the way. Deceased was

THE NEW COMMITTEE ROOMS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ROOMS.

These committee rooms have just been built by Mr. Barry, by order of the House of Commons, in order to afford additional accommodation to the railway and other parliamentary committees. The structure is in the form of a parallelogram, and exhibits no architectural importance; but the interior arrangement of the committee and waiting rooms has been pronounced very convenient. They are lit from the roof; and, to insure quiet and warmth, the "walls" consist of double boarding, with a space between, and felt lining. The rooms were opened for the transaction of business on Tuesday last; and they will, doubtless, be the scene of many anxious hopes and conflicting interests during the session.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. LI.

ST. JOHN'S, NOTTING HILL.

This handsome new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. The site has been admirably chosen —an elevated portion of Kennington-park the east end of the structure faces Ladbroke-grove, and forms the western termination of a wide terrace proposed to be built in the direction of Westbourne terrace

This church was designed by Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, the architects of the beautiful church at Herne Hill, engraved in a recent number of our journal. The church at Notting Hill is cruciform in plan, and has a lofty tower and spire at the intersection of the cross. The exterior is wholly of stone; the plain faces are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quoins, dressings of doors and windows, ornamental parts, and the spire, are of Bath stone. There is an entrance-porch at the west end of each side of the building; and other entrances in the transepts: each of the latter has a circular or marigold window; the several gables are surmounted with enriched crosses; the tower has a canopied dormer in each face, and a pinnacle at each angle, at the point whence the spire rises, and the entire structure is throughout judiciously embellished. The style is early English (13th century), but presents variations which are to be rather found in works in Normandy of that period than in our own country.

The plan of the interior comprises a nave and two aisles, one on either side; transept, and a chancel. On each side of the latter, but extending only part of its length (as shown in the engraving), an aisle is formed: that on the north side is used as the robing room, and contains the organ in the upper part; that on the south side contains pews, and is parted by a lofty oaken screen from the chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by plain cylindrical columns, bearing pointed arches, and it has a clerestory. The tower, at the junction of the nave, transepts, and chancels, is supported on arches, by clustered columns at each angle. The ceilings are of wood, stained and varnished; the timbers of the roof are exposed, and are slightly adorned with painted symbols of the Evangelists, and Scripture sentences rubricated. It was originally intended to separate the chancel from the nave by a rood-screen; but this feature of the plan was abandoned at the request, it is stated, of the Bishop of London. There is a gallery at the west end, and one in each transept, but none in the body of the church. The pews are low, formed of deal, simply varnished, and afford 1500 sittings, of which 400 are free. Among the more ornamental features of the interior are a small stained glass light, in the gable of the west end of the nave, given by Mr. W. Shaw; and a stained glass window in the south aisle, presented by Mr Alexander, the architect; and both works executed by Warrington. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, made by Minton, and presented to the church by Mr. Blashfield.

The whole length of the building, in the clear of the walls, is 125 feet 9 inches; the width of the nave between the columns, is 19 feet 10 inches, making, in the clear of the walls, with the thickness of the columns, 51 feet. The height of the church from the floor-line to the ridge of the roof, is 30 feet. The length of the transepts, from north to south, is 91 feet, in the clear of the walls. The total height of the tower and spire is 156 feet.

This church was completed under the superintendence of the architects, by the contractors, Messrs. Higgs and Son, of Davies-street, within twelve months. The total cost was £7500. A considerable part of this amount has been raised by subscription, presenting several traits of individual munificence. Mr. Robert Roy, (of the firm of Hunt, Roy, and Johnson,) purchased and presented the site for the church; and, further, gave £150 towards the cost of its structure. Mr. W. A. Shaw gave 150 guineas (in addition to the stained window above named), and the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, Vicar of Kennington, gave £150.

We agree with the editor of the *Builder* (whence a portion of these details has been abridged) as to the very artistical and effective external arrangement of the church. It presents a noble architectural nucleus of this rapidly increasing locality; and, viewed from either point, but more especially from the west, its lofty and well-proportioned spire is seen to picturesque advantage. We are happy to record this advance in the taste for church building, which must add to the reputation of the architects.

ST. SIDWELL'S CHURCH, EXETER.

The parish of St. Sidwell (of the Saxon times), on the north-east side of Exeter, and a portion of its suburbs, has, of late, been the arena of certain proceedings, which must have been deeply distressing to every well-regulated mind. We refer to the rubrical observances in the church service, which have, of late, caused so much excitement, and even tumult, in the parish, that they have been discontinued; and tranquillity almost restored.

Throughout these transactions, the church was, of course, the great scene of attraction. It is a structure of our own times, built upon the site of the ancient church, which was consecrated in 1439, when the high altar was dedicated to St. Sidwell, and St. Thomas the Martyr.

The architect of the new church was Mr. W. Burgess, of Exeter: it was opened in 1813, but the steeple was not built until 1823. The edifice is in the pointed style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles; with a lofty square tower and small octangular spire at the west-end; and the south side of the former, a semi-octagonal projecting staircase. The nave is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, and the supporting clustered columns of which belonged to the old church, but have bases added. The sculpture of the capitals is described by Britton and Brayley, in the handsome work, "Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated," as very singular —"The capitals are each divided into eight compartments, four displaying demi-angels supporting shields, and the others small figures of St. Sidwell." There is a large eastern window of "the Ascension," stained and painted by Collins, of the Strand. The pulpit is central, supported by flying arches, rising from four buttresses; the front is octagonal, with a basin large enough for immersion; and there are some finely sculptured bosses in the aisles In the church and churchyard are interred several persons who were executed for joining in the western insurrection against the ruling powers, in the seventeenth century.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NOTTING HILL.

ST. SIDWELL'S CHURCH EXETER

MR. CARUS WILSON LEAVING JERSEY.

MR. CARUS WILSON LEAVING JERSEY.

We have received from a correspondent at St. Helier's, the accompanying sketch of the departure of Mr. Carus Wilson from Jersey, on his passage to London, touching the long-vexed question of his imprisonment. The circumstances of the embarkation are thus related by our correspondent.

Contrary to general expectation, the news arrived here on the 2nd, that the Habeas Corpus Act extended to the Channel Islands, and that, therefore, the writ obtained by Mr. Carus Wilson was valid. In consequence of this intelligence, the States met, when the Bailiff informed them that he had received from their deputy in London, T. Le Breton, Esq., letters of the greatest importance, which he begged to submit to their consideration; at the same time stating that it might be advantageous for the public to be excluded during the debate. The States, after having prolonged their sitting to half-past three, P.M., adjourned to the morrow afternoon, when the debate was resumed and concluded. Although no authentic report of their proceedings has appeared, it was universally believed that they had determined to resist no further, and that Mr. Carus Wilson was to leave the Island for Westminster on Friday morning. From an early hour on that day, crowds, more especially of the lower classes, were seen to direct their steps towards the prison. As the appointed hour drew nearer, 8 A.M., the numbers considerably increased, and after anxiously waiting a few minutes, the "giant" appeared, in excellent spirits and perfect health. The first moment he was seen he was enthusiastically cheered, which was continually repeated during his progress towards the pier, while the number of persons from all directions became so great, that it is fairly estimated there were no less than 5000 spectators at the moment of his departure. Arrived at the extremity of the harbour, three more deafening cheers rent the air, after which he uncovered himself, and expressed, in a firm voice, these few striking appropriate words:—"Brethren! Brethren! Brethren! God save the Queen and the supremacy of the law against the tyranny of faction!!!" He then affectionately shook hands with his most intimate friends, descended the stairs, and whilst crossing the harbour in the boat (as shown in the accompanying sketch), he rose and gave one last cheer for the success of his cause, which was answered from the quay by reiterated hurrahs!

The result of Mr. Wilson's visit has already been given in our journal. By the *Guernsey Star* of Feb. 17, we learn that Mr. Wilson has returned to Jersey.

SKETCHES IN MEXICO.—TAMPICO.

We resume our sketches in the Mexican States with the above picturesque view of Mexico, the northernmost point of the State of Vera Cruz. It is likewise called Puebla Viejo: the town is built on the border of a shallow lake, the Laguna di Tamiagua, which communicates with the Rio Panuco, near its mouth. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is ill-built. It carries on a considerable commerce, which has, however, lately decreased, since the new town called Puebla Nuevo de las Tumaulipas has been founded on the northern side of the river, about three miles from it.

The view is from a sketch by a naval officer, lately returned from Mexico: in the foreground are shown the aloe and other peculiar vegetable wonders of this truly luxuriant country.

By the Cambria, which arrived at Liverpool on the 13th instant, we have, through the *Picayune Extra*, advices from Tampico, dated Jan. 14th, announcing the defeat of Santa Anna by the combined forces of Paredes and Bravo, on the plains of Appan, in the immediate vicinity of Puebla; 500 men are said to have fallen in the fight, and Santa Anna to have been taken in endeavouring to make his escape. The letter adds that Paredes was in full pursuit of the routed forces, while Bravo marched back to the capital with his prisoner.

The news of this battle is somewhat doubtful; at any rate, there must be some error in the date.

Captain Davidson informs us, that although Santa Anna was contending against such vast odds, his situation was not deemed, in Tampico, to be utterly desperate. It was even reported there that his advance upon Puebla was hailed with joy by the citizens. This again must be deemed but a rumour. It is stated that an express rider between Vera Cruz and Mexico had been taken by Santa Anna, and by his orders had received 200 lashes, from the effects of which it was thought he would die. The atrocities of the tyrant, in not checking the insubordination of his troops and in levying contributions for their support upon the villages and towns, are represented as characteristically heartless and shocking to humanity.

TAMPICO.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*If "A. G." will look to the solution, he will perceive that the White King is directed to move to* adversary's *Q B 3d.*

"Senex" must excuse our inserting the solution of the Indian problem—we have it before us, and can assure him that the diagram is correct.

"C. R. B."—You can claim another Queen.

"W. T. P." Sherwin, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn fields.

"S. T."—The problem No. 235 in the Chess Chronicle may be corrected by substituting a black King for Queen

"Schacchi," Glasgow.—You are right; in Problem 56 there is clearly an error, and by it the whole position is vitiated.

"M. N. O." Yeovil.—The solution of Mr. King's ingenious stratagem, No. 59, is correct.

"Zeno," Lincoln's Inn.—Your solution of the famous Indian Problem in the "Chess-player's Chronicle" of last month, is the true one, and, if effected without the aid of a Chess board, is very creditable to your sagacity, for we know it has hitherto baffled some of our ablest players.

"T. W. B." Wardstone. Had "T. W. B." attempted to solve the Indian position from the diagram alone, *the only method your true amateur adopts with Problems under* 10 *moves, he would not have spoken lightly of the task. He has not hit upon the* modus operandi, *in Mr. King's last Problem.*

"M. D." -Thanks for the extracts. Through the kindness of a correspondent in India, we long ago received the games from the "Bombay Gazette," between Bombay and Sabarrah, but neither of them deserves republishing.

"R. D. M." Winchester.—This is not exactly the medium for discussing the propriety of giving the name of Palamedes to a work devoted to chess. We must refer our correspondent to "Stephens's Thesaurus" (article Πεσσοι*), to "Lloyd's Poetical Dictionary" (article Palamedes), and, if he can meet with a copy, to a rare little treatise on the* πεττεια, *by the late Mr Christie, the celebrated auctioneer. He can also write to the editor of the periodical in question, who may cite authorities unknown to us, in substantiation of the Greek hero's claims to the invention of Chess.*

"W. K." Hants.—One game each week we purpose giving, if space can be spared.

To keep pace, in some measure, with the increasing patronage bestowed by the public on this department of our paper, we have concluded arrangements for placing it under the direction of the leading player of the day, from whose well known information and experience on the subject, a series of articles, in the highest degree interesting to the lovers of Chess may be confidently looked for.

Our opening game is one of a novel description, which was played, not as any trial of skill, but "in a merry sport," between Mr. Staunton and M. Kieseritzki. In this *partie*, Mr. Staunton gave the Q's Rook, on condition that M. Kieseritzki played without seeing the Chess board. M. K. had the advantage of playing first.

GAME NO. 1.

(Remove White's Q's Rook from the board.)

(BLACK. M. K.)	WHITE. (MR. S.)	BLACK.	WHITE
1. K P 2nd	K P two	18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. Q R P two	Q B P two
3. Q P two	P takes P	20. B to K 3rd	Q B P one
4. K R to Q R 4th	K B to Q B 4th	21. Kt takes P *	P takes Kt
5. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	22. Q takes P ch	K to B sq
6. Kt takes B P	K Kt takes Kt	23. Castles on K's side	Q P one
7. B takes Kt ch	K takes B	24	Q to her Kt 3rd
8. Q to R's 5th ch	K Kt P one	25. P takes Q P	Q to her 3rd
9. Q takes B	Q P one	26. K R P one	Kt takes Q P
10. Q to K Kt 5th *	Q to her 2nd	27. Q R to Q's sq	B takes K R's P
11. Q B P one	P to Q's 6th	28. Q B P one †	B takes K Kt P
12. Q B to K 3rd	R to K sq	29. B to Q B's 5th	Q takes B ch
13. K B P one	R to K's 4th	30. R to K B's 2nd	R to K R's 8th
14. Q to K R's 6th	K to his Kt's sq	31. K takes B	R takes Q R
15. B to Q 5th	R to K R's 4th	32. P takes Kt	R takes P
16. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K's 2nd		
17. Q takes P	Q Kt P two		

The game finally terminated in Mr. S's favour.

* Having a clear Rook, *plus*, Black wisely seeks to simplify the game by exchanging pieces as soon as possible.

† This sacrifice was not called for. He had better have retreated the Queen.

‡ Black should have played "B to K R's 6th" checking, or have taken the Kt with his Rook, and then checked with the Bishop; in either case having the better game.

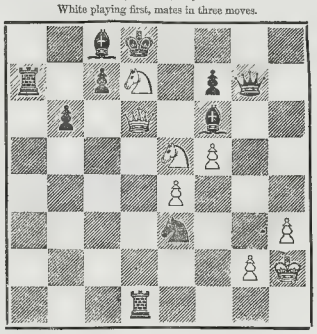
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 60.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Queen ch at nd: K Kt sq	King takes Q
2. Rook to K R 6th dis ch	King moves
3. Rook takes Rook's P ch	King takes R
4. Rook takes Kt ch	King moves
5. Kt to K B 4th mates	

PROBLEM, NO. 61.

By W. B—, Esq.

White playing first, mates in three moves.



WHITE.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

On Monday evening, Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, made his firs appearance on these boards, after an absence of some years, in the character of *Othello*. When this gentleman was last in England, we were not particularly impressed with his performance. It was too harsh—too violent. Effects were certainly produced, and points made to tell with the great part of the audience but they were the result of physical, rather than intellectual power. Since that period, Mr. Forrest has evidently studied much, and has, in consequence, materially advanced in his style of acting. His impersonation of the Moor, on Monday, was marked throughout by careful and judicious reading, and the strenuous declamation was subdued without losing any of its effect. We are, however, disposed to complain of his delivery

MR. FORREST.

being very often too prolix. He appeared at times to be ruminating upon the meaning of every word before he uttered it and this made several portions of the play appear somewhat tedious. We now and then detected ourselves yawning, and it was always from sympathy with those around us. A very little care will be sufficient to amend this defect; and then, without doubt, Mr. Forrest will assume an exalted position as a tragedian. The chief attraction of the evening was certainly Miss Cushman's *Emilia*—a character which we never saw played in a finer manner than on Monday. This talented lady's performance fully justified the opinion we formed of her last week. It was throughout impressive, natural, intelligent; and every point of excellence was warmly recognised by the audience. With the same absence of any straining after effect which we noticed in her previous acting as *Fazio*, her energy at times completely carried the audience with it. Mrs. Stirling played *Desdemona* in a very graceful and unassuming manner. It was her first appearance in that character, and she has every reason to be pleased with her success therein. Mr. Graham's *Iago*, and Mr. H. Wallack's *Cassio*, were both meritoriously

performed, and Mr. Walter Lacy was a bustling and amusing *Rodergo*. Mel jomene appears to be encroaching on the throne which Ekterpe has so long held at the Italian House. Several tragedies are understood to augment the earliest we are to have "Macbeth," with the whole of the music. We anticipate a treat from the performance of Miss Cushman as *Lady Macbeth*.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The season of 1845 promises to be as brilliant as any of its predecessors. The following outline of the arrangements will show the indefatigable industry of the manager to produce novelty, in addition to the established favourites, in both the opera and ballet departments.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE OPERA.—Madame Grisi, Madame Anadi Castellan (of the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg), first appearance at this Establishment; Mdlle. Pauline Duprez, Mdlle. Rosetti, Madame Rita Sorio (of the principal theatres in Italy, and of the Royal Theatre, Madrid, her first appearance in this country), and Madame Rosel Garcia (of the Theatre Royal, Lisbon, her first appearance in this country). Signor Mariani, Signor Corelli, Signor F ... Nachie, Signor Botelli (of La Scala, Milan, his first appearance in this country), and Signor Marco, Signor Parnasani, and Signor Labiache. In addition to the above combination of talent, a change has been obtained, and an arrangement effected, by which Signor Ronconiglio, (of the Academie Royale de Paris), will be secured for a limited number of nights. Director of the Musical Company, and Conductor, Signor Costa.

The Orchestra will be on the same scale as in the past year.

The Chorusses will be numerous and effective. Chorusmaster, Signor Ronconiglio. (The name of this gentleman augurs well.)

Ballet.—Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mdlle Lucile Grahn, Mdlle. Cerito, Mdlle. Louise Weiss; Mdlle. Ferdinand, Mdlle. Demelisse, Mdlle. Casson, and Mdlle Mongelet of the Academie Royale de Paris, their first appearance at this theatre; and Mdlle. Taglioni (her farewell season,—the talent of this celebrity not being accepted for a few farewell nights, but mostly to her taking leave of the stage. M. St. Leon, M. Gosselin, M. de Mattis (of the Theatre Royal St. Carlos, Naples), M. Berrend (of the Academie Royale de Paris), M. Perrot, and M. Toussaint (of the Academie Royale de Paris his first appearance in this country), with a numerous and efficient corps de ballet.

Engagement has also been effected, for a few nights with the thirty six Danseuses Viennoises, who have lately appeared with extraordinary success at the Academie Royale de Paris, and who will appear at the opening of the theatre, before Easter

Surely Mr. Marshall, who is a real *artist*, should not be confounded with the other *artistes* of the establishment.

Principal Artists of the theatre, Mr. Marshall; Leader of the Orchestra, M. Tolbecque, Maître de Ballet, M. Perrot; Sous Maitre de Ballet, M. Coulon; Regisseur de la Danse, M. Bertrand; Leader of the Ballet, M. Nadand; Composer of the Ballet Music, Signor Pugni.

Arrangements have been made for the appearance of Signor Moriani and Signor Fornasari, for the opening of the theatre before Easter

Bravo! *Monsieur Entrepreneur!* It would seem that Horace had you in his eye when he wrote the line—

Sculpet *imperite*, opera vehementer *imitator*

Which being *liberally* translated, means, —

Industrious importer! who dost bring
Less that can dance and voices that can sing,
From whatsoever you possessby can retain 'em,
Very sorry you're not quite such an *ass* as I am!

We fear our translator has been too free in his amplified version, although nothing too much could be said of the zeal and assiduity of Mr. Lumley in his capacity of impresario of her Majesty's Theatre. We subjoin some other announcements

The subscription will consist of the same number of nights as last season The repertoire will consist of a selection from the most favourite of the standard compositions.

The theatre will open on Saturday, the 1st of March, when will be produced, first time in this country, Verdi's new opera, "Ernani" with new scenery by Mr. Marshall. Ernani, Signor Moriani; Roy Gomez, Signor Fornasari; Carlo Quinto, Signor Botelli; and Elvira, Madame Rita Sorio. To conclude with a new ballet, by M. Perrot, entitled "La Fille de la Dryade." The music by Sig. r Pugni. The scenery by Mr. Marshall. In which will appear Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Mdlle. Louise Weiss, Mdlle. Mongelet, Mdlle. Desplan, Mdlle Casson, Mdlle Mouvelet, &c. M. Toussaint, M. Gosselin, M. de Mattis, M. Bertrand, M. Perrot, and the Danseuses Viennoises

Here, as the Malayans would say, is a goodly show of flowers. *Nous verrons* if there be any fruit forthcoming from this fair promise. Some of them we know—some are yet to be proved—but, no doubt, the manager has done his best to get the best, and we may not have a bad year. Seeing, we must, as the French saying is, be content with that which we have. But in good truth we should not complain, for what with Grisi, Moriani, Tamburini, Fornasari, and Lablache, in the Opera, and Lucile Grahn, Perrot, &c., with a promise of Cerito, Carlot'. Grisa, and Taglioni, in the Ballet, we ought to be content.

The house will be opened before Easter, no doubt cleaned up and renovated, as the decorators call it. No better man could succeed poor W. Grieve than C Marshall, and we therefore anticipate some brilliant effects at his hands. Marshall is a poetical painter, and thoroughly feels the connection between a Picture and a Poem

One speaks with eloquence—the other looks
Unutterable things

We heartily wish Mr. Lumley a successful season, and have no doubt that our hope will be realised.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Frederic Lemaitre has long been known to us as one of the most celebrated performers on the French Stage. No actor possesses a talent so varied, original, and perceptive; there is no other so full of sentiment, power, and terrible energy. He attracted the whole population of Paris through the modest portal of the Folies-Dramatiques, to witness his unique personification of *Robert Macaire*; and subsequently created a *furore* at the Varietés in Dumas' drama of "Kean." Still later, at the Porte St. Martin, in the revival of the "Tour de Nesle," he played *Buridan* in a manner that almost effaced the recollection of the original representative of the *rôle*, M Bocage, and caused that large theatre to be literally crammed to the ceiling night after night, by the most elegant audience, to the latest hour. But he has been almost worn out by repeated representations, yet who still found the greatest delight in following the actor's original interpretation of the character. After this, "Don Cæsar de Bazan" has surpassed the other favourites; and M. Lemaitre's performance of the reckless, honourable, dissipated Spaniard, covered him with fresh laurels; and, lastly, "La Dame de Saint Tropez" appeared, running for several hundred successive nights, resting upon his unequalled acting in the principal character. M. Lemaitre appeared at the St. James's Theatre on Monday evening for the first time, and, in the drama selected, achieved a complete and decided success, in spite of the almost revolting nature of the piece, which is taken, and in some points very closely, from the story of Madame Laffarge. "La Dame de Saint Tropez" is a drama in five acts. The hero M Lemaître marvellous representation of the gradual effects of poison, rather than any ingenuity in the construction of the drama. He plays the part of *Georges Maurice*, a wealthy shipbuilder, residing at St. Tropez. He falls in love with *Hortense* (Mdlle. Clarisse), the daughter of a noble house, whose father has come to great misfortune, and is almost in a state of beggary. *Hortense* is already attached to a younger physician, *Charles d'Ardel*, but, to reinstate her father in his former wealth, she consents to marry *Maurice*. The match proves anything but a happy one. In the third act we find *Maurice* complaining bitterly of his wife's coldness: he is deeply in love with her, and studies her every wish, but meets with nothing in return but indifference. In the meantime, *Antoine* (M. Oudinot), a relation and sort of dependent in the establishment of *Georges Maurice*, is about to come a considerable sum of money to Paris; and also receives a hint that he will be near to a large property, upon the death of the ship-builder. Too impatient to wait for his demise, he forms a plan to poison *Maurice*, and contrives his scheme so subtilely that *Hortense* is suspected of the crime. *Charles d'Ardel*, who is now practising as a physician of eminence, first discoverstraces of poison in a beverage which has been prepared by *Hortense*, and at in a measure instrumental to the fixing of the guilt upon her. *Maurice*, from her previous dislike to her, firmly convinced that she is guilty, yet still loving her, prevails on her to fly, that she may avoid the punishment of justice. She, however, conscious of her innocence, refuses. Nothing induces her unhappy husband to alter his opinion, until, by chance, whilst sitting at his dressing table, he beholds *Antoine*, in a looking glass which only is before him, drugging something, intended for him, not thinking that he could be seen. This leads to the *denouement*. The real culprit is discovered, and *Maurice* dies, recommending *Hortense* to the care of her first and only love *d'Ardel*

This is the framework of the piece; and it will be seen that there is nothing particularly remarkable in it, although the production of two clever dramatists, Messrs. Auriel, Bourgeois, and Dennery. Fifty melodramas might be taken from the *repertoires* of our own minor theatres with far more interest and incident in their construction. It is indebted solely for its great success to the extraordinary acting of M Lemaitre, who, in the fourth and fifth acts, gave one of the most terrible pictures of the gradual effects resulting from poison that was ever witnessed—so terrible, yet so faithful in every detail, and so completely enthralling the attention of the audience, that the house was entirely hushed during the whole of the act. Every speech—almost every look and gesture—was greeted with long continued applause. Although the house was crowded to inconvenience, the most intense silence prevailed during the whole of the performance, and a shudder could at times be distinctly heard, when the consummate excellence of M. Lemaitre's performance brought a fresh picture of human agony and suffering before the audience. It was not the sound of mere bodily pain, but of misery, but of horror at the reality of the impersonation. At one time, however, a flitter broke in upon the wrapt attention of the house. In the fourth act, where *Hortense* is in the house of the physician of *d'Ardel*, to whom he has long been jealous, he starts, with a howl of despair, into an attitude which appeared somewhat extravagant, and reminded every one so perfectly of the famous caricature of "Robert Macaire," by Daumier, which in various illustrated periodicals, that it produced an almost involuntary laugh from all who were familiar with the *Charivari*. The features of this renowned hero were there, the scowl of villainy, the perfect picture of one who made the part completely his own. His profile, in the early part of the drama, reminded us somewhat of Mr. Phelps. His voice is peculiar, but capable of great modulation and significance. It is long since we have seen similar action

Mdlle. Clarisse played with great power, but we discovered nothing out of the common way in her performance. If we mistake not, she also was the original representative of the character she played in Paris. M. Oudinot was very effective as *Antoine*; and M Cartigny excellent as a notary who is teazed by a young wife (Mdlle. R. Forgeot). He is a stering performer. The piece was repeated on Wednesday; and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" announced for representation on Monday.

COVENT GARDEN.

In spite of the Chinese Collection and its intelligent catalogue—in spite of our increasing intercourse with the Celestial Empire, and the variety of well written books upon the country generally which are from time to time appearing, we find we are still very much behind hand in our ideas of the real manners and customs of that remarkable people—at least to judge from the fashion in which they are depicted on the stage. Their dresses, and the garments of that glowing chintz, which forms the usual draperies to beds in furnished lodgings. They have gay hats, hung round with bells, and they constantly keep the forefingers of their right hands pointing to the skies, on each side of their head, and level with their ears This may or may not be true; but we should not altogether believe in a Chinese piece if we did not see these con ventional rules preserved. And as such, we were highly gratified by the spectacle of "The Shadow on the Water," produced at this house on Tuesday evening, or rather, we were pleased with the spectacular portion of it, for the drama, in the abstract, was not altogether so great a success. We had processions, and banners, and dancing-girls (with naturally-sized feet, and lanterns; and had there been a corresponding pedantry of construction and dulness, there would have been no mistaking left to be desired; but unfortunately this was not the case, and yet there was some humour in the piece, but it was not well worked out: many humorous points were over-done, and so ceased to be funny, and how it stopped short of the same. We cannot give the plot very closely. There was an Emperor of China, on wonderfully good terms with himself, who had his daughter up because it had been foretold that she would marry the cleverest man in China, and he would not allow that there was any body more talented than himself. Then we had the clever man, (no, he was not) a remarkable dolt indeed, but evidently badly brought up, eventually, however, succeeding in marrying the Princess during the Feast of Lanterns—a scene which is as essential to the due formation of an entire Chinese piece as a quarrel between a light comedy nephew and an irritable old man in a Haymarket farce, and which has characterised "Aladdin," "The Bronze Horse," "The Siege of Amoy," "The Magic Mirror," at less genre comic, than immoral. All the ladies and gentlemen concerned in the representation greatly did their utmost to assure its success, either with their heads or heels; and every possible pains had been taken in getting it up, especially in the scenic department, cleverly superintended by Mr. John Blanchard; and we are bound to state that the audience were generally pleased, although, to be sure, once or twice there were a few expressions of feeling which could not be mistaken for applause. But how ever much they might have exhibited their discontent during the progress of the piece, the dancing and lanterns at the end set everything to rights, and the last impression left was a favourable one.

LYCEUM.

The present season will terminate on the 7th of March, the theatre having continued open uninterruptedly for a twelvemonth. During the recess before Easter, the house will be entirely cleansed and re-decorated, which it stands much in need of; and we understand some alterations will be made in the disposition of the private boxes. Mr. Grogan, the box book keeper, took his benefit here on Tuesday, which was in every respect a bumper, the entertainments being "A Trip to Kissingen," "A Model of a Wife," and "Valentine and Orson." The musical concert also took place between the pieces, at which several eminent vocalists assisted.

MUSIC.

CROSBY HALL.

The fifth of the series of Concerts of Sacred Music, at Crosby Hall, took place on Wednesday evening. The selection was marked by the same excellent taste and judgment that distinguished the former concerts, comprising pieces from the works of Beethoven, Handel, Calcott, Mendelssohn, Prever, Himmel, Purcell, Mozart, and Sebastian Bach. The principal vocalists were Miss Rainforth and Miss Steele; Mr. Machin and Mr. Francis, supported by a very efficient chorus The chorus of Mendelssohn, "O come let us worship," was beautifully given. Several of the solos were encored, while the whole of the performance was well received, that it was evident the audience derived an unusual amount of gratification from it. The hall was more numerously attended even than on former evenings.

M. THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

But "will he not come again?"

This Briareus Pianist—this thousand power digitalist, gave a concert on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were crowded to suffocation, even in this cold weather. He never played better. But it is pity that a man of such *moyens* should not, like our Bennett, trust to his own resources (for he possesses them), and write—that is, compose—original music, instead of flirting with the fashionable airs of the day, and indulging in fanciful variations. Fantasias are a hybrid species of composition—a kind of musical coruscation a sky rocketing, that is brilliant for the moment, but which soon fades, and leaves no trace behind.

The lyrical portion of the entertainment was admirably supported by Ma dame Schloss, Miss Lucombe, and that "fellow of infinite mirth," John Parry.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mr. Alfred Ormonde, a gentleman who delivered some lectures a few months since at the Adelaide Gallery, appeared at the Olympic on Monday, in the character of *Romeo*. We had not an opportunity of witnessing his performance, but we understand that it was not of our class of acting, it was meritorious. He was advertised to appear on Thursday in "La Dame de Saint Tropez"—the piece now performing at the St. James's Theatre.

We have had two new pantomimes produced to form the stage novelties of the theatres for Easter. That at the Adelphi is reported to be founded on a story of chivalric adventure, well known in juvenile libraries: and that at the Lyceum upon a legendary chronicle, of which Mr. John Parry has given a lyrical version to the world

Mr. Douglas Jerrold has a five act comedy accepted at the Haymarket. It will be brought out in the course of April.

The minor theatres are nearly all putting forth the new French toxicological drama as the principal attraction. We have said the Olympic retained the French title. At other houses we find it called "The Dead of Horror," "The Bride of Woe," and "The Poisoners and the Victim."

Sadler's Wells is still flourishing. "Richard the Third" was to be produced on Thursday, from the text of Shakspeare, and not the mutilated acting edition

We are requested to contradict the announcement that Mr. Albert Smith would appear at Mr. Frank Matthews's benefit, at the Lyceum, next week. It was the result of a mistake, which was very soon adjusted. Mr. Matthews puts forward a good bill of fare, and we have no doubt but that, from the respect in which he is held, he will draw together a goodly muster of his friends.

A new three act comedy, by Mr. R. B. Peake, to be called "The Sheriff of the County," is announced for representation at the Haymarket, on Monday "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is approaching the end of its run, having been played, if we mistake not, upwards of sixty nights.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the supply of English wheat here, to-day, was by no means large, the demand for that article was heavy, at barely Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was a merry day, and the full quotations were with difficulty supported. The best malting barley was quite as dear, but other kinds were lower Malt was a dull, but not cheaper article. Beans were 1s per quarter lower heavy, oc casions. Other articles last quoted.

ARRIVALS. English wheat, 6310; barley, 6160 oats, 8130 quarters. Irish wheat, ... 0 quarters Foreign: wheat, 1130; barley, 470; oats, 960 quarters.

AVERAGES.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 43s to 54s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; rye, 28s; barley, 22s to 26s; malting, 27s to 30s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; malt, 52s to 56s; peas, new ... ...

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Season 1845.—This Theatre will OPEN on SATURDAY, the 1st of MARCH, when will be produced, for the first time in this Country, Verdi's New Opera, I LOMBARI, with new Scenery, by Mr. Marshall. Estar, Mr. Morgan. Ray Gomez, Sig. Ferrazani. Vito Quanzo, Sig. Rotelli, and Elvira, Mesdar. Rainforth and Rorio. To conclude with a New Ballet, by M. Perrot, entitled LA FILLE DU LA DRYADE. The Music by Sig. Pugni. The Scenery by Mr. Marshall, in which will appear MADLLE. Fanny Cerito, Madlle. Louise Weiss, Mdlle. Petit, Mdlle. Lenclaux, and Mdlle. Mod. Mr. Perrot, Mr. Bennett, M. Goscelin, M. [illegible] Martin, [illegible] M. Perrot, and the DAN[illegible] VIENNOISES.

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Beware of specious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words "FARE'S LIFE PILLS" are on the Wrapper of each BOX encircled by a GOVERNMENT Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co." London, on the directions.

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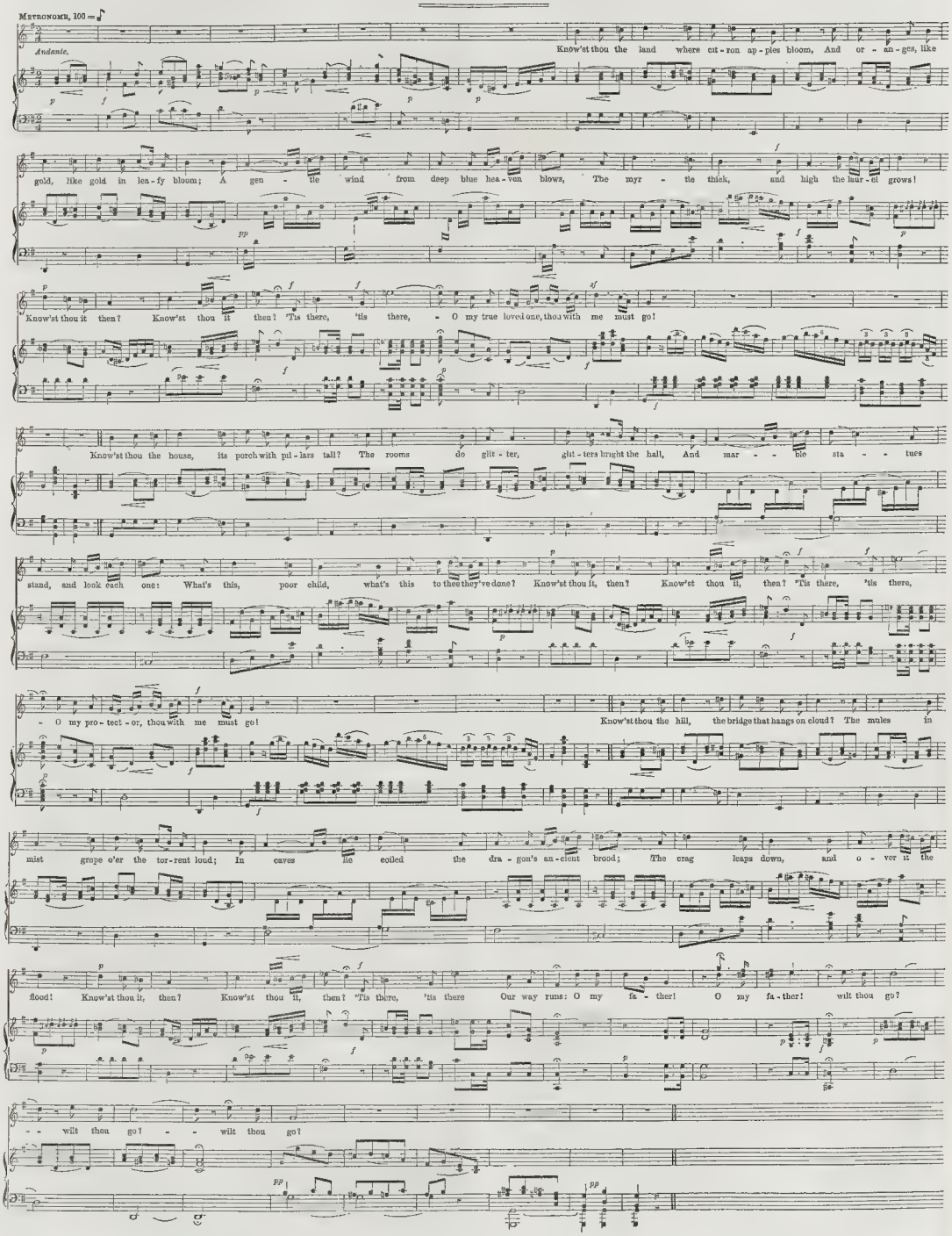
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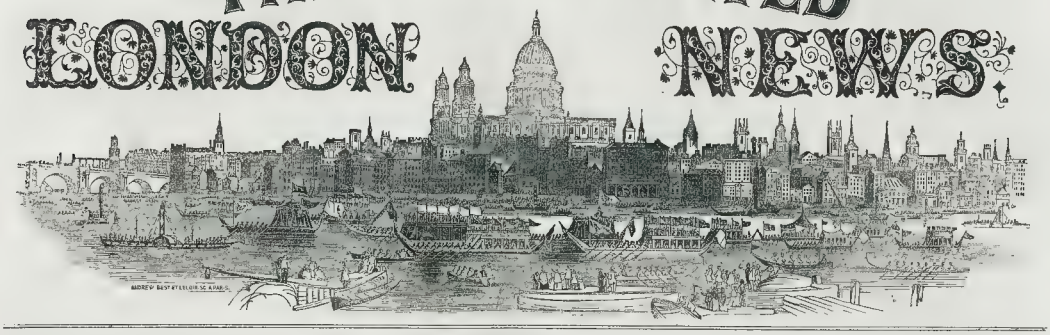
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 148.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1845. [Sixpence.

MEDICAL REFORM.

ON TUESDAY Evening, Sir James Graham re-introduced his bill of last session, for the better regulation of the practice of medicine throughout the United Kingdom. The measure does not come before it was wanted; the healing art in this country was in a strangely confused state—a mixture of rules and reckless disregard of them—and of old distinctions that society had long outgrown; it was a profession most highly estimated, and requiring eminent learning and attainments, and yet it was the one of all others in which there was the largest amount of successful ignorance, pretence, and empiricism. It was governed by two or three corporate bodies, yet could scarcely be said to be effectually controlled by any. It contained every conceivable kind of practitioner within its pale—from the humble "advisor" of the dirty street in the suburbs, living next door to the butcher, and being more than half a grocer himself, selling with impartial readiness his lotions or his lucifer matches, and "giving" his advice for nothing, estimating it probably at its true value—up to the fashionable physician of the fashionable square, visiting only fashionable patients, and prescribing the last fashionable remedy in vogue. Between these two extremes might be found every variety of manners, rank, attainments, and all kinds of differences in success. And, yet, in the midst of the chaos, certain etiquettes and distinctions were, not without reason, perhaps, observed. Still influenced by the feeling that must have been exceedingly strong in the days when the surgeon was a barber also, the physician properly so called, did not act as a surgeon. But the latter having long since risen from his ancient degraded position, had become as much of a physician as many of those who claimed that exclusive title. To the skill of hand, the strength of nerve, and the knowledge of anatomy, indispensable to the surgeon, he had added, in most cases a good, in many a profound knowledge of physic also; it seems almost astonishing how two branches of an art so nearly allied, should ever have been separated, or that society should ever have been compelled to seek in one man the skill that must be exercised in operating with the knife, and in another the knowledge necessary to complete the cure by the after treatment of diet and medicine. The two kinds of skill seem to be the most effectual for good when most closely united. It is said—with what amount of truth we know not—that the French school of surgery is almost unrivalled for its skill, and its "brilliant" operations, but that it has paid too exclusive an attention to the operating branch of the curative process, and comparatively overlooked the duty of the physician. The consequence is, that though more difficult operations are said to be successfully performed in the French schools and hospitals than in England (even this perhaps may be disputed), more of the patients sink subsequently from the after-treatment there than with us. This is a common belief, and possibly an erroneous one, but the result stated would certainly ensue, if the two things were divided, one being well performed and the other neglected. But in England the difference between the Physician and the Surgeon has for a long period been disappearing, or rather the two professions have been blended. The "general practitioner" is, in most ordinary cases, required to act in both capacities, especially, as Sir James Graham points out, in country districts, where the division of labour, as applied to the medical profession in cities and large towns, does not exist. It is by no means too much to say that the great mass of the public has nearly lost sight of the old distinction between physicians and surgeons; this has arisen from the latter adding to his surgical skill the medical knowledge of the physician. Against the tendency of the public to procure attendance in both respects in the readiest manner, all rules and laws of Colleges and Corporations, framed for the purpose of keeping up a distinction men would not recognise, have become useless; and all of them, or nearly so, are now about to be merged and reduced to a conformity with existing usages, by the provisions of Sir James Graham's Bill.

It is rather a comprehensive measure, and contains so many alterations from the bill of last session, that it may almost be called a new one. We do not see, at present, that there can be any insurmountable objections to it, either from the profession or the public. The former is protected against false pretenders, and the latter ought to be thankful for the benefit that a more regular and uniform system of examination of candidates for admission to the profession will confer on them. The first object of the measure is to establish a College of Health, which will at once superintend the medical education of the country, and act as a Board, to which the Government can refer on all questions connected with the sanatory condition of the people. We think these very distinct duties might have been divided with advantage. The second intention of the bill is to abolish all medical monopolies, and to give to all practitioners equality of attainments, equality of rights, and the same facilities for practice, in every part of the kingdom. There will be a registry of qualified persons, and these qualified persons only will be eligible to receive public medical offices. With respect to these persons so registered, the Apothecaries' Act is repealed, but that Company is still left with the power of prosecuting any person assuming any medical title or designation. This it is a misdemeanour to do, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both; but the act permits any one to exercise his skill, or the want of it, as before, provided he does not dub himself doctor, and will run the risk of an indictment for manslaughter, or an action for damages, should any mischief be done. There are some other enactments in the bill that will be highly useful, and, on the whole, it may be pronounced a salutary measure; in practice, except so far as examinations are concerned, it may be doubted whether it will greatly modify the present system; the avowed object of Sir James Graham is to raise the character and position of the "general practitioner"—a title that will now become a legal and recognised one.

Almost all our legislation hitherto has been devoted to the interests of property and trade. But in matters of a higher kind, in what affects the education of the people, their religious and moral training, far less has been done, far less has been attempted, than from a nation of such vast resources might have been expected. In the same manner the system of *laissez faire* has permitted the medical profession to grow up into all kinds of anomalies, leaving the people necessarily, to a great extent, unable to distinguish between the pretender to knowledge and the real possessor of that invaluable quality, unprotected against the consequences of that ignorance. This bill is an attempt to establish some sort of control, to fix a standard of qualification, and to give the people a security for the abilities of those to whom the lives and health of thousands are entrusted. The really able man will not fear any test that may be required of him; if the inefficient one is checked by its application, society is the gainer by the wholesome severity.

"Throw physic to the dogs" may be the exclamation of the ruddy and robust, or that happiest of mortals, according to Shakspeare, "the rich man who hath not the gout." But the visitation of disease throws the strongest into abject dependence on the knowledge often so lightly esteemed, but in the time of need so keenly

IBRAHIM PACHA.—(See next page.

appreciated. With most truthful levity has the poet described the two feelings when he says—

> This is the way physicians mend or end us
> *Secundem artem*; but although we jeer
> While well—when ill we call them to attend us
> Without the least propensity to sneer,
> When that *hiatus maxime deflendus*
> To be filled up by spade and mattock's near.

It is at the time when disease has wasted the frame and despair is standing by the couch, the dark herald of the coming of the King of Terrors, that men prize beyond all wealth the skill that is the last human succour standing between them and the grave. If there is one vocation more than another deserving of all honour, it is that of the skilled and humane physician. In old times the priest was the leech also. The functions are divided now, but still there are moments when an almost sacred character attaches to him in whose hands, under a disposing Providence, "are the issues of life and death." If the inward qualities of the man are unequal or unworthy of his important duties, it becomes a calamity, and any attempt to give society a security that skill and ability shall not be lacking, deserves, at least, earnest consideration; if proved to be a judicious one, it ought to receive every support.

IBRAHIM PACHA

The arrival of intelligence from Egypt this week, has drawn fresh attention to that always interesting country. We have before given a portrait of the celebrated Mehemet Ali; we now furnish one of his scarcely less celebrated son, Ibrahim Pacha. There seems double laurels over his birth, and it is disputed even in Egypt whether he is really the son of Mehemet, or has been adopted by him, after the death of his second son Jussuf, in 1818. At that time Ibrahim had just returned from a victorious campaign into Arabia, and Ibrahim must have been not less than thirty years of age; he is now therefore above fifty. He has always been entrusted by Mehemet with the command of his army, and he, doubtless, possesses considerable military talents, and he helped in no small degree to build up his father's power, the Porte fearing Mehemet's abilities, and Ibrahim's courage and military skill. He is not popular in Egypt, and the uncertainty respecting his birth will be a bar to his quiet succession of the Pachalic of Egypt, on the death of Mehemet. If his title is disputed, however, it will make a hard struggle for it. In personal appearance, Ibrahim Pacha is of middling size, robust and compact, with a broad open chest, denoting an uncommon degree of bodily strength. His deportment is somewhat brusque, but with nothing of awkwardness. His features are regular, but the expression of his face is hard, and it is moreover marked with the small pox, and he has a dark rather thick. His "beard is grizzled" with advancing age, and his eyes are overshadowed by a pair of bushy brows. The expression of his countenance is at times good natured, but generally careless and fickle, and fierce to those about him, and not seldom bitter, fierce, and full of contempt, both for men and circumstances. He is of daring courage, and full of no unskilful talent, which soon acted as with marvellous promptitude. His mode of life is very simple; he keeps but few personal attendants about him, and Varennes states that he found the victor of Konieh without a single sentry before his palace or on the steps: there was but one officer in waiting in the ante-chamber. In some of his usages he is oriental enough, with one exception—he never smokes, and detests the practice. But he readily adopts English or European improvements, though they are unable to find character of the Moslem faith. Thus, when asked by an Englishman how he could think of making such use of that invention of the infidels—steamers, he replied, "there is nothing about steamboats in the Koran!" and with many other orientals he appears to think also that the koran is equally silent about champagne. There are darker shades in his character, but these we cannot dwell on as a soldier he is an efficient instrument, but savage and bloodthirsty; in peace and the art of governing, he is far inferior to old Mehemet Ali, whom he will be called to succeed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Monsieur Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, whose late retirement from office in consequence of mental derangement, and for whose family the Chamber were generously making a provision, has not only recovered his health, but the full exercise of his distinguished intellectual powers. So much so, that he has been called on to fill the chair at the Academy on the inauguration of M. Sainte Beuve, who has been elected in the place of the late Casimir Bonjour. He has also been called on to open the opening speech of M. Sainte Beuve. The rapid improvement in M. Villemain's health, and the extraordinary and unlooked for restoration of his intellect, has created quantities of excitement in literary circles; and his reappearance in the chair of the Academie Francaise makes so great a sensation, that an immense crowd of the highest Parisian society is expected to be present. It is also said that M. Villemain is preparing a work for publication, equal, if not superior, to those distinguished writings which have already rendered his name so eminent

A case in which much concern and excitement was decided favourably for them by our law tribunals this week. Lord Coventry, who occupied an apartment in the Rue Monceaux, wishing to return to England, determined to sell his furniture by auction, but the landlord of the house, on which the sale was to take place, refused to allow it, as he considered it was against the conditions of the lease. The court, however, decided in favour of Lord Coventry, arguing that a departure from Paris was equivalent to decease, in which case, sale by auction on the premises is necessarily allowed

The Arab chiefs, whose presence created so much sensation in our fashionable world, have returned to Algiers. We give two more portraits of the wonders they had seen. One of them, speaking of the appearance France made in the winter, made use of the following figurative language "France is a Queen, whom you found magnificent, though stripped of her ornaments; what would she have been if clothed in all the jewels of spring!"

By the last census, Paris contains a million of inhabitants. The population does not consist only of persons born at Paris; but the provinces send annually 70,000 to be incorporated in all classes of society. Paris contains 7000 Belgians, 6000 Savoyards, 4000 Swiss, and 1400 English. Every twenty minutes a death and a birth take place. The proportion of widows to widowers, is as 54,000 to 17,000.

It appears now the thirty six Vienna dancers are not to come to this country. The Austrian Ambassador has succeeded in preventing passports being granted them for London. The pretext will make you laugh. The Empress refuses her consent, lest the religious opinions of these young creatures should suffer in this land. Twenty eight have already been sent to Vienna. Eight remain with their instructress, Madame Heiss, attached by M. Leon Pillet to the Grand Opera

Spontini, the great composer, has been created a Count by the Pope Madame Esthar and Madame Page, actresses of the theatres Variétés and Vaudeville, who lately went to St. Petersburgh, where they attained great celebrity, have been ordered by the Empress to quit Russia in consequence of their having attempted to get up balls similar to those given at Paris during the Carnival.

FRANCE.

The French Ministry, as was expected, have been successful in carrying the Secret Service Bill, and their majority is so large that the question of the continuance of the Guizot Cabinet in office may be considered as set at rest, at least for the present. The discussion on the subject was commenced by M. Joly, who objected to the voting of secret funds in general, as immoral, and as leading to the corruption of a Constitutional Government. This was a vote of confidence, he could not vote in its favour, because he had no confidence in a Ministry whose whole strength rested upon corruption and intimidation, and the principle of whose Government was utra monarchial, both at home and abroad.

M. Ladieres followed. He declared his confidence in the present Government, and drew a contrast between the state of France in 1840 and at the present time. In 1840 the towns were in confusion, and the "Marseillaise" was sung in the theatres. M. Thiers, upon this, exclaimed from his place, that "in 1840 the cream of France was gone, and fifteen to the toast of the 'Marseillaise.'" This remark was received with rounds of applause from the Left, and violent exclamations of disapprobation from the Ministerial benches.

M. Boudet proposed an amendment, the object of which was to reduce the amount of the secret service funds by 25,000 francs

M. d'Hassonville, defending the Government, said the imputation of corruption was merely brought for the purpose of upsetting the Cabinet, and even should the present Cabinet fall, corruption would not cease, but would be more easy to the next party to practise it.

M. Billault contended that the Ministry had not a sufficient majority to carry on the Administration, especially in respect to its foreign policy. He went into an examination of the negotiations relating to the right of search, to show that the Ministry had deceived the Chambers.

M. Guizot defended the general policy of the Government, and stated that the Ministry were willing to take the result of the vote as conclusive of the confidence, or want of confidence, in the Chamber

M. Odillon Barrot declared that he and his friends would support any motion which might bring about a change of Ministry, not because the new Ministry would be exactly what they could wish but because a change would be an approach to their opinions—a small profit which they were willing to accept as an instalment of the whole account.

On a division the numbers were—

For M Boudet's amendment ..	..	..	205
Against it ..	..	..	229
Majority for Ministers ..	..	..	—24

The Chamber then proceeded to vote upon the original proposition for a million of francs; when there appeared

For ..	..	..	217
Against ..	..	..	41
Majority for Ministers ..	..	..	—176

The Opposition left after the vote on the amendment, as they did when beaten on the Address

There has been an official announcement in the *Moniteur*, to the effect that the differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morocco have been arranged by the mediation of the Courts of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Danish and Swedish Consuls returned to Tangier on the 14th Febr ary

The arrest of two bagmen in Paris, named Parker and Williams, it is said, is likely to lead to important disclosures. It has already been ascertained that two of the Bank of England notes which they had exchanges in part formed part of the robberies which took place at Manchester last year, viz., one on the 22nd of June, of £346; the other on the 20th of September, of £400. Both these robberies were committed in the same way. The money was abstracted from the coat pockets of persons on the evening of the bank. The amount of money found upon Parker and Williams was not considerable; it was less than £700.

The intelligence in the Paris papers from Switzerland indicates the very troubled condition of that country, but, in the best informed quarters in Paris, it was believed that some amicable arrangement would be made. The Jesuits will probably be removed from its cantons.

The deputies assembled in their bureaux on Tuesday to examine the bill relative to the railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, with branches from Creil to St. Quentin, and from Lille to Calais and Dunkirk. The discussion turned principally on the penal enactments of the bill, which were generally blamed, as well as the clause respecting the sums to be lodged as security Seven of the nine commissioners appointed to report upon it, however, were favourable to the principle of the bill. These were Messrs. Dupratt, Gallois, Berryer, Cadeau D'Acy, Ardent, Lasnier, and Muret de Bord. The two others, Messrs. Lanyer and Garnier Pages, were opposed to it.

SPAIN

Our accounts from Spain speak of conspiracies recently discovered there. At Burgos, the Carlists have been engaged in one

A letter from Bayonne of the 19th ult. announces that a conspiracy for the restoration of Espartero had been discovered at Vittoria, and that a number of sub officers of the garrison and several of the inhabitants of the town had been placed in prison. A letter from Bayonne, dated Feb. 22, gives the explanation of it: "The captain-general, Villalonga, has arrested several officers, sergeants, and civilians. However, the districts between Vittoria and the French frontier are tranquil, and the roads from Biscay and Navarre say it is very doubtful whether the inhabitants of these provinces would again respond to the call to arms from their old Carlist leaders. The Basques and Navarrese have experienced too many of the horrors of civil war to plunge again into another. The explosions at Vittoria and Burgos were intended to take place at a later period, and the precipitance of some of its accomplices has, for the present, rendered the whole affair *à-dormir*, and will doubtlessly tend to strengthen the position of Narvaez. It was the intention of the Vittoria conspirators to have seized upon all the public funds in the place. Every attempt was to have been made upon the strong-box of the custom house."

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters mention that the Queen of Portugal was safely delivered of a Princess on the 18th February

The untoward circumstance in Madrid of a recent date, involving the ministerial deputy Quintanella in a charge of robbery, has been followed in Lisbon by an occurrence similarly disagreeable. A deputy of the majority was convicted in the tribunal of the first instance of forgery and attempted fraud. The Cabralist majority took the case into their own charge, absolved their colleague, and prohibited the judicial tribunals from proceeding further against the accused member

The Portuguese Ministry are said to have two projects of the Lisbon capitalists under consideration for converting the permanent five per cent charge on certain portions of the Foreign Debt into a permanent one of four per cent.

EGYPT

Letters from Alexandria to the 8th February have reached us. They contain a good many interesting accounts respecting Egyptian affairs We subjoin some of the information which they supply. It appears that Mehemet Ali has left Cairo for Upper Egypt, where he is gone to inspect his farms. Ibrahim Pasha is on the Damietta branch of the Nile, for the same purpose; his mind seems to be wholly occupied with agriculture and the improvement of his lands. Ibrahim Pasha ought to be immensely rich, as he spends very little money on himself. Even the Pasha's naval and military establishments are not so deeply in debt as the Pasha's private creditors. Mr. John Galloway, the engineer, is on the Desert, surveying the line for his projected railroad between Cairo and Suez, and has received orders from the Pasha to have the line completed by the return of his Highness to Cairo. Mehemet Ali seems by all accounts inclined to commence this work, but it is doubtful whether his Highness will persevere for the present in his great undertakings

Several robberies have been committed here lately, and one evinced considerable ingenuity on the part of the perpetrators. An Arab, in the garb of a sailor, presented himself at the gate of the palace of the Pasha's naval arsenal, bearing a fine fat sheep on his shoulders, and said to the mistress of the house that he was sent there by his master, the captain, with that lamb, which was to be well stuffed with pistachio nuts and roasted by the return of his master, who intended to dine with him, and at the same time his master had ordered him to ask for pipes, to have them cleaned. The captain's wife, nought suspecting, took the lamb, and gave the messenger two pipes, some of which were worth from £7 to £10 each. The captain entered his house some time after, and his wife asked him where his guests were He expressed his astonishment at such a question, and she inquired whether he was not he who had sent the sailor for the lamb and for the pipes to take to the pipe-cleaner's? He soon perceived that he had been robbed of his pipes, and after cursing his wife for her stupidity, started off in pursuit of the thief.

A confederate of the thief's who had been prowling about the house, noticed when the captain went in he had his sword buckled to his side, and when he left again he had only a small cane in his hand, in order, no doubt, to use greater activity in his research. The accomplice, who was also in sailor's attire, having allowed some time to elapse, knocked at the captain's house, breathless with haste, and informed the mistress that her husband had very happily succeeded in finding the stealer of the pipes, and had taken him to the Rash Aga's, or chief magistrate's; and, as he could not with dignity appear in a court of justice without his sword, he went for it, to take it to him. The poor woman, anxious and uneasy about the theft, and perceiving this man to be fully conversant with the facts of the case, which she presumed he could not have known unless from her husband, gave him up the sword, with which he immediately disappeared

On the captain returning to his house in full humour, several hours afterwards, his wife expressed her satisfaction at the thief having been caught. "What thief" said the husband. "Why, did you not send one of your men for your sword, with a message that the thief was at the Rash Aga's."

On hearing of this conspiracy, the Consuls-General have had no other means of satisfaction than that of soundly belabouring the whole of his harem, on account of his wife's credulity

UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 8th ult. have reached us by the packet ship Patrick Henry, which has arrived at Liverpool. Their contents are important. The great measure of the House of Representatives has passed the Oregon Territory Bill by a large majority, but the most mischievous part of it had been extracted. Slavery was prohibited in Oregon by the bill—Ayes, 191; Noes, 69. The bill provides for notice to Great Britain of the intention of the United States to annul, and at the end of twelve months, the convention for a joint occupancy, and affords a guarantee that the rights of British subjects, under the convention, shall not, in the meantime, be interfered with. This notice was carried by ayes to 2 noes.

On the 4th, the Committee of Foreign Relations made a report to the Senate, adverse to the proposed annexation of Texas.

Pennsylvania has paid the interest on her debt, the bill passed both branches of the Legislature by a unanimous vote in each, on the 1st inst. The payment took place on the 3rd, and was signalized by the firing of cannon Provisions and stocks has risen considerably.

The latest news from Mexico is contained in the *Diario*, of Vera Cruz, of the 15th of January, at which period Santa Anna was still alive, and in comfort, but despairing of success. He has sent three of his officers to treat with the supreme government, the troops on both sides withdrawing into cantonments. The revolution was believed to be entirely at an end, and Santa Anna's career finished.

There had been little or no business in the New York markets in the course of the week prior to the sailing of the packet, on account of the great snow storm, which had interrupted communication.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA

The experiment of opening a communication with India twice a month has been successfully carried into effect. On the 1st inst. the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Hindostan, and arrived there on the 4th instant, having left Calcutta on the 8th, Madras on the 12th, Ceylon on the 18th, and Aden on the 28th ult the Great Liverpool brought the mail to Malta, and from thence it was forwarded to Marseilles by the Acheron.

It would have reached London sooner, but not been for the bad state of the roads in France, from the heavy snow The intelligence by this mail, although somewhat scanty, is important

There have been revolutionary movements both at Lahore and Nepaul. The capital of the Punjaub has again become a scene of confusion and bloodshed. A revolution broke out there on the 21st of November, the object of which appears to have been to get rid of the Jumboo Rajahs. It is said to have originated in the jealousy of the mother of Dhuleep Singh, the young Rajah. The struggle was a fierce one. Heera Singh, finding that the few troops on which he could rely would not enable him to resist the movement, fled towards the British frontier, but was overtaken, together with Jullah Bundit, Mean Lab Singh, and several other of his followers, and slain. The heads of Heera Singh, the State Treasurer Pundit Jellah, and Mean Lab Singh, were brought to Lahore; and after having been carried about in procession by the Sikhs, were suspended from one of the gates of the city for general inspection. They were subsequently exhibited before the house of Kurrack Singh, then occupied by the Sirdar Jewahir Singh, and destined to have been the scene of his own death, could the Rajah have once passed his intended Durbar. The result of the insurrection was the elevation once more of Dhuleep Singh to the throne. Jowahir Singh, his uncle, had been placed at the head of the Government, but there appeared to be but a slender chance that the present arrangements would be permanent. The movement was not expected for the present, at least, to interfere with the policy of the British Government in that quarter, but it is considered, in some quarters, extremely probable that Dost Mahomed Khan, who believed to have had some hand in this insurrection, will avail himself of the opportunity of augmenting his already large possessions, and attempt to erect himself into an independent Sovereign; whilst the Affghans may be expected to seize upon Peshawur. Should such turn out to be the result, the interposition of the British Government in Lahore will be rendered imperative.

The revolution in Nepaul was not of such a sanguinary character. The Rajah had promised to abdicate in favour of his son. When the time came he refused, on which the son, accompanied by the troops, deposed him The new Rajah is only 17 years old, and an idiot. The Government would be compelled to interfere. The war, however, was expected to be one of diplomacy rather than of arms

The news from Scinde is still unfavourable. The Highlanders at Sakkur were still dying off. Upwards of 200 men, women, and children had perished since their arrival. The mortality was fearful beyond measure.

The non-arrival of the ships Runnymede and Briton, the former from London, with recruits, and the latter from Sydney, with a detachment of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and nine officers, together with all the mess plate, caused some uneasiness, and great fears were entertained for their safety. The Company's steamer Enterprise had been sent in search of them.

Sir Henry Hardinge continued to reside at Calcutta, but had not been called upon as yet for any active military measures.

A small island at the entrance of Sadanha-bay, within the Cape of Good Hope territory, has been surveyed and found to have on it 30,000 tons of guano, the exportation of which the Government permits on payment of a duty of 20s. per ton.

His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia reached Calcutta on the 3rd January from Ceylon, in the Sutlmar war steamer.

The secretary of casulerment of Colonel Moseley is confirmed.

Out of the deposed Ameers of Scinde have come to Europe by the Hindostan

CHINA

The news from China is of some importance, but does not extend beyond the 26th of November. The Emperor still lived, but no hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery

There has been serious disturbance at Hong kong in consequence of a registration decree issued by Government, which was resisted by the Europeans, who in an address to Council styled it as "iniquitous, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and despotic." A good deal of bickering was the result between Government and the former refused to answer the address These thousand Chinese left the island, and at last the Government decreed, it fit "to amend and modify" the registration ordinance There were still, however, some articles in the "modified" decree which were objectionable. The consequence of this is, that while Macao is crowded with junks, few or none have come to Hongkong. Most of the Chinese who left the island had, however, returned. It is reported that the Emperor had abdicated in favour of a near relation is totally without confirmation Opium had considerably declined in the Chinese markets.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY

Lord CAMPBELL, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to abolish deodands, stated several inconsistencies and absurdities connected with the present law. For instance, if another man took his (Lord Campbell's) sword, with out his leave, and killed any one with it, his sword would be forfeited to her Majesty. ("Hear," and a laugh.) If a person on the top of a stage, either intoxicated or asleep, tumbled down and the coach passed over him and killed him, the horses and the coach, and even the harness, in the coach, even the passengers' luggage, were included in the forfeiture. If a man fell from a ship in fair water there was no deodand, but if he fell from a ship in a fresh water, then the ship, cargo, and the cargo, was a deodand. Lord Campbell stated that Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for Middlesex, had moved his opinion that deodands did no good.—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed with the practice of the law in this respect, and was glad to find he would not oppose the bill. But he suggested that, as deodands formed part of the extraordinary revenues of the Crown, it would be respectful to obtain the consent of the Crown before the bill should be carried further. The bill was read a first time

Earl DALHOUSIE laid on the table some reports of the Railway Board, which pointed to some conversation that was in his object, not to new fact of further interest was stated. The house adjourned at half past 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MONDAY.

The SUGAR DUTIES.—On the motion for going into committee of ways and means for the purpose of considering the sugar duties, Mr. M Gregor moved as an amendment, "That no arrangement of the sugar duties will be satisfactory and permanent which does not involve an equal reason of protection on foreign and colonial sugar." Mr. GIBSON, in support of this amendment, entered into the question of protective duties at some length, contending that they did not increase the revenue, but while they imposed a tax upon the great body of consumers, only a portion of that tax went into the Exchequer—the greater part of it going into the pockets of private persons. that they did not benefit the colonies, but rather injured them. He was in consequence of them was at variance with the principles laid down by philosophers and political economists, and accused by the Government.—Mr. EWART seconded the amendment, and complimented Mr. Gibson for having, in a moment of inquiry, taken the question out of his (Mr. Ewart's) hands.—Mr. JAMES said he could scarcely command patience to discuss such a proposition, emanating from those who had once advocated emancipation, but who would now apparently revive once more "a property in man," for the sake of obtaining cheap sugar.—Mr. RICARDO contrasted the Government proposals in regard to cotton, sugar, and silk, between the high protective system proposed both.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke against the amendment, and Mr. VILLIERS in support of it. —Mr. MILES, of Bristol, contended that estates in the West Indies were most distressed and ruinous conditions, and could not afford an open competition with foreign slave grown sugar. Lord HOWICK supported the amendment, upon the understanding that its object was to reduce the duty (a foreign sugar the amendment that which was paid by colonial, and he thought at the same time that Government should avail itself of the present opportunity to reduce the duties paid by all sugars.—Mr. GLADSTONE said that he had no objection to the equalization of the foreign and colonial duties he was not inclined to object as an abstract proposition; but when he considered the the policy pursued by this country had been to maintain the principle of protection, he could not think that Parliament would be justified, for the sake of establishing an abstract proposition, in drawing down ruin on the heads of those who had trusted in its enactments. Mr. LABOUCHERE then replied in support of the proposal, and Mr. CORDEN in support of it. The other speakers were Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Sandon. On a division, the numbers were

For Mr. Gibson's amendment ..	..	..	84
Against it ..	..	..	211
Majority ..	..	..	—127

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships sat to-day only for a quarter of an hour, and the business transacted was utterly unimportant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock to discuss the Railway Causes Consolidation Bill. On the meeting of the house in the evening, Mr. WALLACE occupied some time in addressing upon the conduct of the judges of the Court of session in Scotland, an I moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution of that court. Ultimately, however, the motion was withdrawn

Sir R. INGLIS moved for various papers relating to the new regulations for the negroes captured by our cruisers, and landed at Sierra Leone; and drew the attention of the house to the slaughter which were inflicted by those regulations. The Government consented to the production of these papers, but the motion gave rise to considerable discussion

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved for the correspondence relative to the issue and withdrawal of an ordinance of the Governor of Hong kong, dated the 21st of last, for the registration of the population of that colony, and for establishing a poll tax on the natives. Mr. HOPE opposed the bill for the said registration. Mr. HOPE, however, objected to the production of the correspondence, and Dr. BOWRING withdrew his motion

The Lord Advocate of SCOTLAND, Mr. ADAM, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of medical practice throughout the United Kingdom. The measure last three leading objects to which he adhered. They were the establishment of a board of health, which would give the general control of all the medical and surgical bodies of the United Kingdom, and which would be so constituted as to assist to give advice to the Executive Government in all cases affecting the health of the community. The second object was to secure to all medical practitioners throughout the United Kingdom equal facilities for practice, and at the same time secure to the public an equality of attainments. The third object was to give to the public the guarantee that the practitioners had undergone the necessary examination, and had come up to the required standard of medical or surgical skill. The alterations which he proposed to make in the bill printed last year, were principally these. He proposed a repeal of

the Act of Henry VIII., which gives the Royal College of Physicians the exclusive right of practising in London and within seven miles of it, only with respect to practitioners registered under the Bill; leaving an exception for those who had graduated in medicine at Oxford and Cambridge, in the event of some arrangement would be made by which they could come under its operation. He proposed only a partial repeal of the Apothecaries' Act—so far as would affect parties registered under the Bill—thus leaving all existing penalties untouched, for which the Society of Apothecaries might go if they pleased. He proposed to make it a misdemeanour for every unregistered person, not having graduated to practice as a physician, surgeon, apothecary, doctor, or other recognised designation. He proposed the repeal of that part of the Apothecaries' Act which renders it necessary for the examiners to be the Civic Guild of London, and in lieu thereof, that they should be general practitioners of ten years' standing. Twenty-five years he proposed to fix as the age when a person should be deemed qualified practically as a surgeon, unless he had passed his examination as a licentiate. He proposed likewise, that the Council of Health should make provision for an examination in midwifery. The right hon. baronet advised the House not to be satisfied with their completion with the College of Surgeons, and not to insist on a separate charter. With respect to the constitution of the Council of Health, he advised, in substance, to take the plan which Mr. Wakley had, although he was strongly opposed to the other bill, Sir J. Graham had evinced a desire, by the alterations he had made, to consult the wishes and interests of the practitioners of medicine, that is those practising as physicians, which comes from the East Indies or elsewhere, passed by free labour; and, accordingly, we find that those who have been always the greatest opponents of slavery, the philanthropists, who take the view that you ought to discourage all the produce of slave labour while admitting that you cannot propose to exclude all the products of slave labour with respect to what is established, have stated that they regard with dissatisfaction the proposals of the Government in the present year with reference to cotton, coffee, and other products of slave labour.—(Hear.)—The noble lord entered into the sugar question at great length, and contended that the Government pursued an inconsistent course in regard to slave labour. He said—With regard to copper, it is proposed in the present year to admit the copper ore raised by slave labour, upon payment of 20s.; if he were to add a duty of 20s., he could not have the same price than 48s.; and if he had a very much less duty the consumer would obtain a great benefit, and there would be the chance of increased consumption. It was very doubtful as the matter now stood, whether the £1,800,000 calculated on by the right hon. baronet would be the total loss to the revenue; on the contrary, it appeared that unless the consumption increased at the rate he expected, the loss to the revenue would be £1,800,000 or £1,960,000. After a speech from Mr. LABOUCHERE, in support of the amendment, Mr. GLADSTONE contended that Sir R. Peel's plan was not illusory. He entered into an elaborate defence of it, showing that the principle of it had been sanctioned by the house on many former occasions, and that it could not be suddenly departed from, without inducing great injury on our colonial dependencies, and without giving an enormous stimulus to the slave trade in Cuba and the Brazils. He reminded the house of the immense sacrifices it had made during many years to obtain the extinction of slavery, and advised, if it were determined to maintain no longer these distressing duties, to maintain no longer any armed force for the suppression of the slave-trade. He pointed out the inconsistency of placing a number of cruisers on the coast of Africa, to prevent the exportation of negroes to Cuba and Brazils, and of giving by our fiscal regulations, to the planters of those countries, such encouragement to produce a greater amount of sugar as would unquestionably induce them to obtain negroes at every hazard. He should give his decided opposition to the resolution.—Mr. MACAULAY said he would not have two standards of right and wrong, nor strain at a gnat and yet swallow a camel. But this was exactly what the Government was doing, for they not only took the tobacco of the United States which was the produce of slave labour, but they also interdicted the free labourer of Ireland from cultivating it in his own country. Why was this? Because they got a duty of 600 per cent. on the foreign tobacco, the produce of slave labour, and would find a difficulty of deriving any revenue at all from the produce of free labour. If the moral obligation were to veto sometimes to fiscal regulations, why were they to be debarred from the importation of Brazilian sugar? But, Sir R. Peel at the very moment in which he contended against the importation of Brazilian sugar because it was slave-grown, took off all the duty on cotton imported from the United States, which was slave-grown also. He then drew a horrible picture of the slave population in the United States, and of their wrongs, and proceeded to say, that though he felt himself justified in voting that evening for the resolution, he had no intention to vote against the proposition of Sir R. Peel

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Crown Jewels, or Regalia, used by the sovereign on great state occasions, and kept at the Tower, have been, for nearly two centuries, one of the Sights of London. Owing to the high charge of admission to view these superb insignia of Royalty, the visitors were few, and the interest

QUEEN'S, OR IMPERIAL, CROWN.

THE OLD IMPERIAL CROWN. (CHARLES II.)

taken in their history was of trifling import. The reduction of the admission charge, within the last five years, has, however, led to a vast increase of visitors; and the anxiety to possess some accurate representations and descriptive details of the Regalia has proportionally increased.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CROWN.

Still, it is not exclusively on this account that we have chosen the present opportunity for presenting to our readers the annexed Series of Illustrations; but rather from these precious gems and items of costly state being at this moment the subjects of a dispute of great national importance. We

QUEEN'S DIADEM.

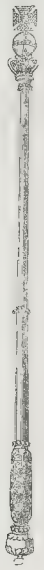
QUEEN CONSORT'S CROWN.

refer to the well-known proceedings which have been instituted in the Court of Chancery by the King of Hanover against the executors of his late Majesty William IV., for the recovery of certain jewels of great value, which are supposed to be in the possession of her present Majesty, as part of the property of the British Crown. The matter has, for several days, been argued by counsel before the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Chief-Justice Tindal, for the purpose of reporting their judgment thereon to the Queen in council; but this report has not

IMPERIAL ORB.

QUEEN CONSORT'S ORB.

yet been made. The King of Hanover's claim is stated to comprise two classes of jewels—first, those which belonged to the Electorate of Hanover, and are claimed as heir looms inseparable from that ancient inheritance of the Guelphic family; secondly, certain jewels bequeathed to the House of Hanover, as heir looms, by the will of Charlotte, Queen of George III. Among the latter, are Queen Anne's necklace,



TEMPORAL SCEPTRE. (VICTORIA).

and a star made for her husband Prince George of Denmark; also, a valuable set of jewels, bought by George III., in 1761, of his uncle, the old Duke of Cumberland, which were worn by Queen Charlotte on her marriage, and are said to have been given to her as a present by the King. On the other hand, it is maintained that these last-mentioned

TEMPORAL SCEPTRE. (WILLIAM IV).

jewels were paid for out of the Exchequer, with moneys to the amount of £34,000, appropriated by Act of Parliament for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown; and that, consequently, they cannot be alienated from the Crown of Great Britain. There seem to be two principal questions to be decided between the parties; the one, as to the alienable, or inalienable nature of the property in dispute, or, in other words, whether the jewels in question can be so attached to the one Crown or the other as to go with the inheritance; and the other, whether they can be identified at this time, having, no doubt, been set again and again, and altered into various shapes, to suit the taste and purpose of the successive Kings and Queens that

ST. EDWARD'S STAFF.

SPIRITUAL SCEPTRE. (VICTORIA).

SPIRITUAL SCEPTRE. (WILLIAM IV).

have worn them. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to infer, that a portion of these jewels has been set, or made up, in certain of the Regalia shown to the public, at the Tower.

The first express mention made of the Regalia being kept in this palatial fortress occurs in the reign of Henry III., previously to which they were deposited either in the Treasury of the Temple, or in some religious house dependent upon the Crown. Seldom, however, did the jewels remain in the Tower for any length of time, for they were repeatedly pledged to meet the exigencies of the Sovereign. An inventory of the jewels in the Tower, made by order of James I., is of great length; although Henry VIII., during the Lincolnshire rebellion, in 1536, greatly reduced the value and number of the Royal store.

"The office of Keeper of the Crown Jewels, conferred by the King's letters patent, became, in the reign of the Tudors, one of considerable emolument

AMPULLE.

and dignity. Under Henry VIII., Thomas Cromwell (afterwards Earl of Essex) filled this office. In the time of Charles II., however, the situation had lost much of its importance and value; and it was then that, to make up for the decrease in the official salary and perquisites, the Regalia were first allowed to be exhibited to the public. In the reign, too, occurred the desperate attempt made by Blood and his accomplices to possess themselves of the Royal Jewels, an attempt as outrageous in its plan as extraordinary in its results." We quote these details from Mr. Hewitt's excellent account

ANOINTING SPOON.

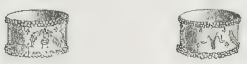
of the Tower. The present keeper of the Regalia is E. L. Swifte, Esq. barrister-at-law, to whose courtesy our artist is indebted for assistance in making his drawings of the Jewels

The Regalia were originally kept in a small building on the south side of the White Tower; but, in the reign of Charles I., they were transferred to a strong chamber in the Martin Tower, afterwards called the Jewel Tower. Here they remained until the fire in 1841; when being threatened with destruction from the flames which were raging near them, they were carried away by the Warders, and placed for safety in the house of the Governor.

CORONATION SPUR.

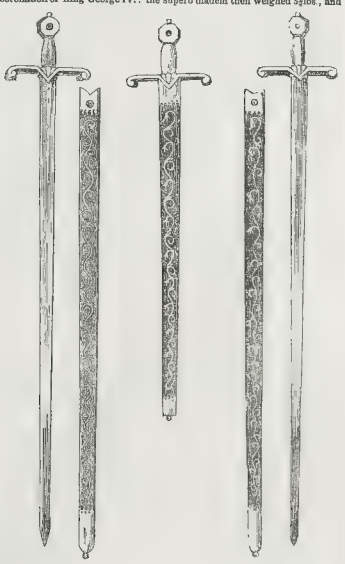
In 1842, they were removed to the new Jewel House, which is much more commodious than the old vaulted chamber in which they were formerly shown. Of this new Jewel House, with the mode in which the jewels are exhibited, engravings will be found in No. 26 of our journal. We shall now proceed to describe the several superb items engraved upon the annexed page. It should, however, be observed, that they are the symbols of royalty, which, from the restoration of the monarchy, have descended to our days.

THE QUEEN'S, or IMPERIAL CROWN, was made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is composed of a cap of purple velvet, enclosed by hoops of silver, richly dight with gems in the forms shown in our illustration. The arches rise almost to a point, instead of being depressed, are covered with pearls, and are surmounted by an orb of brilliants. Upon this is placed a Maltese or cross pattée of brilliants. Four crosses and four *fleurs-*



CORONATION BRACELETS.

de lis surmount the circlet, all composed of diamonds, the front cross containing the "inestimable sapphire," of the purest and deepest azure, more than two inches long, and an inch broad; and, in the circlet beneath it, is a rock ruby, of enormous size and exquisite colour, said to have been worn by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, and by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The circlet is enriched with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies. This crown was altered from the one constructed expressly for the coronation of King George IV.: the superb diadem then weighed 2½lbs., and



TEMPORAL SWORD OF JUSTICE. SWORD OF MERCY, (SHEATHED.) SWORD OF SPIRITUAL JUSTICE.

IVORY SCEPTRE OF "A. BOLEYN."

STATE SALT CELLAR.

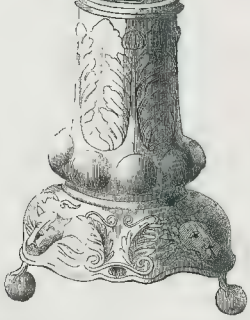
SALT SPOON.

STATE SALT CELLARS.

BAPTISMAL FONT.

was worn by the King on his return in procession from the Abbey to the Hall at Westminster; but, on arriving at the Hall, he exchanged this crown, for one about half the weight, made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge for the occasion, the jewels being lent for the purpose. This light crown was broken up immediately afterwards.

The Old Imperial Crown (St. Edward's) is the one whose form is so familiar to us from its frequent representations on the coin of the realm, the royal arms, &c. It was made for the coronation of Charles II., to replace the one broken up and sold during the Civil Wars, which was said to have been worn by Edward the Confessor. With Charles's Crown, the act of coronation is performed: it is of gold, and consists of two arches crossing at the top, and rising from a rim or circlet of gold, over a cap of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine. The base of the arches on each side is covered by a cross patée; between the crosses are four *fleurs de-lis* of gold, which rise out of the circle; the whole of these are splendidly enriched with pearls and precious stones. On the top, at the intersection of the arches, which are somewhat depressed, are a mound and



STATE SALT CELLAR.

cross of gold, the latter encircled with a fillet, the former richly jewelled, and adorned with three pearls, one on the top, and one pendent at each limb.

The Prince of Wales's Crown is of pure gold, unadorned by jewels. On occasions of state, it is placed before the seat occupied by the Heir Apparent to the throne in the House of Lords.

The Queen's Diadem, or circlet of gold, was made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, consort of James II.: it is richly adorned with large diamonds, curiously set, and the upper edge of the circlet is bordered with a string of pearls.

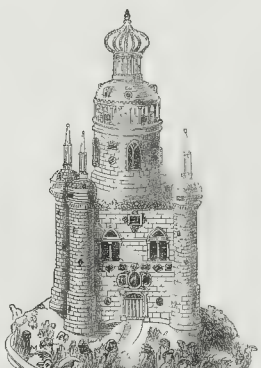
The Queen Consort's Crown is the one used at coronations when the sovereignty exists in the male branch. It is of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with pearls and other costly jewels. The cap is of purple velvet, faced with ermine.

The Imperial Orb, or Mound (fr. *monde*), is an emblem of sovereignty, said to be derived from Imperial Rome; and to have been first adorned with the cross by Constantine, on his conversion to Christianity. It first appears among the Royal insignia of England on the coins of Edward the Confessor

but, Mr. Strutt authenticates a picture, "made in the year 996," which represents that prince kneeling between two saints, who bear severally his sceptre and a globe, surmounted by a cross. This part of the Regalia, being indicative of supreme political power, has never been placed in the hands of

STATE SALT CELLAR.

any but Kings or Queens *Regnant*. In the anomalous case of William and Mary as joint sovereigns,—the "other world" that Alexander wept for, was created; and the spare orb is still to be seen among the Royal jewels of England! This orb is a ball of gold, 6 inches in diameter, encompassed with a



STATE SALT CELLAR.

band of gold, set with emeralds, rubies, and pearls. On the top is a remarkably fine amethyst, nearly 1½ inch high, which serves as the foot or pedestal of a rich cross of gold, 3½ inches high, encrusted with diamonds; having in the centre, on one side, a sapphire, and an emerald on the other; four large pearls at the angles of the cross, a large pearl at the end of each limb, and three at the base; the height of the orb and cross being 11 inches.

The Queen's Orb is of smaller dimensions than the preceding, but of similar fashion and materials.

We now come to the Six Sceptres. First is

The Temporal Sceptre of Queen Victoria, of gold, 2 feet 9 inches in length; the staff very plain, but the pommel ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The *fleurs-de-lis* with which this sceptre was originally adorned, have been replaced by golden leaves, bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is variously jewelled, and has in the centre a large table diamond.

Her Majesty's Spiritual Sceptre, Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, is also of gold, 3 feet 7 inches long, set with diamonds and other precious stones. It is surmounted with an orb, banded with rose diamonds, bearing a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.

The Sceptres, Temporal and Spiritual (William IV.), differ from the preceding, as shown in the engravings.

CORONATION TANKARD.

St. Edward's Staff is a large golden rod, 4 feet 7½ inches long, with pike of steel at the lower end, about 4½ inches. The staff has foliated ornaments, and a mound and cross at the top. It is carried before the Sovereign, in the procession to the coronation.

The Queen's Ivory Sceptre was made for Maria d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx. This sceptre has been shown, but without any authority, as the sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn.

The Ampulla is an antique vessel of pure gold, used for containing the holy oil at coronations. It resembles an eagle with expanded wings, and is finely chased, the head screws off at the middle of the neck, for pouring in the oil, and the neck being hollow to the beak, the latter serves as a spout through which the consecrated oil is poured into

The Anointing Spoon, which is also of pure gold: it has four pearls in the broadest part of the handle, and the bowl of the spoon is finely chased within and without; by its extreme thinness it appears to be ancient.

The Spurs (one of which is engraved) are also used at coronations. They are of gold, elaborately wrought at the edges and the fastening: they have no rowels, but end in an ornamented point, being what are commonly denominated prick spurs. New richly embroidered velvet straps were added to them for the coronation of George IV.

The Armills, or Bracelets, are of solid fine gold, chased, 1¼ inch in breadth, edged with rows of pearls. They open by a hinge, and are enamelled with the rose, *fleur-de lis*, and harp.

The Royal Swords are named *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, which we have engraved, sheathed; the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, which is obtuse, the Sword of Justice to the Temporality, which is sharp at the point; and the Sword of State. Of these, the last alone is actually used in the coronation, being that with which the Sovereign is girded after the anointing; the rest are only borne in the procession by certain great officers.

A plain Gold Ring, with a large table ruby, on which is engraven a plain or St. George's cross, is always prepared for the coronation; but, of course, it must be newly made, or, at least, set, for each sovereign.

In the same chamber with the Crowns, Sceptres, and other Regalia used in the sacred ceremonial of the Coronation, is a very interesting collection of Plate, formerly used at Coronation Festivals, together with Fonts, &c. Amongst these are

The Queen's Baptismal Font is of silver, gilt, tastefully chased, and surmounted with two figures, emblematic of the baptismal rite: this font was formerly used at the christening of the Royal Family; but a new font, of more picturesque design, has lately been manufactured for her Majesty.

SACRAMENTAL FLAGON.

The Salt Cellars are worth the inspection of the curious, both for their singular forms, and rich workmanship. We have engraved six of these superb table appointments, with one of the Salt-spoons. The most noticeable is that represented in the centre of the foot of the page—the *Golden Salt-cellar of State*, which is of pure gold, richly adorned with jewels, and grotesque figures in chased work. Its form is castellated, and it has hence been called a "model of the White Tower," to which, however, it bears a very slight resemblance: the receptacles for the salt are formed by the removal of the tops of the turrets.

There are, besides, in the Collection, a large SilverWine Fountain, presented by the Corporation of Plymouth to Charles the Second; two massive Coronation Tankards, of gold; a Banqueting Dish; and other dishes and spoons, of gold, used at Coronation Festivals; besides a beautifully-wrought service of Sacramental Plate, employed at the Coronation, and used also in the Chapel of St Peter in the Tower. We have engraved one of the Tankards, as a Flagon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 2.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 3.—Rollend died, 1711.
TUESDAY 4 Saladin died, 1193.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.
THURSDAY, 6 Spring Quarter commences; Michael Angelo born, 1475.
FRIDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua martyred under Severus, A.D. 205.
SATURDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483.

HIGH WATER AT London-bridge, for the Week ending March 8.

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
H. M. A. M. / 40	H. M. A. M. / 10 58	H. M. A. M. / 11 34	H. M. A. M. / 0	H. M. A. M. / 0 32	H. M. A. M. / 1 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*H. M. St. R.,*" *Winchester.*—*The numbers of the houses in Whitechapel-road commence from Whitechapel High street. There are both Camden-street and High-street, Camden-town.*

"*E. B.*" *will find the Dissolving Views described in the Magazine of Science*

"*Q. P.,*" *Lilar House Miss Lambert is the actual name.*

"*Jeremy.*"—*We think not*

"*J. H.*" *Crumlin.*—"*Gurney's System of Phonography*" *is published, and may be had of any bookseller.*

"*H. C. B.,*" *Holland Park-terrace, is thanked; but the subject is objectionable.*

"*Selirne,*" *Dublin.*—*We had rather receive the evidence of Bowles and Johnson than the compilation referred to, as to the authorship in question*

"*H. W.*" *Pelap-place.*—*Probably, application to the Society of British Musicians might be of service*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hull.*—*The statement referred to is a misprint.*

"*A Young Subscriber,*" *Chesham, should apply to a coachmaker.*

"*G. W. J. W.*" *has confused two names; he has mistaken the author of "Past and Present," Mr. T. Carlyle, for Mr R Carlile*

"*Cymro*" *may obtain a copy of "Campanalogia" of a dealer in old books*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Dublin, should consult the description of the Great Britain Steam-ship, in Nos. 63 and 138 of our journal.*

"*Enterprise*" *should go to a manufacturer of papier-mâché, in London*

"*J. S.,*" *Ardwick.*—*A fine engraving of the Terra Cotta Church at Lower Bridge, appeared in No 144 of our journal.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.*—*Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of King's Arms yard, are East India Agents*

"*C. K.,*" *Aldersgate. The date of the first No. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS *is March 1, 1842*

"*A. B. C.*"—*Mr. Wakley has filled the office of Coroner for Middlesex about 9 years.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The practice in cases of architectural competitions is too notorious to be restricted within our limits*

"*R. S.,*" *Inverness.*—*A bookbinder will remove the creases by pressure*

"*Peter Brown.*" *Monkwearmouth, cannot be married again, what his first wife is living, although he may have been her ex husband*

"*H. H.*"—*We do not recommend "Building Associations."*

"*L. F. C.*"—*A letter should be addressed to the Secretary of the society from.*

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Walsall. The stamped copies of our View of London in 1842 can be forwarded post free*

"*A Subscriber.*" *Alton.*—*A tale, translated from the German, with illustrations, will appear in our journal of next week.*

"*Inverness.*"—*The details of the ball, probably, next week.*

"*Humble Servant,*" *Bath.*—*There have been many conjectures as to the figures on the Portland Vase, and we have neither room nor inclination to add to their number*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester.*—*The remission of the duty on glass applies to glass used for windows, but is not a repeal of the window tax.*

"*A Regular Subscriber.*"—*Lists of voters are customarily affixed to all church and chapel-doors.*

"*James*" *The person in question is an English subject*

"*Our Correspondent*" *is recommended to fix up our journals separately; the postage within our week parcels, is the same as before.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bath.*—*Paper of kept in magnesia for some time, will be, in part, restored to their natural whiteness*

"*Mercurius*"—*The Secretary to the Society of Painters in Water Colours is J. H. Wright, Esq., 5, Pall-mall East*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Bristol.*—*The marriage will, in either country, be illegal.*

"*R. R.,*" *Exeter.*—*A relieving officer is not appointed by Government.*

"*J. H.,*" *Cornwall We cannot give portraits of murderers.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Derry.*—"*Rubin, the Reefer,*" *is by the late Mr. Howard*

"*R G*" *may obtain a Farmer's account-book of Mr. Wright, agricultural bookseller, 31, Haymarket.*

"*Still Hail.*"—*The action of the Galvanic Telegraph is continued by the connection and disconnection of the galvanic current.*

"*J. C.,*" *Mansfield, is thanked; but we have not room.*

"*X. Y. Z.,*" *Repton.*—*The Nos. of our journal, if uncut, may be sent post free.*

"*A Recent Subscriber.*" *Lowerick, is thanked.*

"*Los*"—*No verbal will has been legal since the passing of the late act*

"*M. E. B.*"—*Neither the Duchess of Kent nor the Queen Downager could marry without the consent of the Sovereign*

"*W.,*" *Nottingham.*—*The population of England and Wales at the decenial periods when the number has been taken during the present century, was as follows*

1801	..	..	..	8,872,980
1811	..	..	..	10,150,615
1821	..	..	..	11,978,575
1831	..	..	..	13,897,187
1841	..	..	..	15,911,727

"*Veteranus*" *informs us that many years since the game of billiards was often played on board of line of-battle ships, both at sea and at anchor, even when the sea was rather rough, and probably is so still, but not with the ordinary balls and table. The rudder head is the table, and the backgammon men supply the place of balls; a hollow is made for the pockets, and the sides of the rudder, which forms a moderate-sized table, are the cushions These facts were do not easily slide from the lateral motion of the ship, and they obey the impulse of the queue, or mace, readily enough*

Several communications, not answered this week, will be replied to in our next

BOOKS RECEIVED Tales of the Colonies, 3rd edit. Medicina Gymnastica. by CHARLES BUCHNOFF.—Kdric the Saxon, a Tragedy.—The Midshipman's Journal, by Lieut. A. B. Eardley Wilmot.—Silent Love, a Poem, by the late J. Wilson, Esq.—4th edit.—Knight's Weekly Volume xxiv. Memoirs of a Working Man; xxv. The Old; xxvi. Sketches of Literature and Learning in England, Series ii, Vol. iii. Maxims and Opinions of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, with a Biographical Memoir. By G. H. Francis, Esq. The Philosophy of Art, from the German of F. W. J. Von Schelling.—Jack's Shore going Dreams of the late Experimental Cruise.—New and Improved Guide to Jersey.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH. Fraser's, Jerrold's Shilling, Cruikshank's Table book, Illuminated Magazine

ERRATA.—In the account of the Scottish Artists' Exhibition, in our last week's Journal, for Maclean read *Macleay*; for Goules, *Gourlay*; and for the Brothers Lauder, *Lander*, Kennedy, Macrae, and John Watson Gordon

The site for the New Church at Notting Hill was not purchased and presented by Mr. R. Roy, as stated in our last, but was given by the owner of the land, I. W. Lanbroke, Esq., of Hitherea, Petworth, who also contributed £70 towards the building of the church

In the fifth line of the sonnet on "Innocence," in our journal of last week, the word "womanhood" was substituted for "manhood."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1845.

THE Sugar Question will be debated in every possible shape and form in which it can be brought before the House; two nights of this week have been given to it; notices of motions on the same subject are still on the paper of the House, and others are daily added, so that though the first in order of precedence are disposed of, others take their place, and the list does not diminish. There appears to be several nights' discussion to be gone through before the Government get the House into the Committee of Ways and Means, and fairly and fully enter on the explanation of their plan. These debates are necessary, doubtless, and useful; but they are the reverse of [illegible] the arguments are worn threadbare on both sides, [illegible] consequently a wonderful sameness in the countenances of the sister nymphs in Ovid, they are all [illegible] not exactly the same:

> Fames non omnibus una
> Nec diversa tamen, quales decet esse sororum.

The same facts are repeated—the same opinions propounded—and all that can be done is to vary them a little, so that they are all, as we have said, neither quite alike nor altogether dissimilar.

Mr. Milner Gibson, as one of the champions of the Free Traders, came forward on Monday with his proposition for equalising the duty on all kinds of sugar, wherever or however grown, to make the duty in fact one of revenue only, and to do away with duties differential, discriminating, or protective, altogether. The House is not at all prepared to admit the proposition, and the motion was defeated by a large majority.

The Whigs, who come out as it were, with Free Trade, but do not like to "commit themselves" to any extreme opinion, bring forward their condemnation of the present plan, but without substituting another. Lord John Russell says it is quite illusory to try to keep up the distinction between slave grown sugar and that produced by free labour, when it comes from foreign countries; the duty, therefore, on all foreign sugars might be equalised, but he would still keep up the differential duty in favour of the produce of our colonies. Lord John Russell is, in fact, a protectionist, with a slight abatement or relaxation of the principle on one point. There is no consistency in this of which Sir Robert Peel has made most effective use against him: all his arguments are in favour of Free Trade, and against protection; but against a Free Trade motion he gives his vote. It is the same with his opposition to the Income-tax; he denounces it as oppressive, inquisitorial, unequal, unjust, objectionable in every way. The public read the speech and say, "good; we are also for the most part of the same opinion." But what does the same public think when the same Lord John who so condemns the tax, uniformly votes in its favour, when any attempt is made to modify its most objectionable features?

And all the Whigs follow in his train, speaking against the tax and voting for it. The country cannot open the eyes of the voters so triumphantly made by Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday evening:—

I am surprised at observing that while honourable members continue to make attacks on the Income tax and on the policy of continuing it, they nevertheless, determine to vote in its favour. If honourable members object to the Income-tax as unjust and inquisitorial? If the Income-tax be so inquisitorial and so oppressive in its tendency as they state it to be, why concur in my proposal to continue it for three years longer; and more particularly so when you say you have no sufficient ground for the belief that this tax will cease at the end of three years? You say that you see reason to think this tax will be continued even beyond the three years; how, then, I ask, can you reconcile your avowed determination to vote to this tax to the fact of your being placidly contented to vote in its favour?

There seems to us no getting the Whig party out of the dilemma in which they are placed; we doubt if they can extricate themselves. The country can have neither sympathy nor admiration for men who thus oppose their opinions to their practice, support what they condemn, and vote for what, if we believe their own words, is most oppressive. Why, what is the use of an Opposition? Why is it a recognised element in the working of our Constitution? We have always thought it was to act as a check to the acts of the Government of the day, if they should be considered "inquisitorial," or "oppressive," or "unjust." A fair, upright, and consistent Opposition in the House of Commons is the only security the people have against the power of a majority degenerating into oppression. To afford that protection it is by no means necessary to carp and cavil at every measure of the Executive; nay, in many things a generous support may be given to it. But, on the other hand, it is a complete betrayal of the duty of an honest Opposition, believing a measure to be bad, mischievous, and deserving of all the adjectives that can be heaped together for the description of evil, to give to that measure all the active support which the trust delegated by the people enables a representative to bestow. This is what the Opposition, with a few exceptions, has done, and its members, as a party, may depend on it they will have their reward. They are alienating from themselves the confidence of the people, just at the juncture when the Government is winning support and popularity among the great trading interests of the kingdom. There is nothing Englishmen so much despise as insincerity, and of this, since the commencement of the Session, there is, we think, an abundant display in the ranks of "Her Majesty's Opposition." Lord John Russell's proposition on the sugar duties was negatived, we should add, on Wednesday evening, by a majority of 95.

MORTALITY AMONG STATESMEN, NOBLEMEN, AND MEN OF LETTERS.

DEATHS OF THE MARQUESS OF WESTMINSTER, THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, AND THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH

When men of elevated rank, distinguished ability, or lofty and acknowledged genius, are passing away from among us, hours on their highest journey, and leaving to us the memory of their worth or vices—the landmarks of their busy existence, and the contemplation of their world-career—it becomes not only a wholesome study, but a duty which man owes to himself in his acquirements of self-knowledge, to bestow some thoughtfulness and regard upon the lives and deaths of persons who held like prominence in society, and were placed by genius or destiny upon pedestals before mankind. It cannot be amiss, then, to glance at that rapid obituary among the aged world which we have so lately had to record, and which, within only the last year of the present week, has included the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Mornington, Sir Fowell Buxton, the Rev. Sydney Smith, and poor Theodore Hook, the poet author, more known to the public by his works than by himself.

We are not going to pen biographies, or even life-sketches, of any of these distinguished persons—but we are going to see how and way they were distinguished, and what sway they exercised over their brotherhood in a world which they have left for ever.

The Marquis of Westminster has left behind him a character which it behoves society scrupulously to watch, and that because we do not think society ever derived its rightful claims from its possessor. In saying this, we do not violate the precept *nil nisi bonum* in any offensive sense. The Marquis of Westminster was a good man—a man unoffending in the records of sale of conduct—an exemplary husband and father and, in all matters of social intercourse, presenting a softened aspect of disposition which most men beheld with approbation. His private character in the higher grades was more than the mere quiet English nobleman studying the amenities of a high and peaceful station; he was, if we mistake not, the very richest peer in all the land, and on this account we do not think that he put sufficient faith in that truest and most forcible axiom—a moral responsibility that property has its *duties* as well as its rights. If it was not the good fortune of the Marquis to have been born a statesman, and if the genius of Gifford could not make him one—if his want of real learning was quizzed by Sheridan in his portrayal of Lord Foppington—if his public activity if he was not born a statesman, and if the genius of Gifford could not make him one—if his want of real learning was quizzed by Sheridan in his portrayal of Lord Foppington—if his public activity did not correspond with the powerful influences of his station in matured years—the world tolerated these drawbacks, and said rightly the fault of them was not to be set down to him. But if, on the other hand, the possession of the most enormous and unbounded wealth by lands and houses, in funds and forests, if holding the key that could unlock the fountain of a river of gold, belived in times of need and activity, with no other apparent anxiety than carefully to hoard, and assiduously to increase this unnatural stream of riches—if he has left behind him rather, some of the slightest of the benevolent movements of the heart, except his charity, or the glory of his love—if, in a word, the money chest of Dives, the broad hands of his hereditaments, and the Pinaico speculations, so admirably profitable, which bear the name of Wilton, Eaton, and Belgrave—all titles of his family if these be all that attach to the memory of the Marquis by which he is known by the people, or rendered remarkable as a private man, then, we repeat, that property must, in some measure, have forgotten its duties; and that, with regret for the death of the abstract good nobleman, is mingled some mortification, that the means were neglected which might have made him also a public benefactor.

Stars, ribands, titles, squares, terraces, and parks, will not [illegible] the Marquis that position in the history of his country, which the wealthiest patrician in England ought always to obtain. The arts alone open a field of fame and beauty which, let their indebtedness in the current of his purse [illegible] Earl of Mornington could [illegible] for he had long an [illegible] a man of a very different order of mind from that of the titled Croesus of Motcombe Park. His life is worthy of regard in several respects. Born in [illegible] great family which produced the Victor of Assaye, the Peninsula, and Waterloo [illegible] state-craftsmanship of another Wellesley who directed [illegible] or territory and power beyond the seas; he studied [illegible] a peculiar contrast, in spite with some points of resemblance too, to the character of the mighty brother who was a scholar and statesman, and of the [illegible] other who was all is a statesman and a warrior. No doubt he had always in his earlier life great ambition; but the elements of greatness which gave [illegible] and success to the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, the sample of their genius, which crowned their acts and arms, were not within him; he had good talents wedded to mediocrity—he had something of the literary and poetical tastes of the Marquis, and a good deal of the [illegible] matter-of fact business perseverance of the Duke and such traits and habits as he devoted to the public service, often with great sagacity, and [illegible] with plodding earnestness and industry. He thus presented the [illegible] example of moderate ability, pursuing the functions of duty to the fullest extent that any could demand, and was not the worse, but rather the better in his nature, for having a fair aspirations than his mental strength and the full power to realise. We say this without reference to his politics, in which, with one slight exception, it is not our purpose to take part

He passed through a long routine of official situation, and filled many offices without incurring any amount of public odium, except during his short administration of the affairs of Ireland in 1809. There the crisis which beset him was altogether far, far above his genius, and completely tested the mediocrity which we have given as the characteristic of his talents. The Ministry of that day were in no better odour of triumph for [illegible] rejection of the Roman Catholic Delegates then, than [illegible] for the state trial of O'Connel, and as the Old Adage [illegible] a scapegoat, he gave a very considerable crashing and saying to the Irish Secretary.

Lord Maryborough did not abandon his political career until he had the sagacity to perceive that although he was fulfilling duties, he was not acquiring distinctions, and then he took the discreet measure of throwing himself into the background of public affairs. He displayed in this as in many other matters, considerable judgment. He is not a man for history—but he lived to prove what energy, activity, and perseverance will accomplish, even without genius, towards social elevation although we must omit to make allowance against his official merits for the natural influence of the [illegible] connection of his distinguished brother. Doubtless, too, he will long continue to hold a corner in the public memory, on account of his being a member of so glorious a race

As the author of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, we are able to bestow one of those gentle tributes of departed worth. He was a philanthropist labouring in the cause of brotherhood, humanity, and liberty. He was not greatly gifted, and was but moderately schooled with learning—he adorned with accomplishments; but he had a studious and thoughtful a pure and tutored mind; and if he allowed the fever of public ambition to burn within it, it was rather the hope to associate his name with works of freedom and of peace than to plunge into stormier turmoil of political excitement. His principal attention was directed to the improvement of prison discipline, the [illegible] the odious barbarity of burning the Hindoo widows, and the total abolition of the trade in slaves. In and out of Parliament he directed his mind to these ends with untiring patience, bearing the odium of the unpalatable, and was gifted with many and consummate powers than brought of anger; and though he lately withdrew himself from public life, he has descended to the grave with a Christian reputation and a good name.

We come now—not so much to eulogise the duty—to the noblest Roman of them all, for vigour of intellect, genius, and wit.

The Reverend Sydney Smith was one of the most remarkable men of his own, or any age. We are not going to pass in review from the time of his leaving Oxford, with a strong foundation of learning upon which to work his fame, to the period of his death as the celebrated Canon of St. Paul's; but, at the same time, only to glance at the features of his distinction, which are those of which we are ever most proud—those of which it ever gives us the dearest pleasure to approve. Springing in the gifted mind, and flowing over the intellect with a grace and glory which inspire and forge within us—yet in the heart and in the brain the one precious ink of intelligence and manhood which seems to bind us to Heaven Sydney Smith was of the most highly gifted of God, whose servant he was upon earth

In periodical literature he was a giant having made the celebrity (in conjunction with Brougham and other bright spirits of the "Edinburgh Review," as Guthrie, once the tutor of the Marquis of Westminster, made the "Quarterly." Mr. Smith was himself a tutor to the family of the member for Cirencester—Mr. Beach. In politics he was a Whig, and a consistent one, but he had the party with a clearness independence of it that was most delightfully refreshing. Who will forget his matured picture of Lord John Russell directing the channel

As a wit, he was really the chief star of modern society, and [illegible] creature. Poor Theodore Hook alone equalled him in readiness and brilliancy, but Hook was never so powerful nor so punishing in his sarcasm. Although the Catholic question has been so long drowned in the whirlpool of political events as still to be [illegible] pungency, so, and even the popularity, of Peter Plymley's letters remain The lecturer's and sermons which taught and delighted thousands, have twenty thousand [illegible] been published in print. But his letters of attack on persons or principles were, and are, inimitable Where shall we find anything more withering than his epistles upon the Pennsylvania bonds, or his searching [illegible] upon the railway directors who locked him up in their carriages. All that he has done, however, indicates ability of the highest order—mind, power, reasoning, judgment—in a word genius.

THE DECORATIVE PAINTERS OF THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SIR,—In answer to Mr. F. Sang's letter, published as an "advertisement" in the *Times* of Monday last, charging me with "a most unconscious statement," in having "associated the name of another individual with his own," in painting of the beautiful arabesque decorations of the New Conservative Club House, I have to inform you that not only was Mr. Sang not associated with him, but that thirteen "individuals" besides shared with him the responsibilities of the work. The names of these artists are—Beeuson, Bolleicher, Fahn, Kitterow, Hintz, Wolf, Habereich, Schrader, Fischer, Bachmeir, Claussen, Ehlers, and Holm; and as a perpetual memorial of their several labours, their monograms, along with Mr. Sang's, are actually placed on a series of ornamental panels in the bordering of the hall ceiling. It is true that Mr. Sang took the general direction of the *corps*, but not, as he himself must acknowledge, to the extent of depriving the executive painters of their personal merit for the part which attaches to their united performances. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, STEPHEN SLY.

FEB. 27, 1845. 11, Bouverie street.

Feeling sure, we do not wish to deprive Mr. Sang of any credit which justly due to him, for the execution of the work in question; and we have inserted the above letter as the explanation of the Artist who copies the Monograms.—ED.]

MR WARD.

From a Correspondent.

This gentleman (whose portrait appeared on our journal of last week was born March 31st, 1811, and is the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, who distinguished himself so much by his manly and straight forward conduct when member for the City of London, and who is also the well known brewer

Mr. William George Ward is also the great-nephew of Mr. Plumer Ward, who, soon after leaving Christ Church (where he was educated, was called to the bar, and in the course of a few years produced the elaborate work on "The Law of Nations." This book first attracted Pitt's attention, as evincing no ordinary talent and conception of the subject, and led to Mr. Plumer Ward's future advancement in life.

Mr. W. G. Ward commenced his career by obtaining the gold medal for the best prose Latin composition, at Winchester, when only 15 years of age, and where he was considered one of the first boys that ever entered Christ Church, where he kept all his terms, but wishing to remain at Oxford another term, previous to going up for honours, the Dean objected. He read, as that he found he could not be entered on the Christ Church books, and succeeded in getting a scholarship at Lincoln. In 1835, he obtained what is called an open fellowship at Balliol, and was shortly after appointed mathematical tutor

It is hardly necessary to say that on [illegible] his opinions were anything but "Tractarian" indeed, we hear little of them till the end of 1843; on the contrary, he was then decidedly opposed to that party, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the late Dr. Arnold, and the present Archbishop of Dublin. Whilst an undergraduate at Christ Church, Mr. W. G. Ward was a constant attendant at the Union Club, called the "Union," and distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, are at present at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the private chapel at the Palace; and during the week the Queen and Prince have taken their accustomed promenades and carriage airings. On Wednesday the Queen held a Court, for the reception of the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, who has recently arrived in England. Her Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Palace accompanied by his Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador. The Earl of Aberdeen attended during the reception.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency Baron Brunow gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening at Ashburnham House, commencing with a banquet, which was graced with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. After the banquet, which was of the most superb description, the Baroness Brunow had a soirée. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, and many other foreign, Ministers, as well as many of the nobility and aristocracy, honoured the Baroness with their company on the occasion

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monday was the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge. In honour of the event the Duchess of Gloucester made a congratulatory visit to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Albert attended [illegible] Col Wylde, also arrived at Cambridge House, to pay a visit of congratulation to the royal duke. In the evening his Royal Highness's grandchildren [illegible] dined at the [illegible]

DEATH OF LADY ELIZABETH BOURKE. We have to record the death of Lady Elizabeth Bourke, which took place at [illegible] Pelham. Her ladyship's death was quite unexpected, having, on the evening previous to her demise retired to rest apparently as well in health as usual. The deceased was third daughter of the third, and sister to the present, Earl of Mayo.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—We understand that, according to the present arrangements, her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, and the Duke and Duchess of [illegible] at Goodwood, is intended to take place during the Easter re[illegible].

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—On Tuesday the remains of the late Marquis of Westminster, were interred at the Roman Catholic Ecclesion. The funeral was strictly private, otherwise a display might have been seen worthy of the character of the noble dead.

MURDER IN HAMPSTEAD FIELDS.

Last week, in our latest impression, we mentioned the discovery of the body of a murdered man in Haverstock field, Hampstead. The deceased turns out to be Mr. James Delarue, a professor of music, residing near Euston-square, but no relative to the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Bunhill-row, as was reported. An inquest was held on the body at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, Hampstead, on Monday evening, and the evidence given will best explain the circumstances of the murder, about which, as usual, the penny liners have invented a great many unfounded but exciting incidents. The face of the deceased was covered with blood, and the head was much mutilated.

Mr. Richard Rogers Perry was first called.—He said I am a surgeon, and reside at Hampstead. About a quarter before nine o'clock on Friday evening I was called to this house to see the body of the deceased, by a policeman. I found it lying in the cottage where it has just been viewed by the jury. On examination, I found that the deceased was quite dead, and that he had received several wounds on the head. At the back of the head I found a wound of great extent, lacerating the scalp to the length of about four inches, and another extending from the above it, about an inch and a half long. The first wound appeared to me to have completely divided the scalp, but the second wound did not. There was a large contusion over the right eye and temple, and a wound in the centre of it, from which blood was still oozing, and also a bruise on the left temple. I have no doubt that the wounds I have described were inflicted by some blunt cutting instrument.

By the Coroner: I have no doubt but the wounds I have described in the scalp are also connected with a much more deeply seated injury, but I can not speak positively on this point, as the head has not been shaved. I have no doubt but the wounds I have described are the result of blows, and that they have produced death.

Edward Hilton: I am a master baker, residing at West-end, Hampstead. On Friday evening I was on business at No. 6, Haverstock-terrace, the house of a Mrs. Bakewell. (Haverstock-terrace is by the side of Hampstead-road.) I was standing just opposite the gate which leads into the field or garden, and heard screams of murder, which seemed to come from Bellsize-lane, in the direction of a dead wall there. The cries were repeated from six to eight times. I thought they sounded like those of a woman.

Coroner: What did you do.—Witness: I thought that some man was beating his wife, because the sounds appeared to be those of a woman's voice. I spoke to Mrs. Bakewell's servant, and said, "Young woman, do you hear cries of murder?" She made no reply, however, and shutting the door went into the house. Whilst I was on the steps of the door I heard the cries of murder, and went towards the field. I entered the field to the extent of two yards, but then I thought better this I went on my business, and in two or three minutes I met a policeman, and told him to search the field down by the outside wall. I did not go with him. I now know now that the body was found; it was exactly in the track whence the cries came, the corner of Haverstock field, very near a pond, and half a mile from the spot where I was when I heard them.

Daniel Delarue, the brother of the deceased, said: I am a compositor, and live at the Albion Coffee-house, No. 26, Upper Marylebone-street. I identify the body as that of my brother, James Delarue. He was a professor of the pianoforte, and resided at No. 24, Whittlebury-street, Euston-square, in the parish of St. Pancras. He was in his 33rd year. He was not married, to my knowledge. I last saw him alive on Sunday se'nnight, the 16th of February, on which occasion he asked me to get him a ticket for the Anti Corn Law League meeting. He was in very good health, and was at home on that day. He taught in various directions, but principally in this. I knew of no appointment he had on Friday evening. He carried money, but not a great deal sometimes, about him. I know of no one who intended to do him any harm.

Coroner: Have you any suspicion of anybody meditating mischief against him? If you have, I do not ask you to say who it was now, but was that the case?—Witness: No Sir.

John Baldock, police constable 304 S, said.—I am stationed on duty at Hampstead. Last Saturday at a quarter past 7 o'clock, I was on Haver stock-hill. Mr. Hilton, the baker, told me there were cries of murder in a field behind him. I had not heard any cries. I went to the field, and met company with Mr. Hilton, who was coming out of his house on the terrace at the time. When I got into the field I listened to hear if any one was running. I then proceeded to the south-end corner of it. I got close to it, down the railing, on the other side of which is a path at four or five feet distance, leading from Primrose-hill to Bellsize lane. There was a dead wall belonging to Bellsize house, close to the corner. I saw lying on the path the body dead, but the body was warm. He was dressed entirely, but his hat lay about two feet from his left foot. I remained with the body while my sergeant went for a stretcher, when the body was brought to this house. The inside of the hat was bloody.

The hat was produced. The lining was stained with blood, but not extensively. It was bruised, and the blow had cracked the side of it. The jury, by the appearance of the hat, would seem to have been given by a round cudgel.

Witness continued.—His coats were both open. I found two keys in his left trousers pocket, and a tin snuff-box in his coat-pocket: also a letter. [The letter was handed to the Coroner. It was said to be from "Caroline," and requested Mr. Delarue to meet her at the place where they had spent so many half-hours together, as she had something of the first importance to communicate.] None of the pockets were turned inside out. There was a pocket handkerchief in his hat. There was no money in his pocket. The pockets of his trousers were buttoned up. I found a large pool of blood near the feet of the body; his shirt bosom was covered with blood. There was blood on the bottom rail of the fence, which has about three or four rails; also on the top railing where his hands had been.

Coroner: What makes you say "his" hands? Witness: The print of some person's hands. I did not observe blood upon his hand. There were no marks of struggling; but the ground was frozen quite hard.

Coroner: Does any one know whether he had property about him?—Daniel Delarue: He usually carried a watch with a gold guard. I might say on every occasion

Baldock: There was blood on the rails about two or three yards from the body. I went on the following morning, and observed a little blood on the wall. No weapon of any kind was found on the spot.

Thomas Pitcher, 24 S, sergeant of police, alluded to by the last witness, merely corroborated his statement.

James Kitchener: I live at No 55, Whittlebury-street. I am a baker and landlord of the house. Deceased, whom I identify, lodged with me and had done so upwards of three years. I last saw him alive on Friday morning, when he was having kept it before I had it. I cannot say when I saw him alive last, as I did not constantly see him. I did not see him for a month together sometimes. I do not know that he had any watch or property about him on Friday, or that he had any engagement to meet any one that night. I suspect no one of intending to do mischief to him.

Sarah Kitchener, sister of the last witness, Delarue lodged with them. Saw him on Friday evening at half past six, in the back parlour. He had on his hat and wrapper coat, and said he was going out. He did not say where he was going, but he told her to keep the fire in. He had a watch and gold guard. Saw it on Friday morning.

The Coroner here expressed a wish that the room should be cleared, as he wished to consult with the jury as to the best mode of tracing the guilty parties. The room was accordingly cleared, and the jury sat with closed doors for nearly an hour, during which time it was understood that the Coroner had a long conversation with the police officers of the district, after which the witnesses who had been previously examined. At the end of that period the inquest was adjourned, in order, if possible, that further evidence might be obtained

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.—APPREHENSION OF HOCKER'S BROTHER.

The inquiry was resumed on Thursday morning, at the same place.

Another young man named James Hocker, a brother of the prisoner Thomas Hocker, was again attended on Wednesday night, by Inspector Grey, on the Coroner's order. When brought into the room he appeared dreadfully pale, but during the proceedings he manifested the greatest indifference, and as frequently observed to smile. He has a lively female appearance

The evidences of Mr. Perry, the surgeon, which was taken at the first sitting, was then read over to him by Mr. Mills, the deputy coroner.

Mr. Perry proceeded to say, that since the last examination he had shaved the head of the deceased and found various bruises, and three smallwounds, two of which had penetrated the scalp, and one partially so; the left temple muscle was much softened, and excessively black from the repeated blows. There was no effusion of any kind of fluid. No fracture of the skull was discovered; there was no extravasation, and the brain presented a perfectly healthy appearance. He considered the cause of death to have been concussion of the brain the result of repeated blows. Such injuries could not have been inflicted upon a man by himself or by a fall; it was quite impossible. The injuries might have been inflicted with a crow bar, or a very heavy stick or bludgeon.

By the Coroner. There were no marks or bruises about the body; there was a slight mark on the finger. The nose was dirty, and besmeared with blood, but there was no decided bruise upon it.

Inspector Grey called

Mr. Wakley: Do you see any person present now who was in the prisoner's room when you took him into custody? Inspector Grey: Yes, this person, his brother

Police Sergeant, 21 T, was next called, and repeated the evidence which he gave at the Marylebone Police court. The witness to day stated, that after the brother of the prisoner had said, "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it," he added, "for he can see that you are telling him a lie."

By the Coroner: The precise expression used by the brother was "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it, for he can see you are telling a lie."

The Coroner here remarked, that it was most unfair and repugnant to the administration of justice, that the accused, Thomas Hocker, should not be present to hear what was said against him. Two persons were now in custody, one taken by the police without a warrant and the other by his orders. One was present in this court, the other was not. He would put it to the jury whether they would proceed with an inquiry, the party accused of the murder not being present?—The foreman of the jury said his brother jurors were unanimous in not proceeding with the inquiry unless the accused party was present

Mr. Wakley said, he should take care to mention the subject elsewhere, so as to obtain an alteration. If he failed he should resign his office of Coroner.

After some further conversation it was arranged that the inquest should stand adjourned until (this) Saturday morning

James Hocker was then asked whether he lived at 11, Victoria-terrace?—He replied that the back room in which he and his brother had been found had been taken for them by their father, who had not room for all in his own house.

Mr. Wakley: What is your business?—Prisoner: I am a ladies' shoe maker

Mr. Wakley: What is your brother?—Prisoner: He was a teacher of music, and kept tradesmen's books.

The father of the prisoners, who is not in custody, against whom there is no suspicion, and who is a very respectable man, was then called in and questioned. He stated that he was a ladies' shoemaker, living at 17, Charles-street, Portland town.

At this point the room was cleared, and the coroner remained in conversation with some of the witnesses for a considerable time after the outer doors were closed.

Mr. Lander, the solicitor, attended to watch the case on the part of the prisoner.

EXAMINATION OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER, AT MARYLEBONE POLICE-OFFICE

On Wednesday morning, a man who had been apprehended on suspicion of the murder, was examined at Marylebone Police-office, and of course there was great curiosity manifested. The prisoner was placed at the bar a few minutes after eleven. The name he had given was *Thomas Henry Hocker*, schoolmaster, No. 11, Victoria-terrace, Portland town. His age, as stated on the police-sheet, is twenty two. He was dressed in a brown frock coat with velvet collar, black waistcoat and trousers, and had on a black satin stock.

Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): You are of course aware of the very serious charge against you. Have you any friends or professional adviser present?—Prisoner: No, Sir

Mr. Rawlinson: How long have you been in custody?—Prisoner: Ever since twelve last night.

Mr. Rawlinson: Then you have had time enough allowed you to send to your friends had you thought proper to do so.

The following evidence was then given—

Edward Hilton, a baker, of West-end, Hampstead, who heard the cries of murder on Friday night, and John Baldock, the police constable who found the body, together with Sergeant Fletcher, were examined, but their evidence was precisely similar to that given before the coroner on Monday last.

The letter found upon the deceased's person, and signed "Caroline," was produced, but the magistrate declined for the present reading it.

Mr. Perry, the surgeon who examined the deceased body, then deposed to the nature of the wounds found upon the head. He attributed death to concussion of the brain, caused by a wound inflicted with a blunt instrument.

Sarah Kitchener, of 55, Whittlebury-street. The deceased lived at our house. I saw Mr. James Delarue for the last time, in the back parlour, about six o'clock on Friday evening. He went out shortly afterwards. He said he should be back in an hour or an hour and a half. He never came back. I have since seen the deceased body, which I know to be his.

James Kitchener, baker, of 55, Whittlebury street, and brother to the last witness, who acts as servant: Deceased lodged at my house. I had not seen him for a week or a fortnight, sometimes I did not see him so often. I heard of this murder on Saturday evening, and on Sunday went up to Hampstead, where I saw a dead body, which was that of Mr. James Delarue. I was pretty sure it was he who had been murdered from what I had heard. I took the house of deceased three years ago last Christmas, when he became lodger instead of landlord. He had buried his mother and sister, and, therefore, gave up the house.

Mr. Rawlinson: Do you know that he had any enemies?—Witness: No; I do not.

Have you ever seen the person at the bar in the company of the deceased? No; I have not.

Constable 21 T, on the Hammersmith and Chiswick Station: Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday evening I received information that Thomas Hocker (the prisoner) was the particular acquaintance of the deceased, Delarue, and that he had been seen with a considerable quantity of money in his possession. In consequence of this information I, in company with Inspector Partridge and Sergeant Bickerson to the prisoner's lodgings, at No. 11, Victoria-terrace, Portland-town. This was about a quarter past one this morning. I rang the bell, and a person came down partly dressed, and said he lived at Thomas Hocker lived there. He said he was Thomas Hocker. I then went in and told him I was a sergeant of police, and was going to take him into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. James Delarue. Up to that time he had not said anything. I asked him to show me his apartments.

Mr Rawlinson: What when you said you were going to take him into custody for a murder, he said nothing?—Witness: He said he knew Delarue. I told him I wished to see his apartments. He said, "I will show you then; follow me." He took me into a room on the second floor. His brother was in bed in the same room, and he told him to get up and dress himself. I commenced searching, when his brother said to the prisoner, "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it." The prisoner then went to the bedside, took a watch from under the pillow, and said, "That is Delarue's; he gave it to me last Friday morning, about ten o'clock, for me to sell it for him." He afterwards gave me some duplicates, which he said related to other property which he had pledged for Delarue. (They were for a watch-guard and seal and a ring, pledged in September and October last.) I afterwards took him down stairs, and his brother went with us. I then went to Inspector Partridge, who was waiting at a short distance, and gave him the watch and other articles. After that he was taken to Hampstead station. Inspector Partridge said to his brother, "It's no good your going with us, because you can't remain with your brother."

Inspector Partridge, of the A division of police: The last witness came to me about eleven o'clock last night, and told me of the information he had received. In consequence of that I went to 17, Charles-street, Portland Town, at which house I was told that the prisoner's father lived then, and where I expected to get some important information, but failed. I therefore sent the last witness to Hocker's own lodging. When the prisoner was taken into custody he said he wished to go to his father's to put on a pair of boots. When he got there I told his father that he was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Delarue. After he had put on his boots I took him back to his lodging in Victoria terrace, obtained a light, and went up to his room, examined every article, and found some watches between the sacking and the bed, and also some on the top of the bed. In the drawer of a table in this room there were letters, papers, and memoranda. The letters which the last witness gave me before, and some in addition to those I found. I have not had time to examine them, but I believe they are all in the hand writing of one young lady. On the mantle shelf I found a half sovereign and a shilling. From some memoranda he had more money, and he supposed he had dropped a sovereign on the bed, and on going towards it he found the sovereign on the bed. From thence I conveyed him to the Hampstead station.

Mr. Rawlinson: Was there not something said about a button being found?—Inspector Partridge: Yes, sir; but we have not yet had time to compare it with the clothes of the deceased. If your worship will give us a remand, we shall be able to bring witnesses to prove that the prisoner made several purchases of new clothing on the Saturday.

Joseph Shackell stated: I am an inspector of the A. division of ("Detective") police. I received information of this murder on Saturday night. On examining the place where the crime had been committed, I came to the conclusion that deceased had been robbed, and learned that he had had a watch with him on the Friday, at two o'clock. I then, with other officers, proceeded to the deceased's lodgings in Whittlebury-street, and, with a number of obscene prints, found, rolled up, some bills and receipts; one of the bills was for a watch, which had been purchased of Mr. Piner, in High Holborn, in May last. The description of the watch given in the bill answers exactly with that of the watch delivered up by the prisoner, and which was seen in the possession of the deceased at two o'clock on Friday.

Susan Kitchener re-called, said she could not identify the watch, but thought the chain attached to it was the same as that she observed on Mr Delarue on Friday. He got up a little after nine that morning, and breakfasted as soon as he came down

Mr. Delarue identified the watch as that of his deceased brother, but the chain attached, he said, was not the usual one which he had seen on it on the Sunday previous to his death. The chain then attached was a solid gold chain worth about five pounds.

The Magistrate having been informed that there was no more evidence forthcoming at present, addressed the prisoner, and said—I find it necessary to detain you upon this charge, and you will be remanded, unless you can tell me anything to convince me of your innocence. You will use your own discretion as to saying anything, but it is my duty to tell you, that whatever you do say will be taken down, and may be used against you.

Prisoner (in a calm tone of voice, and unshaken manner). I will say one thing, and that is, that I can bring witnesses to prove that I did not leave home on Friday evening until a quarter or ten minutes to eight. That is all I will say to day, if you please.

Mr. Rawlinson: Well, then, I shall remand you until Tuesday next; and in the meantime, if the Coroner chooses to see you, I shall have no objection.

Prisoner (calmly): Very well, Sir.

The prisoner was, about two years ago, assistant master at an infant school, in North street, Lisson-grove, but was discharged from his situation.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The curiosity usually excited in the public mind by occurrences of this description seems upon the present occasion to be greater than ever. Immense numbers of persons have visited the field which was the scene of the murder. The visitors were not confined to persons of the lower classes of society. Several carriages containing ladies, on Tuesday, drove up to the fields, and gentlemen on horseback, attended by their grooms, rode across to view the place. Not content with seeing, many brought away boughs and twigs from the surrounding trees, and chips from the fence against which the unfortunate man fell after he was struck, and whereon the marks of the bloody fingers of the murderers were imprinted. It may be remembered that after the murder of Weare by Thurtell, the rage for collecting relics was so great, that a whole hedge disappeared, and the water in the pond in which the body was thrown, was diminished by the bottles full carried away to be stored in the museums of private collections.

The particulars published in the journals respecting this murder are, in many instances, very incorrect, with the exception of the evidence at the inquest.

We, therefore, omit many of the surmises which have been made on the subject, and merely supply particulars either received from good sources or from which the inaccuracies have been expunged.

It appears that the murdered man, who is but 33 years of age, had for some period been acquainted with a young woman, with whom, according to the letter found in his possession, he was in the habit of having occasional interviews in the neighbourhood of the locality where he met his tragical end. Shortly before 7 o'clock on Friday evening week, the murdered man was seen in company with the girl in question. They were seen together in the neighbourhood of the Swiss Cottage, and she was observed to leave him, taking her direction towards the Regent's park

The ground has been measured, and the distance of the spot where the body was found from Haverstock-terrace is 450 yards, whilst the exact distance of the place from Swiss Cottage is 640 yards. Upon a minute examination of the marks of blood, alluded to at the inquest, found upon the second stile, and near which the body was discovered, it appears that the marks are those of the fingers of a man's left hand. When Mr. Delarue was found, he had his glove on his left hand, but no marks of blood are visible upon it.

Mr. Delarue was of French descent, and most respectably connected, and possessed property in the funds.

LATEST INFORMATION RESPECTING THE PRISONER HOCKER.

After Hocker had been examined at Marylebone Office, Inspectors Shackell and Haynes, of the detective force, proceeded to the residence of Hocker's father, No. 17, Charles-street, Portland town.

The inspectors, on their arrival, made known to the father of the alleged murderer the object of their visit, and at once, without any hesitation on the part of the father, every facility was offered them to make a search of the premises. They were first shown into a front room on the first floor, which was the one occupied by his son, who also had a lodging where he was captured, No. 11, Victoria-terrace. Secreted in this room were a pair of trousers, stained with blood and covered with dirt; a pair of stockings, the legs of which were also bloody, the blood having gone through the trousers; and a black cloth waistcoat and back of which were also splashed with blood. On these things being shown to the unfortunate parent, he identified them as those of his son now in custody. A further search was pursued, but nothing else was discovered, and Shackell and Haynes left the place with the clothes in question in their possession, and Inspector Shackell at once proceeded to the Marylebone Police-court, where he explained to Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, who had not then left the bench, the important discovery which he had made.

A button was found in the field near the spot where the deceased was murdered, and also one found at the lodgings of the accused, in Victoria-terrace, and on Inspector Haynes comparing them together they exactly matched each other, and on the inspection of the prisoner's coat two buttons were missing, and on comparing both of these buttons with the remainder of those on the coat they exactly tallied with them. The pair of drawers which the prisoner had on, were, on examination, found to be also stained with blood.

It was at first supposed that three men were engaged in this horrid affair, and the inspectors having instituted the most rigid inquiries upon this point, are still of the same opinion.

When the van drove up to Clerkenwell prison, Hocker instantly leaped out, and was conducted inside the prison. He appeared downcast when ushered over to the proper authorities, who, as is the usual custom, immediately led him to an apartment in order to be minutely searched, with a view to prevent his having anything in his possession whereby he might lay violent hands upon himself. He submitted to this with evident resignation, and on taking off his clothes the interior part of the cuffs of his coat was found covered with blood. On taking off his drawers they were also discovered to be marked with blood. After this search the prisoner was taken to the place in the prison appropriated to persons under so heavy a charge, and very strict guard and watch were placed over him.

ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.—At the nomination for this county, Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., of Muckridge, was unanimously declared as the successor of the late Hon. R. Otway Cave. The very Rev. Dr. Lanigan proposed the motion, and the Mayor of Clonmel, Charles Bianconi, Esq., seconded the nomination.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL WOLLASTON.—Vice-Admiral Wollaston died at Bury St. Edmunds a few days ago, in the 79th year of his age. This gallant officer entered the navy in the year 1781, was made a lieutenant in 1790, commander 1796, captain 1801, rear-admiral, August, 1840, and vice admiral of the blue at the last promotion in November, 1841. He was midshipman of the frigate in Rodney's actions.

THE NEW TARIFF.—An accurate report of the speech of Sir R. Peel in introducing his new Budget, has been published by Clarke, of Warwick-lane, at one penny only. All the articles exempt from duty are also given, and in order to enable the public to judge of the reductions made, the duties imposed by the Tariff of 1842 are specified.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.—LATEST PARTICULARS.

Yesterday morning, soon after the arrival of Mr. Pavelock, Police-office, the father of the prisoners, accompanied by a friend and Mr. Furlong, an inspector of the S division of police, had a private conference with Mr. Pell, the Chief Clerk, and were shown some important documents relative to the prisoner Thomas Henry Hocker; one fact connected with which is the finding of one of the deceased's rings in the bed room of that prisoner. The ring is stated to be of great value, with one large diamond stone, and one half round by the father of the prisoner under the pillow in one corner of the apartment, when, being anxious to facilitate the exertions of the police, he immediately disclosed to them the discovery he had made. Some other facts, it is said, obtained by the police through other channels, were made known, and the whole of them having been noted down by Mr. Pell, were immediately despatched by Wells, one of the officers connected with the establishment, to the Home Secretary

James Hocker is still at the station-house, at Hampstead, and seems somewhat dejected and very reserved. The other prisoner is at the New Prison, Clerkenwell.

A further search has been made by Mr. Shackell at the apartment of Hocker, in Victoria-terrace, and he found concealed there a large pair of shoemaker's pincers, stained with blood; and has since been ascertained, that the alleged murderer has been recently known to go out with these in his possession.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Watson, of Turnham-green, who first gave the information which led to the apprehension of Hocker, that on Saturday night he saw at Victoria-terrace the accused, who exhibited a quantity of money, unusual with him. He further accounted for the circumstance by saying that a female in Park place, Regent's park, had lent him 12 sovereigns, but that person negatives the assertion.

The whole of the letters found at the lodgings were examined, and compared with the letter which has been so frequently alluded to found on the person of the deceased after the murder, and signed "Caroline," and the handwriting is said to be identical. The female supposed to be "Caroline" has been discovered to be residing in the Adelaide road, and it is understood that a summons was issued for her attendance before the Commissioner at the adjourned inquiry.

The funeral of the murdered man will take place on Sunday afternoon at Hampstead Old Church.

SHAFTESBURY ELECTION.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., a Whig, is a candidate for the vacant seat for the borough of Shaftesbury. Mr. R. H. Sheridan is the grandson of the illustrious Richard Brinsley, and has a magnificent house in the city of Dorset.

THE WHITECHAPEL DISTILLERS' CASE.—Mr. Baron Rolfe, sitting in Judges' Chambers, has made an order in the case "Sm th v. Cameron," to stay the proceedings till the fourth day of next term.

THE MURDER BY POACHERS AT CROOME.—On Wednesday, the nine men apprehended for the murder of Thomas Stake, on the estate of the Marquis of Worcester, at Croome, were re-examined, and the whole of them were committed for trial

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE HOMBURG.—The Countess of Naumbourg, wife of the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, expired on the 21st February, after a prolonged illness, at Homburg-es-Monts.

"THE LAST RIPENING SUNBEAM." PAINTED BY LANCE.—BRITISH INSTITUTION.

FINE ARTS.

To the Exhibition of the British Institution, just opened, Mr. Lance has contributed some very clever "fruit pieces," in which his excellent mode of treatment is most invitingly displayed. The picture we have chosen—"The Last Ripening Sun-beam" is the best of its class in the collection: the fruit has not the waxy evidence of art, but the rough bloom of nature The pine-apple, on which a strong light is falling, is admirably painted.

The last ripening sun-beam is bidding adieu
To the fruits that beneath its warm influence grew
How like to the farewell a parent bestows
When the child of his heart from its fatherland goes!
A fond benediction a lingering gaze—
Half tears and half smiles, on his old visage plays;
While the bloom on the cheek of the young one is bright,
As it bathes for the last time in love and in light! W.

VICTORY.—(No. 1.

PARTHENON MARBLE.—(No. 2.)

THE ELGIN MARBLES.—ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Some very interesting additions have just been made to the Elgin Collection, at the British Museum, which are so important as to call for special illustration. These are a series of casts from moulds made recently at Athens, for the King of the French.

Nos. 1 and 3, are figures of Victory, from the Temple of Victory, in the Acropolis: they are similar in style and execution to the Fates, and other female groups.

No. 2, is a female head, supposed to have belonged to one of the pediments of the Parthenon; but the size is considered to be too large (the face being 10 inches long) for any female figures in the Elgin Collection, except, *perhaps*, the fragment of Minerva. The back and one side of the head are cut off, exhibiting the marks of the chisel most plainly, apparently to admit the head to some limited space; or, if it should prove to be the head of Minerva, this provision may have been made for affixing the bronze helmet.

Besides the above casts, there have been received a number of additional slabs of the frieze, which will fill several of the vacancies in the Museum series. There are, also, two metopes, of a character differing from that of any hitherto in our possession: they consist of male and female figures, without the Centaurs.

The casts, it is understood, were made under the direction of Mr. Fellowes, during his recent sojourn in Athens.

NEW MUSIC.

"Sha-Sha" Polka, Quadrilles, &c. Purday, St. Paul's Church yard, London.

This is the age of polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles, and we can scarcely wonder then that the "Polkamania" has traversed the Atlantic, and found a resting place for a time, at least, in the "land of fun and fever" Jamaica, wihich, as we learn from the title-page of these musical compositions, boasts its *Jullien* as well as our own fair land. They are from the pen of a man of colour—Mr. Francis Gilot Jullien—and have been long amongst the most popular of the dances performed at the Queen's Houses assemblies, Kingston, and are now, for the first time, given to the light in this country. Both polka and quadrilles are founded upon native negro airs, and while possessing much original melody, exhibit at the same time an intimate knowledge of the laws of musical composition, and a just sense of the requisites of harmony on the part of the negro composer, which give pleasing proof of how highly gifted many of the dark children of Africa are, even in those matters which rank among the accomplishments of civilised life The author, too, if we are to judge from the title-page, seems somewhat of a wag. It represents a full length portrait of the artist himself, *balow* in hand *à la Jullien*, while around the border are characteristic designs embodying some sly hits at the latter; such as that which exhibits him in the act of mesmerising John Bull, with his polkas, quadrilles, &c., while in another he is seen availing himself of John's lethargic state, to place under his own foot the works of Mozart, Bellini, &c., and standing upon them to raise up into the most exalted place, his own productions.

Altogether this composition is very elegantly brought out, and from their own intrinsic merits, we have no doubt these quadrilles will become as popular in this country as they have been in Jamaica.

VICTORY.—(No. 3.)

OPENING OF THE "MEDINA STEAM FRIGATE DOCK," AT COWES.

In our journal of the 6th July last, No. 114 (Vol. V., page 3), we gave an account of the launch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship Braganza, from the building yard of Messrs. Thomas and John White, of Cowes, where she had been previously hauled up, and lengthened 30 feet amidships. At the same time we took occasion to refer to the laying of the foundation stone of a new capacious steam frigate dock, on the premises of those eminent ship-builders. We have now the pleasure of recording the completion of an undertaking which will, doubtless, prove an advantage to the shipping interest at large, both British and Foreign.

When dry docks were formerly constructed, they were generally adapted to circumstances of a local nature and to suit the requirements of the times; the old *régime* in the transition of the mail, gave way to steam, and Southampton became the resort of the Peninsular, the Oriental, and the Royal West India Mail packets. The rapid strides which steam has made since the first transatlantic navigation took place, and no accommodation having been provided for such huge floating leviathans of luxury and utility, it was suggested to the Messrs. White to construct a capacious graving dock for their reception, when requiring repairs; thereby avoiding the dangerous and tedious navigation from the Isle of Wight to the Thames.

Cowes was, therefore, selected for the purpose. Its central position in the British channel—the prompt and easy communication with London, *viâ* Southampton—and the advantages which its harbour affords, have made it the rendezvous of vessels of all nations; its easy access renders it available to vessels seeking repairs. The premises of the Messrs. White offered an advantageous position for a graving dock, of the capacity required, the spot being sheltered from all winds, and having ample room abreast for laying large ships afloat at low water. In April last they commenced operations; the works have since been carried on vigorously, and the Dock and its approaches have been completed.

Monday was the day appointed for the opening of the gates. At 9, A.M., the water was admitted by means of "the sluices;" and, shortly afterwards, the gates were opened amid the deafening cheers of those assembled to witness the gratifying scene. At about noon, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, Braganza, entered the harbour from Southampton, and without letting go the anchor, steamed through the Dock Gates under the guidance of her pilot, in the short space of one hour and twenty minutes from leaving Southampton; and in less than fifteen minutes afterwards, the Dock Gates were closed upon her, as shown in our Engraving.

OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM-FRIGATE DOCK, ISLE OF WIGHT.

As the steamer entered the Dock, gaily dressed with her signal flags from each mast-head, the Cowes brass-band struck up "Hearts of Oak," followed by "Rule Britannia," and other national tunes. The Dock was then formally named "The Medina," from the name of the local river. On closing the gates, the air resounded with the hearty cheers of the spectators. It is a singular coincidence that the Braganza should be the first vessel to enter the Dock, she was on the slip adjoining, when the first stone was laid; and now has been ordered to be docked and refitted for an India voyage.

The dimensions of the dock are as follow:—

	feet.
Extreme length from the head to the gates	257
Breadth	62
Depth of water on the sill at Spring tides	16
Ditto Neap tides	13
Height of the Blocks under the keel	5

The whole works are most substantially built; in shape, the Dock resembles the interior of a large ship, having a circular bow, the sides and bottom forming an inverted arch. The foundation on which the blocks are laid, is nearly a solid mass of bearers across the Dock, set in concrete resting on a bed of blue clay, which, by boring, has been ascertained to extend to a depth of 200 feet, consequently the work is free from landsprings. The Dock-heads consist of massive piers and wing walls, built of huge blocks of Portland stone, also on a foundation of concrete; the entrance is sufficiently broad to admit the largest steam frigate, without the necessity of unshipping her paddle wheels; and, from the wing-walls on either side of the gates, two stages or platforms, on piles, extend, parallel with each other, to the length of 100 feet into the river, between which the mud has been excavated to the level of the bed of the river. On the right of the Dock, is situated the engine-house, in which is a powerful steam engine for emptying the Dock; the engine being made available for many other purposes, as a saw-mill, drilling-machine, &c.

Of the advantages and capabilities afforded by this fine Dock, we need only remark, that being constructed in everypoint of strength and magnitude, it may be regarded as of national importance, it is the only one in the British Channel, it is contiguous to the first arsenal in the United Kingdom, and it would be capable of receiving accommodation to the Government should such be required on an emergency.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY STATIONS.

Considerable apprehension has been entertained by lovers of the sweet rusticity of English landscape, lest the Stations on lines of Atmospheric Railway should destroy the picturesque character of the inland districts, by giving them the chimneyed aspect so singularly indicative of manufacturing localities. It appears, that for the purpose of blowing off the air withdrawn from the Atmospheric tubes, and discharging the surplus steam from the powerful engines to be used in effecting the exhaustion, tall chimnies, or "stalks," as they are technically called, will be necessary at the Stations. These would, of course, be very unsightly objects, and as such are justly objected to by all persons of taste, to say nothing of the gentry who might be favoured with one or more within sight of their park walks or drawing-room windows. To get over this difficulty, it has been determined by the architects of the Croydon and Epsom line, to give their chimneys an architectural character, and to relieve their baldness by the addition of proportions and decorations which have hitherto belonged almost exclusively to the bell-towers of the early Gothic churches. And, as in the opinion of the promoters of this scheme, beauty is as cheap as deformity, they have taken another step in the right direction, by a resolution to construct the station and engine houses in the style of the half-timbered manor houses of the middle ages. Our engraving exhibits one of these Stations, now in the course of erection, with the improvements we have described.

Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Railway.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday at the London-bridge terminus, William Nash, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the directors had completed the arrangement with the Brighton Company, who were now registered proprietors of 3500 shares. The directors had been actively engaged in promoting every necessary step towards the vigorous progress of the undertaking. After recounting, at some length, the contracts into which the directors, on behalf of the company, had entered, the report stated that the various schemes suggested by the South Eastern Company, with a view to compete for the Hastings and London traffic, had received the most careful consideration of the directors in respect of the lines proposed between Tunbridge and Hastings, and also a revival of the Headcorn line. The engineer's report stated that between Lewes and Brighton where the heaviest works were to be encountered, great progress had been made, particularly on each side of the Fulmer tunnel, six hundred yards in length. Between Fulmer and Brighton, five occupation bridges had already been built, and the public road, bridge, and viaduct over the London-road would soon be put in hand. The report was adopted.

General Steam Navigation Company.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company took place on Tuesday, at the offices of this corporation, 69, Lombard-street. There was a numerous assemblage of proprietors. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq. A report from the directors, and the accounts for the year ending the 31st of December last, were read. From these it appeared that the transactions of the company had been followed by increased prosperity, and that the general condition of this corporation's affairs was highly satisfactory. The customary dividend and bonus being declared, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued exertions to promote the interests of the company.

The Fine Arts Commission.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The meeting was held at Gwydyr House, Whitehall. The commissioners present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Colborne, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Henry Hallam, Mr. Thomas Wyse, and Lord Mahon.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY STATION.—CROYDON AND EPSOM LINE.

OFFICIAL COPY

OF THE

ARTICLES WHICH SIR R. PEEL PROPOSES TO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

WITH THE AMOUNT OF DUTY REMITTED.

RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSED TO BE MOVED IN COMMITTEE ON THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

1. Resolved, that from and after the day of , 1845, the duties of customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise after mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine; viz.:—

	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Agates, not set	5 0 per cent ad. val.
Alganobilla	0 0 3 per cwt
Alkali, not being Barilla	0 1 6
Alkanet Root	0 1 0
Almonds, Bitter	0 2 0
Aloes	0 0 2 per lb
Alum	0 2 0
— Roch	0 2 0
Ambergris	5 0 0
Ambergris	0 0 3 per oz
Amboyna Wood	0 1 0 per ton
Angelica	0 4 0
Aniseed	0 1 0
— Star	0 1 0
Antimony, Ore of	0 1 0 per ton
— Crude	0 2 0
— Regulus of	0 4 0
Argal	0 0 6
Aristolochia	0 1 0
Arsenic	0 1 0
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	0 0 6
— Soap, Weed, and Wood	0 0 6
— unenumerated	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Asphaltum or Bitumen	
Judaicum	0 1 0 per ton
Balsam, Canada	0 0 1 per lb
— Capivi	0 4 0
— Peru	0 0 3 per lb
— Tolu	0 0 2 per lb
Barilla (Alkali unenumerated)	
Bark	0 0 6 per lb
Barilla	0 5 0 per ton
Bar Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Bark, Extract of, or of other Vegetable Substances to be used only for Tanning Leather	0 1 0
— for Tanners' or Dyers' use	0 0 3
— Cascarilla	0 0 1 lb
— Peruvian	0 1 0
— of other sorts not for tanning or dyeing	0 1 0
Basket Rods, peeled and unpeeled	0 0 6 & 3 per bundle
Beef Wood	0 5 0 per ton
Berries, Bay	0 1 0
— other than Bay, Juniper, Yellow, and those commonly made use of for chemical processes	0 2 0
— Juniper	0 1 0
— Yellow	0 1 0
— unenumerated, commonly made use of for chemical purposes	0 1 0 per ton
Birds, Singing	0 0 8 each
Blackwood	1 0 0 per ton
Bladders	0 0 3 per doz
Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of fish (except Whale Fins) whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	0 0 6 per ton
Box Wood	0 10 0 per ton
Borax refined	0 5 0
— or Tincal, unrefined	0 2 0 per ton
Boracic Acid	0 0 6
Brazil Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Brazilette Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Brimstone, refined in Rolls	0 2 0
— in Flour	0 2 0
— not refined	0 0 6
Bristles, rough, or in any way sorted	0 2 6
Bronze Works of Art	1 0 0
Bulrushes	0 10 0 per ton
Cadeaux Flowers	0 1 0 per lb
Camphor, unrefined	0 1 0
Canwood	0 2 0 per ton
Candlewick	0 5 0
Cancilla Alba	0 0 1 lb
Canes, Bamboo	0 0 6 per 1000
— Reed	0 0 6 per 1000
— Rattans, not ground	0 5 0 per 1000
— or Sticks, unenumerated	0 5 0 per 1000
Cauoutchouc	0 1 0
Cardamoms	0 0 2 lb
Cassia Buds	0 0 6 lb
Fistula	0 5 0
Castor	0 1 0
Cedar Wood	0 10 0 per ton
Cinula, unmanufactured	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Clay, or Willow, for Plaiting	0 1 0
Clements	0 2 0 per bush
China Root	0 0 3 per lb
Crystal, rough	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Cinnabaris Nativa	0 1 0
Coal	0 2 0 per ox
Coals, Culm, and Cinders	0 1 0 per ton
Cobalt	0 5 0 per ton
Ore of	1 0 0 per cent ad val
Cochineal	0 1 0
Cocoa Nuts	0 1 0
— Granilla	0 1 0
Coir Rope and Junk, old and new, cut into lengths not exceeding three feet each	0 0 6 per ton
Colocynth	0 0 1 per lb
Colombo Root	0 1 0
Copperas, Blue	1 0 0 per ton
Copperas, Green	1 0 0 per ton
— White	1 0 0 per ton
Coral, whole, polished	0 12 0 per lb
— unpolished	0 5 6 per lb
— in fragments	0 2 6 per lb
Cork	0 1 0 per ton
Cotton Yarn	0 10 0 per cent ad val
Cubebs	0 0 1 per lb
Cream of Tartar	0 1 0
Dai Divi	0 5 0 per ton
Drugs	0 1 3 per lb
Dyewoods unenumerated	0 1 0
Ebony	0 0 9 per ton
Elephants' Teeth, in Bones, or otherwise	1 0 0
— Ostrich, undressed	0 1 0 per lb

	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Feathers, Paddy Bird, undressed	0 1 1 per lb
— unenumerated and undressed	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Flax and Tow, or Cudilla of Hemp and Flax, dressed and undressed	0 0 1
Flocks	0 3 0
Flower Roots	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Fustic	0 2 0 per ton
Gallic Powder	0 5 0 per ton
Galls	0 1 0
Gambouge	0 1 0
Garancines	0 5 0
Garnets, not cut	0 5 0 per lb
Gentian	0 3 0 per ton
Ginseng	0 5 0 per ton
Glue Clippings, or Waste of any kind, fit only for making Glue	1 0 0 per cent ad val
Goods unenumerated, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or prohibited	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Grease	0 1 8
Greaves for dogs, and Tallow Greaves	0 2 0
Guano	0 1 0 per ton
Gum, Animi	0 1 0
— Ammoniacum	0 1 0
— Amblc	0 1 0
— Assafœtida	0 1 0
— Benjamin	0 1 0
— Copal	0 1 0
— Euphorbium	0 1 0
— Galbanum	0 1 0
— Kino	0 1 0
— Lac Dye	0 0 6
— Mastic	0 1 0
— Seed Lac	0 0 6
— Senegal	0 1 0
— Shellac	0 1 0
— Storax	0 1 0
— Tragacanth	0 1 0
— unenumerated	0 1 0
Gun Stocks in the rough, of Wood	0 4 0
Gypsum	1 11 6 per ton
Hair, Camel Hair or Wool	0 0 1 per lb, fr
— Horse	0 0 6
Hair, Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk	0 0 6
— Human	0 1 0 per lb
— unenumerated	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Heath for Brushes	0 3 0
Heelebore	0 2 0
Hemp, dressed	0 4 0
— rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes	0 0 1
Hides, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, dry and wet	0 0 6
— or pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, and unenumerated	5 0 0 per cent ad val
— Calfs, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox	0 0 6
— tanned, not otherwise dressed	0 0 0
Hocks of Cattle	1 0 0 per cent ad val
Hoops of Wood	0 2 to 8s 1000
Horns—Horn tips and pieces of Horns	0 1 0 per ton
Indigo	0 2 6
India, unwrought	0 0 6 per lb
Iron, Bloom	0 7 6 per ton
Iron, Cast	1 10 0 per ton
— Chromate of	5 0 0 per ton
— in Bars, unwrought	1 0 0 per ton
— Hoops	1 10 0 per ton
— Old Broken and Cast Iron	0 5 0 per ton
— Ore	0 2 0 per ton
— Pig	0 2 0 per ton
— Slit, or hammered into Rods	1 10 0 per ton
Jalap	0 0 1 per lb
Jet	0 0 1 per lb
Jewels—Emeralds and all other precious Stones, unset	0 10 0 per cent ad val
— Pearls	0 10 0 per cent ad val
Kino	0 10 0 per ton
Lac, viz.: Sticklack	0 0 6
Lapis Calaminaris	0 1 0 per ton
Lard	0 2 0
Lattan	0 1 0
— Sawen	0 1 0
Lavender Flowers	0 0 1 per lb
Lead Ore	0 0 6 per ton
— Red	1 10 0 per ton
— White	2 5 0 per ton
— Black	1 1 0 per ton
— Chromate of	5 0 0 per ton
Leaves of Roses	0 0 9 per lb
Leeches	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Lemon Vitæ	0 5 0 per ton
Lithargo	1 0 0 per ton
Logwood	0 2 0 per ton
Lods Hides	0 0 4 per lb
Madder	0 0 3
Madder Root	0 0 3
Mahogany	1 0 0 per ton
Manganese, Ore of	0 0 1 per ton
Manna	0 0 1 per lb
Manures, unenumerated	0 0 6 per ton
Metal, Bell Metal	2 0 0 per ton
Minerals and Fossils, unenumerated	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Models of Cork or Wood	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Moss, Lichen, Islandicus	0 5 0 per ton
— other than Rock or Iceland Moss	1 0 0 per cent ad val
— Rock, for Dyers use	0 0 6 per ton
Mother o' Pearl Shells	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Musk	0 0 6 per oz

	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Myrrh	0 1 0
Nicaragua Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Nickel, Arsenate of, in Lumps or Powder, being in an unrefined state	1 0 0 per cent ad val
— Metallic and Oxide of, refined	10 0 0 per cent ad val
— Ore of	1 0 0 per cent ad val
Nitre—Cubic Nitre	0 0 6
Nuts, Kernels of Walnuts, and of Peach Stones, and of Nuts or Kernels thereof, unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom	0 1 0 per ton
Nuts and Kernels, unenumerated	0 1 0 per ton
— unenumerated, not commonly used for expressing oil therefrom	20 0 0 per cent ad val
Oakum	0 0 1
Ochre	0 0 6
Oil, Animal Oil	0 1 3
— Castor	0 1 3
— Cocoa Nut	0 1 3
— of Olives, except in Ships of the Two Sicilies	1 0 0 per ton
— Palm	0 0 6
— Perm	2 0 0 per ton
— Rock	0 0 6
— Lard Oil	20 0 0 per cent ad val
— unenumerated	20 0 0 per cent ad val
— Train, Blubber, Spermaceti Oil, and Head Matter, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea, caught by the crews of British Vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery or from any British Possession in a British Vessel	0 1 0 per ton
— Seed Oils, viz.: —	
— Hempseed	6 0 0 per ton
— Linseed	6 0 0 per ton
— Rapeseed	6 0 0 per ton
— Walnut	0 6 0
— Seed Cake	0 1 0 per ton
— Seed Oil, unenumerated	6 0 0 per ton
Olibanum	0 1 0
Olive Wood	0 10 0 per ton
Orange Peal and Lemon Peel	0 1 0
Ore, unenumerated	2 0 0 per cent ad val
Orchal	0 1 0
Orpiment	0 1 0
Orris Root	0 5 0
Painters' Colours, unenumerated, unmanufactured	1 0 0 percent ad val
Palmetto Thatch	0 0 1
Pink Root	0 0 1 per lb
Pitch	0 0 6
— Burgundy	0 1 0 per ton
Plaster of Paris	1 0 0 per ton
Platina and Ore of Platina	0 10 0 per cent ad val
Plaiting or other Manufactures to be used in or proper for making Hats or Bonnets, of Chip	0 3 6 per lb
Pomegranates, Rind of	0 1 0
Prussiate of Potash	0 0 2 per lb
Quicksilver	0 0 1 per lb
Quills, Goose	0 1 0 per 100
— Swan	0 3 per 1000
Rad.x Contrayerva	0 0 1 lb
— Ipecacuanhæ	0 0 6
— Eringli	0 2 0
— Ipecacuanhæ	0 0 3 lb
— Rhatania	0 0 1 lb
— Senekæ	0 0 1 lb
— Serpentaria, or Snake Root	0 0 2 per lb
Rags, old Rags, old Ropes, or Junk, or old Fishing nets, fit only for making Paper	0 0 6 per ton
— Pasteboard	1 10 0
— Pulp of	0 5 0 per ton
— Woollen	0 0 6 per ton
Rape of Grapes	0 0 0
Red Wood, or Guinea Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Rhubarb	0 0 1 per lb
Rosewood	1 0 0 per ton
Rosin	0 2 0
Safflower	0 1 0
Saffron	0 1 0 per lb
Sago, or Salop	0 1 0
Saltpetre	0 0 6
Sanguis Draconis	0 4 0
Santa Maria Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Sapan Wood	0 2 0 per ton
Sarsaparilla	0 5 0
Sassafras	0 0 3
Satin Wood	0 10 0 per ton
Saunders' Red	0 2 0 per ton
— White or Yellow	0 3 0 per ton
Scammony	0 0 6 per lb
Seeds, viz.:—	
— Anise	0 1 0 per bush
— Aniseed	0 5 0
— Beans, Kidney or French	0 0 10 per bush
— Burnet	0 0 0
— Colchicum	0 1 0
— Cole	0 0 1 per qr
— Coriander	0 5 0
— Cummin	0 5 0
— Fenugreek	0 5 0
— Fennel	0 10 0
— Garden, unenumerated	0 0 1 per lb
— Grass, unenumerated	0 5 0
— Lettuce	0 1 0 per qr
— Linseed and Flaxseed	0 0 1 per qr
— Linseed Cake	0 0 6 per ton
— Maw	0 1 0 per qr
— Millet	0 5 0
— Parsley	0 1 0
— Quince	0 10 0
— Rape	0 0 1 per qr
— Shrub or Tree	0 10 0
— Tares	0 0 1 per lb
— Worm	0 5 0
— Croton, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom	0 0 1 per qr
— Hemp	0 0 1 per qr
— Poppy	0 0 1 per qr
— Sesamum	0 0 1 per qr
— unenumerated, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom	0 0 1 per qr
Senna	0 0 1 per lb
Sumach	0 1 0 per ton
Silk, Raw	0 0 1 per lb
— Husks or Husks and Waste Silk	0 1 0

	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Silk, thrown, not dyed	0 1 0 per lb
Skins and Furs, viz.:	
— Marten, undressed	0 0 4 each
— Seal, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or dressed	0 0 4 each
— Squirrel or Calabar	0 3 0 per 100
— Furs, Pelts, and Tails, viz.:—	
— Badger, undressed	0 0 1½ each
— Bear, undressed	0 3 0 each
— Beaver, undressed	0 0 8 each
— Cat, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Chinchilla, undressed	0 0 2 each
— Coney, undressed	0 0 6 per 100
— Deer, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Dog, in the Hair, not tanned or dressed	0 0 2 per doz
— Dog Fish, undressed	0 1 0 per doz
— Elk, undressed	0 0 6 each
— Ermine, undressed	0 0 0½ each
— Fisher, undressed	0 0 4 each
— Fitch, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Fox, undressed	0 0 6 each
— Fox Tails, undressed	0 0 2 each
— Goat, raw	0 0 3 per doz
— Goose, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Hare, undressed	0 0 6 per 100
— House, undressed	0 0 3 each
— Kangaroo, raw and undressed	0 0 2 per doz
— Kid, in the hair, undressed	0 0 4 per 100
— Kolinski, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Lamb, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Lion, undressed	0 0 6 each
— Lynx, undressed	0 0 6 each
— Marten Tails, undressed	0 2 6 per 100
— Mink, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Mole, undressed	0 3 0 per 100
— Musquash, undressed	0 1 0 per 100
— Nutria, undressed	0 1 0 per 100
— Otter, undressed	0 1 0 each
— Ounce, undressed	0 0 2 each
— Panther, undressed	0 0 2 each
— Pelts, undressed, of Goats	0 1 0 per doz
— of all other sorts	0 1 0 per doz
— Racoon, undressed	0 0 1½ each
— Sable, undressed	0 2 0 each
— Sable Tails or Tips, undressed	0 0 1½ each
— Squirrel or Calabar	5 0 0 per cent ad val
— Tails of, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Swan, undressed	0 0 3 each
— Tiger, undressed	0 1 6 each
— Weasel, undressed	0 0 1 each
— Wolf, undressed	0 0 2 each
— Wolverings, undressed	0 0 3 each
— Furs, Pelts, and Tails, tanned, tawed, or dressed, viz.:	
— Deer,—Indian, half-dressed, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	0 0 6 each
— Ermine, dressed	0 0 2 each
— Kid, dressed and dyed, or coloured	0 10 0 per 100
— Lamb, tanned or tawed	0 5 0 per 100
— Lamb, dyed or coloured	0 10 0 per 100
— Dressed in Oil	0 5 0 per 100
— Mink, dressed	0 0 6 each
— Pelts of all sorts, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	0 5 0 per doz
— Deer, Indian, undressed or shaved	0 0 1 each
— Goat, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed	0 5 0 per doz
— Lamb in the Wool	0 0 4 per 100
— Sheep in the Wool, tanned or tawed, dressed in Oil	1 0 0 per 100
— Squirrel Calabar, tawed	0 5 0 per 100
— Wolf, tawed	0 5 0 each
— Kid, dressed, not dyed or coloured	0 5 0 per 100
— and Furs, or pieces thereof, unenumerated, tawed, curried, or dressed	10 0 0 per cent ad val
— and Furs, or pieces thereof, raw or undressed, unenumerated	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Specimens of Minerals, Fossils, or Ores, unenumerated, exceeding 14 pounds weight each	5 0 0 per cent ad val
Speckled Wood	0 5 0 per ton
Spelter or Zinc, rolled but not otherwise manufactured	2 10 0 per ton
— crude, in cakes	0 1 0 per ton
Sponge	0 0 6 per lb
Squills, dried and not dried	0 0 6
Starwacers	0 4 0
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth, nor 2½ in thickness	0 8 0 per 150
Steel, unwrought	15 0 0 per cent ad val
— Scraps	0 5 0 per ton
Straw or Grass for Plaiting	0 0 1
Sweetwood	0 5 0 per ton
Stone in Blocks, shaped or rough	0 2 0 per ton
— sculped	0 10 0
Talc	0 0 6 per ton
Tar	0 0 2 per last
— Barbadoes	0 0 2
Tarras	0 1 3 per bush
Tartaric Acid	0 0 1 per lb
Teasles	0 0 2 per 1000
Teeth, Elephant's — Sea-Cow, Sea-Horse, or Sea-Morse	0 1 0
Terra Japonica and Catch	0 5 0 per ton
— Sienna	0 10 0 per ton
— Verde	0 5 0 per ton
— Umbra	0 4 0 per ton
Tin Ore, and Regulus of Tornsal	2 10 0 per ton
Tortoise Shell, or Turtle Shell, unmanufactured	0 1 0
— Tortoise Shell, manufactured	0 1 0 per lb
Tulip Wood	0 10 0 per ton
Turmeric	0 5 0 per ton
Turpentine of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus	0 0 10 per lb
Turpentine, unless above the value of	0 1 0
Valonia	0 5 0 per ton
Vasmantani, not of stone or wood	0 0 0
Vermillion	0 0 3 per lb
Walnut Wood	0 5 0 per ton
Wax, Mineral	0 0 1 per gal.
Wax, Bees, in any degree bleached	1 0 0

	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Wax, unbleached	0 2 0
— Myrtle	0 2 0
— Vegetable	0 2 0
Weld	0 5 0 per ton
Whale Fins, of British taking, and imported direct from the Fisheries, or from any British Possession in a British ship	0 1 0
Wood	0 5 0 per ton
Wood, for ship-building, now admitted at the same duty as Teake Wood	0 10 0 per load
— Birch, hewn, not exceeding three feet long, not exceeding eight inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels for the use of the Fisheries	0 1 0 per load
Wood, Teake	0 0 0
Wool, Beaver	0 0 0 per lb
— cut and combed	0 1 0 per lb
— Coney	0 0 1 per lb
— Hares	0 0 1 per lb
— Cotton	0 2 11
Yarn, Cable	0 6 0
— Camel or Mohair	0 0 1 per lb
— Raw Linen	0 1 0
Zaffre	0 1 0
Zebra Wood	0 5 0 per ton

2. Resolved, That from and after the dates specified against the articles under-mentioned, the Duties of Customs now chargeable upon such articles imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine; viz.:—

Stormcock	1 Jan. 1849
Sperm Oil of Foreign Fishing	Ditto
Train Oil, or Blubber of Foreign Fishing	1 Jan. 1847
Whales' Fins of Foreign taking and not prohibited	1 Jan. 1849

3. Resolved, That from and after the cessation of the Excise Duties on British Glass, the following Duties of Customs be charged on the articles under-mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, in lieu of the Duties now chargeable thereon:—

Painted Glass or Paintings on Glass—for every £100 of the value, £8.
All other Glass, and Glass Manufactures—for every £100 of the value, £15.

4. Resolved, That, from and after the day of , 1845, in lieu of the Duties of Customs now chargeable on the articles under-mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, the following Duties shall be charged; viz.:—

Isinglass	5s. per cwt.
Oils, Chemical, Essential, or Perfumed	1s. per lb
Refined Camphor	5s. per cwt.
Smalts	10s. per cwt.
Turpentine, above the value of 18s. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
Verdigris	5s. per cwt.

5. Resolved, That from and after the day of , 1845, the Duties of Customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise hereafter mentioned, exported from the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine; viz.:—

Cement, Stone, and Flint, ground or unground.
Clay and China Stone
Coals, Culm, or Cinders, exported in a British ship.

EXCISE DUTIES.

The Excise Duties on Glass of British Manufacture are—

On Bottles of Common Green Glass	£0	7	0	per cwt	With £5 per cent additional thereon, which in two months will be abolished.
Crown or Window Glass and German Sheet Glass	3	12	6	,,	
Plate Glass	7	0	0	,,	
Other sorts	0	7	0	,,	

SUGAR RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty—

1st. In lieu of the Duties of Customs now payable on Sugar and Molasses, there shall, from and after the , be charged, for a time to be limited, the duties following; that is to say—

	£ s. d.
On Sugar the growth and produce of any British possession in America, or of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of Foreign Sugar is prohibited, and imported from thence	
Double Refined Sugar, the Sugar equal in quality to Double refined, for every cwt.	1 1 0
Other Refined Sugar in Loaf, complete and whole, or Lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or such sugar pounded, crushed, or broken, for every cwt.	0 18 8
White Clayed Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal to White Clayed, not being refined, for every cwt.	0 16 4
Brown Sugar, being Muscovado or Clayed, or any other Sugar not being equal to White Clayed, for every cwt.	0 14 0
Candy, Brown, for every cwt.	1 6 0
— White, for every cwt.	1 15 0
Molasses, for every cwt.	0 5 3

2d. On Sugar the growth and produce of any other British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter:—

White Clayed Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal to White Clayed, not being refined, for every cwt.	1 1 9
Brown Sugar, being Muscovado, or Clayed, or any other Sugar not being equal to White Clayed, for every cwt.	0 18 8

3d. On Sugar the growth and produce of China, Java, or Manilla, or of any foreign country the Sugars of which her Majesty in Council shall have declared, or may hereafter declare, to be admissible as not being the produce of slave labour, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth, or from some British Possession, having first been imported into such British Possession from the Country of its growth:—

White Clayed Sugar, or Sugar rendered by any process equal to White Clayed, not being refined, for every cwt.	1 8 0
Brown Sugar, being Muscovado or Clayed, or any other Sugar not being equal to White Clayed, for every cwt.	1 3 4

4th. On all other Sugars not otherwise charged with duty:—

Refined Sugar, for every cwt.	8 8 0
Brown, or Muscovado, or Clayed Sugar, not being refined, for every cwt.	3 3 0
Molasses, for every cwt.	1 3 9
Candy, Brown, for every cwt.	5 12 0
Candy, White, for every cwt.	8 8 0

And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a hundred weight.

Resolved—That the bounties now payable upon the exportation of certain descriptions of refined sugar from the United Kingdom do cease and determine, and that in lieu thereof there shall be paid and allowed the following bounties or drawbacks, that is to say—

	£ s.
Upon Double Refined Sugar, or Sugar equal in quality to Double Refined, for every cwt.	1 0 0
Upon other Refined Sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove, and being of an uniform whiteness throughout, or such Sugar pounded, crushed, or broken, for every cwt.	0 17 0
Upon Bastard or Refined Sugar broken in pieces, or being ground, or powdered Sugar pounded, or crushed, or broken, for every cwt.	0 14 0

The Auction Duty is abolished from the date of the Resolution of the House of Commons.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ELECTION FOR THETFORD.—The Hon. W. B. Baring was on Monday re elected member for Thetford, without opposition. The proceedings were opened by H. A. Bartlett, Esq., the mayor. Leonard Shelford Bidwell, Esq., proposed, and Thomas Withers Gill, Esq., seconded, the nomination of Mr. Baring.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR DUNSTABLE. A destructive fire has taken place in the village of Wingfield, near Dunstable, which destroyed two farm houses and seven cottages, the inhabitants of which lost all their furniture. The fire broke out on Friday week, on the farm of Mr. Osborn, and communicated to the farm of Mr. Jones, and thence to the neighbouring cottages. There seems to be little doubt entertained of its having been caused by an incendiary. If so, it is the third incendiary fire in that neighbourhood within a short time.

RENEWED AGITATION OF EAST KENT.—The election is fixed for Monday next. William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, the chairman of the East Kent Sessions, a Conservative, it is expected will be returned without an attempt an opposition.

THE LATE MURDER IN BATTERSEA.—It will be recollected that Dalmas, who was convicted of the murder of a woman in Battersea fields, was sent to Bethlehem Hospital because he was supposed to be mad. The officers of that establishment have, however, given their opinion that he is perfectly sane. This extraordinary circumstance has been duly reported to the secretary of State, and the consequence is that Sir James Graham has issued an order for his removal from Bethlehem to his old quarters at Millbank prison, previous to undergoing the sentence being carried into execution. The prisoner will now, consequently, be transported for life to one of the penal settlements.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

There has, then, been a stiffish breeze in Scinde—and not only a breeze but a blow which struck Heera Singh and settled him, not living him a settlement for life, but a settlement by death, of which it appears he had no real expectancy. The butchers of the East, considering the heat of their country, are very cool in their slaughter. An English deserter has been taken, and is very likely to enjoy a siesta in the desert. Lord Ellenborough's British honours were delighting the troops and disgusting some of the civilians, neither of whom results would now, we presume, from the calling of his lordship's *Hyperion* caput. It would amount to a *salve* that a disturbance at Hong Kong had disturbed—namely a matter of some Chinese, by the Celestials returned as soon as the Governor had modified his proclamation.

In France, the Ministry carries on, but it is under close reefed topsails, and their vessel doesn't like the gale. Still she weathers it, and that is being so far on the sea.

Parliament has been unusually sleepy. A dull heavy debate on sugar, propounded by Mr. Milner Gibson, propounded a pretty little plan of ruin for the colonies, and advanced towards the more economical sweetening of general tea. Some people are never satisfied—and even though near a million and a half of extra tax has been remitted, Mr. Gibson—without a deeper wallowing in the saccharine. Certainly, when he was a boy his schoolmaster could never have whopped him with a *sugar cane*.

What a set of lazy dogs the Lords are! They are literally doing nothing unless Lord Campbell's attack upon decimals be considered great legislation. Well, a decimal is rather a ridiculous affair, unless, indeed, in the case of a railway accident, where a few lives have been lost by the economy or carelessness of directors; and then we think a swinging decimal a capital thing. It is something to touch their pockets, when certainly nothing would touch their hearts. Apropos of railways—as Parliament is introducing so many of them, that a coach must shortly become a natural curiosity, we do hope that that eminent assembly of paternal patriots may not forget its dear children the people in reference to *third class carriages!* Let a little comfort be legislated for, and see a cold, and catarrh, and rain, and rheumatism, may not be in some measure averted from the human ide race of beings who have so many opportunities of attaining to the possession of those luxuries in other ways. It is occasionally bad enough to die for want of food, shelter, or clothing; but to die of a third class carriage, is a most provoking climax of human contingency. Do let the law too much patronise the griping and merciless selfishness of the profit mongers of these fruitful speculations.

We cannot touch upon this subject without remembering that poor Sydney Smith, who wrote upon it so well and, so bitterly, and so well, to no more. The sorrow of his wit has lost its fangs—it will be winged no more. What a remarkable fatality the last few days has recorded between the great and famed. The Marquis of Westminster, the Cresus of the aristocracy, the Earl of Mornington, the brother of our famous Duke; Sir Powell Buxton, the gentle and earnest advocate of the slave; Sydney Smith, the Whig luminary, who projected the Edinburgh Review; and Laman Blanchard, one of the favoured spirits of literature, who has left beautiful flowers to be gathered in nearly every garden of the periodical world. Here are many warnings compressed into a small span of time!

Another lottery deal also recently befel, but it escaped society; and we have nowhere seen it noticed by the Press. It was that of a gentleman of the name of Churchill, the "Tydus-pooh-pooh" and "Man of Genius" of "Fraser's Magazine." We know several Members of Parliament who owed much to the exercise of his great powers of writing and speaking in their behalf. He was the especial and active friend of Major Beaumont, whom he accompanied to Hanover, when he became Secretary to the King. We fear he suffered the frequent fate of gifted beings, and had not many friends ar and him when he died. Peace to his *manes*.

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Sir James Graham has made a move in public favour upon the subject of the bill affecting the medical profession, and Wakley has met him with full and handsome conciliation. There is some chance of good legislation yet upon this important subject. We wish we could say as much for the "Letter Question," which is partly barked. Only partly, however—for Duncombe is not a man to see a fellow-being killed before his face without having, like the Old Turk in Don Juan, a good paternal struggle in their favour.

The list of articles on which duty is abolished—and really it is an ample one glass, coal, hemp, flax, tanned articles, feathers, oils, and nearly half a thousand other articles—is sensibly increased. Also society is to be physicked more easily by a cheaper arrival at its drugs.

There has been a horrid murder at Hampstead. We are not fond of meddling with such a topic at any time, but such this particular tragedy for the purpose of glancing at the insufficiency of public protection in our lonely suburbs by the police force. Those flat roads, lanes, and fields that skirt the metropolis, are indeed miserably watched, for your Peeler likes to be in company himself, and seldom lavishes his affections upon hedge ditches, and stiles. The kitchen area has for him a brighter and a dearer attraction; and he would not stand a deep cellar window for a penny more of Long ale to keep itself, than upon the solitary highways of plunder and assassination. It appears to us that under proper regulation, such a murder as that in question at Hampstead ought to have *an impossibility!*

* * * * *

Lumley opens his "House of Glory" next Saturday, and we look for a rare treat. Covent Garden has, we believe, closed prositely, and is again to be devoted to the Legge. The third Gustavus rules at Drury Lane; while at the Haymarket the industrious and amiable Peake has produced a comedy which makes the welkin of that particular theatre ring with laughter. Jerrold has an accepted comedy here; we hope its starry passages may shine more bright than cold: we dread what makes the blood creep.

And now, reader, *au plaisir* till the opening of another budget.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Unless we are to have four winters this year (we have already had three small but spirited editions), spring has fairly arrived, and with it the genial season of national sports—for the million. Hunting and shooting and coursing are not *popular* pastimes in the common sense of the expression; they are more or less exclusive—the appurtenances of the landed interest. Spring, and her maturer sisters Summer and Autumn, are the parents of the people's sports—races, regattas, cricket, and the boon catalogue of out-door diversions, which a man may enjoy without leave or fee of his fellow. He is a lucky sign of the times that these latter are in the ascendant; a fact by no means to be regretted; that the day for privileged sports is not far from sunset. From the hour that shooting was made a class-right, the seeds of its demolition were sown: it has become a nuisance, or the source of one, and of course its end is at hand. It is no longer a question between landlord and tenant, but an affair of social policy. When murder is the consequence of collisions between gamekeepers and poachers, it is not taking a liberty with logic to call the preserver, in whose covers the death is occasioned, an accessory before the fact. "Hunger," says the proverb, "will break through stone walls;" can we be surprised that it does as much for a keeper's head, when represented by a lusty young fellow who has been [illegible] and exercise (and nothing else) for the preceding forty-eight hours, with the odour of a roast pheasant soaring "in his nasal's nose?" Talking of breaking heads naturally leads us to the present *status* of the chase, and there has been a lull, indeed, in the metropolitan districts —but "the dogs of war" are loose in the provinces. Two hunts those of my Lord Gifford and Mr. Drax. The boundary question has led to an awful meddling of ink. That worse has not come of it in the latter is highly creditable to the Christian spirit of those who took part in the performance. It is really astonishing where they got the [illegible] and their vocabulary of forcible phrases. The best days of the [illegible] are numbered—that is to say, according to the estimate of the flock and its squeamishly who consider war with mournful reverence the desolation of the field—the absolutism of the master of hounds, and the way in which he was wont to dispose of the refractory, or any superfluous bi.. that he might have accumulated, before he left his good bed in the morning. Before their next anniversary, the leading field spirits of winter will very probably be subjected to some wholesome revisions: in their present character they are neither national nor popular.

With the in ush on which we enter to-day the turf seems to [illegible] the first face of the year will be run on Wednesday next, at Liverpool, after the [illegible] cup is disposed of. We cannot, then, enter upon our general notices of it than with a slight analysis of its material prospects. The account of horses in training is, perhaps, twice as large as it ever yet has been. This, no doubt, is good; but not so the distribution. The public gets infinitely the worst of the prevailing fashion of sending race-horses to "the great stables," as they are called—places where you may see a "string" brought out to exercise as formidable as the relief of the household cavalry on its way to the Horse Guards. For instance, the Dawsons, at Middleham, have eighty, or thereabouts; and [illegible] office goes on as it has been progressing during the last few [illegible] is by no means improbable that all the horses engaged in som[illegible] stakes will be trained in the same establishment. As it is, [illegible] "associations," as partnerships in racing-studs are very prudently designated, and the "pulls" in favour of the masters who patronise the crack trainers; and the "lines" picked up by the select coterie of jockies, and the like; the interest (and indeed the principle) of the turf is sadly damaged. To such perfection does this system lead at Newmarket, that the favourite at starting beats the field in eight cases out of twelve—or, perhaps more frequently, at head quarters. It must not be supposed that this is the result of trials transpiring—it is the effect of money sent into the ring. Proprietors find the lights of their horses before starting: they must get their money in—and the crowd follows suit. The principal betting race at this moment is the Chester Cup. For that event several of the stables will be in a condition to measure every animal backed, or brought out; and what chance has the public but to follow suit? But they will, peradventure, buy in at the present exhilarating time, when many animals will be sold for the value of their fancy start, the chance of his not starting should they invest, and the chance of his not being the nag of the stable even sho'd he run. The great training-stable scheme is the most hazardous that has ever been offered for popular opinion since racing was made a mercantile pursuit. During the current month there will be ten race meetings: the most regular being that at Warwick, where sometimes a fancy three-year old shows—as, for example, Coronation in 1841. The most attractive feature in that affair is—for the metropolitan—the drive from the Barley Mow station to the town—through Kenilworth, and all its classic *points d'appui*, one of the most rural districts in England. Here—that is at Warwick, not Kenilworth—the coming events generally throw a gleam of their shadows before: and something leaks out touching the Epsom diplomacy. Should the essay, made this year for the first time, to give a two-year-old encounter to the great March festival at Liverpool succeed, and gain ground, very probably the early birds will be at work there in future. If any symptoms of that sort manifest themselves on Wednesday next, we shall be there to see—and chronicle them for the behoof of that gracious public to whom we trust we are a faithful servant.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY. There was a very good attendance this afternoon at the Corner, and business was the order of the day. It will be seen that Satanella retains a great "pot" for the Chester Cup; he was backed for a large stake by the stable, and was almost, if not quite, as good a favourite as Sesmeria, whose friends were massive. Several others were backed, but we have mentioned the only tangible feature. The Derby betting was rather interesting, the Cobweb colt having again receded, while Ironmaster, Anti-Repealer, and Clear the Way, had plenty of supporters, at improving prices. We give the general prices at the close:—

	CHESTER CUP.		
8 to 1 agst Mr. Irwin's lot	25 to 1 agst St. Lawrence	100 to 1 agst Odd Ireland (t)	
11 to 1 — Sesmeria	25 to 1 — Celeste	100 to 1 — Beach a ballach	
14 to 1 — Cuirpeir (t)	25 to 1 — Wheedler	100 to 1 — Ironmaster Kane (t)	
15 to 1 — The Ken	33 to 1 — Pug (t)		
16 to 1 — Obscurity	33 to 1 — Gormena	66 to 1 — Extendove	
20 to 1 — Zanoni	50 to 1 — Sarella	66 to 1 — The Dean	
20 to 1 — Strayboy			
	DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Miss Whip	33 to 1 agst Clear the Way	
15 to 1 — Ion	30 to 1 — Master	40 to 1 — Acrobat	
6 to 1 — Cobweb	30 to 1 — Pantaloon	40 to 1 — Odd Ireland	
6 to 1 — Ironmaster	30 to 1 — Ironmaster (all in)	50 to 1 — Minion	
20 to 1 — Newsmonger	33 to 1 — Anti-Repealer (t)	100 to 1 — Adonis	
	ST. LEGER.		
7 to 1 agst The Irish Lot	20 to 1 agst Pilot	66 to 1 agst Sequent	
15 to 1 — Cuirpeir	33 to 1 — Ironmaster at home	66 to 1 — Mickey Free	
" Sanatoria (t)	33 to 1 — Prince of Wilkes	66 to 1 — Mystery	
" The Ken	40 to 1 — Odd Ireland	66 to 1 — Sunny	
" Obscurity	50 to 1 — Extempore	100 to 1 — Little Unspeth	
" Vivacious	50 to 1 — Parnell (t)	100 to 1 — Polish.	
" St. Lawrence			
	CRAVEN.		
[illegible]	2 to 1 agst Newsmonger	5 to 1 agst Mentor (t)	
[illegible]	3 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	5 to 1 — Clear the Way (t.	
[illegible]	4 to 1 — Iron Master (al.)	5 to 1 — Old England	
[illegible]	5 to 1 — Pantaloon (t)	10 to 1 — Annandale	

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES have now been definitely fixed by the stewards, Major Lawrenson, of the 9th Lancers, and Captain Martin and Lieutenant Tollemache, of the 2d Life Guards), to come off within a short distance of Windsor, on Wednesday, the 2d of April. They will be entirely confined to one day. The entries close on the 10th, which will be exclusively for horses belonging to military officers) and for which [illegible] horses are named, are closed. The second race will be for a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, for horses to be sold for £150. The third will be a hack race of two sovereigns each, with £10 added, and the winner to be sold for £50. For the first two races the horses will run in a circle, going twice over the ground, so that the public will be enabled to have a view of the whole of the race from the stands on the starting and winning field. A line of country, with less difficult leaps, has been selected for the hack race. The entries for the two last races will close on the 21st proximo.

HUNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE. On Thursday last the half yearly general meeting of the proprietors, was held in Villiers street, Strand, Mr. W. Hawes in the chair. The report stated that the directors had resolved upon opening the Bridge to the public, on the 24th of March, being Easter Monday. The works, the report added, would not be quite ready by that day, but sufficiently so to enable the directors to afford the public the use of the Bridge, and which they propose will be four weeks free from toll. The report next stated that by the 22nd of April, every part of the works would be finished; and when, in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 15th of February last year, the directors have fixed the toll to be collected, at one halfpenny for each passenger

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday. Since Monday a fair average quantity of English wheat has been offered to the market, yet the show of samples this morning was not to say extensive, only moderately so, and the attendance was a very thin one. Foreign is in limited request. In foreign wheat, as well as grain and flour, no little was doing; the rates are almost nominal. In the qualities of barley and oats, the trade was very quiet, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Malt and oats were likewise very slow, the former lower. At other grain no alteration.

ARRIVALS—English wheat, 6841; barley, 7301; oats, 2270 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1240 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 1 oats, 979 quarters. Flour, 850 sacks; malt, 500 quarters.

AVERAGES—Wheat, English and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; white, 46s to 54s. Norfolk and [illegible] red, 40s to 48s; white, 46s to 54s. Scotch and Irish, white, —s to —s. Rye, 30s to 36s. Grinding barley, 22s to 30s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 36s; Chevalier, &c. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 18s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s. Beans, new, 30s to 36s, ditto, old, 36s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to —s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 36s to 40s. Flour, town-made, 45s to —s; Suffolk and Norfolk, 40s to 42s; Stockton, 40s to 42s; Yorkshire, 42s to 44s; Devon, 44s to 46s; Essex and Kent, 46s to 48s; Irish, 36s to 38s; American, 19s to —; Baltic, 24s to 26s per 4[illegible] bbl.

The Seed Market.—Notwithstanding the present somewhat advanced period, buyers of all kinds of seeds continue to be very cautious in their operations, and previous rates are with difficulty supported, if we except those of the spring tare.

The following are the present rates: Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to —. Rapeseed, 32s to 35s per quarter. Coleseed, 32s to 36s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s to 9s per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 28s to 32s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £12 to £13 5s. per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £9 15s to £9 10s, per ton. Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 2d; barley, 25s 4d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 35s 0d; peas, 34s 4d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 4d; barley, 23s 4d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 34s 3d, peas, 34s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 8s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

TEA. Since our last there has been a very inactive demand for most descriptions of tea, and low congou must be quoted 1d per lb lower. Green teas support full prices. The imports last week from China have exceeded 2,000,000 lbs, in four vessels.

SUGAR.—The speculative feeling to purchase, arising from the proposed alterations in the duties having somewhat subsided, the demand from the trade is heavy, and, where [illegible] a decline of from 6s to 8s per cwt in the value of raw sugars must be submitted to [illegible]

COFFEE.—We have rather more inquiry for Bengal, at full prices. Other kinds of [illegible] dear.

PROVISIONS.—Rather an extensive business is done in the inferior kinds of [illegible]

OILS. There is more disposition shown to purchase most descriptions of oil, prices in consequence have an upward tendency.

TALLOW. Although only a moderate business is done in the market, prices are supported. P. Y. on the spot is selling at 39s 3d, inferior and second ditto at 38s 9d. For forward delivery the quotations remain nominal to 39s 3d per cwt. Town tallow [illegible]

TOWN AND COUNTRY HIDES. Coarse and middle ox hides, 56lbs, 2d; 60lbs, 2d; 65lbs, 2d; 70lbs, 2d; 75lbs, 2d; 80lbs, 2d; 85lbs, 2d; 90lbs, 2d; 95lbs, 2d; 100lbs, 2d; 105lbs, 2d; 110lbs, 2d; 115lbs, 2d; 120lbs, 2d; 125lbs, 2d; 130lbs, 2d; 135lbs, 2d; 140lbs, 2d; 145lbs, 2d; 150lbs, 2d; 155lbs, 2d;

RECEIVING OFFICE.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE. NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a fortnightly mail to India, which has just come into operation, and the great increase of newspapers and stamped periodicals transmitted by post, have suggested the annexed illustrations of the Saturday *labours* at the Post-office, by far the busiest of the week, more especially in the above department.

In no branch of this admirably-regulated establishment is greater energy and activity displayed than in the Newspaper department. Here, as indeed in all the various divisions of this leviathan office, the greatest precision and accuracy are carried out even into the most minute details of the immense and important business transacted, but with much more toil and exertion. This department is on every evening a busy scene; but on Saturdays especially, the appearance of the large room, appropriated to Newspapers solely, is of the most animated description. Upwards of four hundred clerks and sorters are here busily employed, assorting the papers into their respective departments, and "sacking" them; whilst numerous auxiliaries are constantly passing to and fro supplying them with papers, thus preventing the loss of time and confusion which would be attendant upon each one serving himself. Others, again, are employed in removing the sacks, as filled, into the ante-room, or into the railway vans. On this evening, business commences at half-past four o'clock, being an hour earlier than the usual time, in order to meet the pressure of duty attendant upon the extra number of newspapers forwarded. The papers are brought up to the office from the various branch offices and receiving-houses, as well as from the offices of publication, in vans appropriated to that purpose, as well as by the mail-carts and postmen; but above this, an immense number are posted at the General Post-office itself; the boxes at which place are open free until six o'clock, after which time until half-past seven, one halfpenny is charged upon each paper received; and the amount thus paid, varies from about £50 to £100 in one night.

As six o'clock draws near, the streets and avenues by which the office is approached become a busy scene; hundreds of men and boys, some mounted on horses, others on foot, are seen, each one anxious to outstrip his neighbour, all hurrying in an impetuous stream, with their weighty burthens, and, intermixed with vans and carts, dashing along at a somewhat hazardous rate. While all this is going on in the street the scene in the Entrance-Hall is still more exciting: here the number of papers to be received accumulates so rapidly, that the usual mode of posting is useless; the windows are thrown wide open, and several porters, unencumbered with coats or hats, mount the sill to hoist the papers, sacks and all, and *throw them* into the office. Our first engraving, sketched from the gallery of this room, during the heat of business, represents the scene immediately before the clock strikes six; when those who have been hurrying and striving to be there in time, growing impatient of delay, and fearing the time will pass before their turn arrives, throw their papers into the office in all directions, in a literal shower of news.

The greatest excitement continues, and hundreds of faces are turned upward, anxiously watching the movement of the hands of the clock above; each glance at which is accompanied by extra exertion in forcing a passage to the window, through the dense mob of persons who surround it. Good humour seems to prevail throughout, until the first stroke of the hour, when, the window suddenly closing, puts an end to the struggle, and the jeering of the successful at the disappointed not unfrequently ends in a general *melée*.

Whilst this is passing at the window, the clerks and sorters are busily engaged inside, arranging the papers received. As soon as the window closes, the parts of the room near it, which are literally piled up with the packets, are cleared; the sacks are emptied, and the papers passed to the assorters, who are packed closely together by long ranges of tables, divided into compartments, as will be seen by our second engraving. The newspapers, fifty or a hundred at a time, are brought in on trays: these they divide into their respective post-towns by laying them in separate heaps; they are then removed, as they accumulate, by the auxiliaries, each of whom collects from the sorters for a certain post-town, and by him the papers are deposited in the sacks for the railroads and mails. The large towns—as Liverpool, Manchester, Derby, Hull, &c.—whither the greatest proportion of papers are

SORTING.

sent, have a separate room appropriated for their arrangement in sacks. These sacks are affixed by the mouth to a strong wooden frame, running around the room, as shown in our third engraving; the papers are then brought and packed as closely as may be; and, as fast as filled, are tied and sealed, and removed in the vans to their respective railways for dispatch. Each of these sacks when filled weighs from two to three cwt.; and to many of these large towns are dispatched as many as six or eight, or even more than that number, in one night.

BAGGING FOR THE GREAT TOWNS.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

Our announcement of the continued serious illness of the Earl of Mornington will have prepared our readers for his decease. The noble earl expired on Saturday night last, at his house in Grosvenor square. The first Earl of Mornington married the eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon, and of this marriage the late Earl was the second son, the eldest being the late Marquis Wellesley; the third, the Duke of Wellington; and the fourth, Lord Cowley, now British Ambassador at Paris. The noble earl just deceased was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, on the 20th of May, 1763; and three years previous to that date the eldest son of his father first saw the light; these two brothers, therefore, attained to the same age; the younger having survived the elder during a period equal to that which constituted the difference of their ages when both were alive.

Lord Mornington has, in his day, been known by several names or titles first he was the Hon. William Wesley; then the old orthography and pronunciation of the name were revived, and he became Mr. Wellesley; then Mr. Wellesley Pole; next he obtained the prefix of Right Honourable; this was followed by the title of Lord Marlborough; and finally, in the month of September, 1842, he became Earl of Mornington.

The late noble earl married, 17th May, 1784, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, who so distinguished himself against the combined fleets of France and Spain, second son of George, third Earl of Granard, by whom, who survives the venerable earl, he had a family of one son and three daughters, namely Lady Mary Charlotte Ann, born February 5, 1786, and married to the late Sir Charles Bagot, who died on the 2nd instant; the Honourable William Viscount Wellesley; Lady Emily Harriet, born 13th March, 1792, married to Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and Lady Priscilla Anne, born 13th March, 1793, married to the Earl of Westmoreland, our ambassador at the court of Berlin.

The noble earl, previous to his elevation to the peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1831, represented Queen's County for a period of upwards of twenty years, both before and after the Union. He was clerk of the Ordnance in 1802, and in 1807, and subsequently chief Secretary for Ireland. He also filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland. In 1815, under the Earl of Liverpool's administration, he took office as Master of the Mint; and when the Duke of Wellington, in 1828, was First Lord of the Treasury, his lordship was Master of the Royal Buck Hounds. He again took office under Sir Robert Peel's administration, in 1834-5, when he accepted the office of Postmaster-General. Since that period, the noble lord has abstained from taking any active share in politics. He was a zealous but consistent Conservative.

The deceased earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son Wm. Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, Viscount Wellesley, born 22nd June, 1788

"ICE TREE," MIDDLE TEMPLE.

The subject of our Engraving represents one of the most curious effects of the late frost, in the metropolis. A great portion of our readers must remember the solitary little fountain in one of the courts of the Middle Temple—a spot enshrined in the amber of Miss Landon's poetry,* and in the humour of Mr. Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit." Upon the north side of the fountain pool stood a low tree; and, during the severe weather, the spray from the jet of water, as it fell upon the branches, became incrusted into icicles, and a kind of fairy frost-work, which had a very beautiful appearance. The phenomenon (for such it really was) attracted the notice of several persons; but, in the midst of their admiration, the tree broke down with the weight of its incrustations.

Our Engraving is from a Daguerréotype, taken for this journal: it shows the beautifully frozen tree, with the wintry background, and a portion of the Middle Temple buildings. Whilst the artist was operating for a second Daguerréotype, the tree fell, as we have described.

In the "Illuminated Magazine" for the present month, we find the following graceful lyrical address to this tree:—

Gelidis luxurians comis.

Exotic stranger, whence and what art thou?
A spectre rais'd from Flora's winter tomb,
In ghostly bloom!
Fair Beauty sits upon thy snowy brow
As gracefully as e'er was seen
In summer woodland green,
Where weeping willow o'er some gentle brook
Hath seem'd to look
Into its mirror for the memory
Of happy hours that long have cess'd to be—
(Alas!
No glass
Can show us what we once could see,
And well descry,
Through Nature's own intending eye!)
Thou dost appear
A love born Dryad come
From northern forest drear,
To weep a tear
Over the wat'ry tomb
Of some false truant, fled
From thy cold arms to wed
A Nymph of warmer sky;—
And thither sent to die
To find his shallow grave
Beneath the tiny wave
That freezes e'en thy sigh!
Or art thou come to say —no more
Shall here be trysting as before—
Fond hearts expectant shall not thrill
To meet beneath my icy chill!

If so, vain Tree!
I tell to thee
Fond hearts will brave the thunder shower;
And when thou'rt gone—
Vanished before the warming sun,
True Love will keep th' appointed hour! W.

* Miss Landon penned some very beautiful Lines to this Fountain.

"ICE TREE," MIDDLE TEMPLE.

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

To form an idea of present fashions, the Paris and the London vogues must be combined in one rapid glance. Paris is at this moment in a state of widowhood, lamenting the departed spirit of pleasure. To the uninterrupted succession of brilliant *fêtes*, routs, and concerts, to the incessant whirlwind of amusement has succeeded general silence and quietude. The court ceasing its *receptions* has given an example which all have of necessity followed; brilliant reminiscences are now all that is left. The King and his sons, who forget nothing that can increase their popularity, and who are fully conscious of the high influence exerted by the pleasures of a nation over its graver interests, have this season received more than usual, and the *fêtes* of the Tuileries have recalled, by their magnificence, the palmy days of Louis XIV. The necessity of luxury and expenditure amongst the aristocracy is well understood in France, and if the costumes of the men yet recal the days of the Directory, the ladies, with better taste and finer tact, now adopt toilettes which, by their splendid elegance, at the same time mark the distinctions of the different classes of society, and promote the welfare of the manufacturer and tradesman.

The novelties of the past season are beyond enumeration but amongst the coiffures, those à la Marie Stuart, the pouffs à la Maintenon, the charming petits bords, surrounded with garlands of diamonds, on little bats à la Raphael, with a slender waving white feather, are those chiefly destined to survive; whilst amongst the dresses, those in the lightest Tulle, trimmed with puffings of the same material, and interspersed with roses, giving an aerial and fairy like appearance to their youthful wearers; and for the married ladies, those embroidered in gold and silver coloured silk in the most exquisite designs, harmonising admirably with the dazzling brilliance of the jewelled coiffures,—have attained the most enduring favour. A still more singular and picturesque costume consists of a dress whose skirt is embroidered with five rows of border à la Grecque, defined by golden threads: the corsage also in Grecian form, and very short sleeves looped up above with golden tassels. Placed over the braided hair at the back of the head, and as if to confine the knot of hair behind, is a golden resille, encircled by a branch of small wild grape-leaves.

Great preparations are already being made, and brilliant are the prognostics of the well informed. We hear of nothing but drawing-rooms, fancy balls, children's balls, *tableaux vivants*, reviews, and concerts, at the palace of the Sovereign and the mansions of the peerage, and other millionaires. Amongst those bright visions, one that is on the eve of being accomplished is the opening of the Grand Italian Opera, which will prove too small to contain the crowd eager to behold the extraordinary assemblage of artists from all countries, covered with the laurels they have each separately reaped in capitals distinguished for their fastidious taste, and who have come to lay them at the feet of John Bull, and receive from him the applause that is alone wanting to complete their European fame. But whilst such is the aspect of things on the stage, that of the house before the proscenium will offer scarce less interest, and we speak of costumes adapted for effect. Who that has ever witnessed it can forget the effect produced by the singing of the National Anthem at the Italian Opera in London? How much is the solemn and magnificent effect of the music given forth by so many voices, heightened by the sight of the concourse of beauty set off by the costliest attire, and the *prestige* of rank and birth standing around in sympathy. The costumes, therefore, for such an occasion must be of the greatest importance, and are with ladies the pressing concern of the moment.

Dresses of blue, white, or rose-coloured satin, open and displaying beneath, under skirts of silver-coloured moire, edged with silver embroidery, over which hang embroidered scarfs; others opened over under skirts of brocaded gold, the extremity of the opening being caught up by a rose or a diamond, and round the waist a corseliere of plain gold, graceful twisted, and terminating in two tassels; or, dresses of gold and cherry coloured satin, made *à la Agnes Sorel*, trimmed with gold chefs, and opening over a magnificent guipure skirt dress, caught up by gold ornaments of a spiral form, will be of the highest vogue. A turban of gold net work, forming a small calotte, fastened on each side by two golden tallys, and the point of each leaf formed by a diamond, or ruby, present an admirable accompaniment to this style of dress.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIGURE 1.—For full toilette. A satin petit-bord (Dress Hat) ornamented with feathers. A satin dress with train, ornamented with furbelows of the same, and with bouquets of flowers. Petticoat of guipire or antique lace, with two deep volans.

FIGURE 2.—A Ball Dress of coloured tulle, trimmed with narrow bouillons of the same, and with broad satin ribbon, with silver border and fringe. A coiffure ornamented with roses, with oat leaves, and a chaplet of smaller roses.

FIGURE 3.—A walking toilette. A velvet nut-brown hat, trimmed with lace. A silk dress trimmed with narrow velvet ribbons of the same colour.

FIGURE 4.—A morning toilette. A hat of pink satin, trimmed with lace. A striped silk dress.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'

Miss Cushman appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, on Friday evening last, and fully answered the expectations we had formed of her acting in this character. Her success was most complete; indeed, it is some time since we have heard such genuine and repeated bursts of applause as those which greeted her, throughout her performance. There was the same perfect absence of anything like a straining after an effect which we have before remarked in this lady's acting; and yet wherever it was required her energy had something in it that was really terrible. The part which appeared to make the greatest impression on the audience, was in the banquet scene of the third act. The effect of her earnest anxiety to talk away the suspicions excited in the breasts of the visitors by *Macbeth's* horror at the apparition of *Banquo*, was electrical. Mr. Forrest was less successful as *Macbeth*. From his previous performances we had expected better things; and we were grievously disappointed. His long pauses were wearisome and tedious to an insupportable degree: and there was a total absence of expressive passion to compensate for the wiredrawn periods of silence. It is true that he ranted at times, but it was with the half-energy of a man, who thinks such physical exertion beneath him, although he must do it to please his audience. They applauded vigorously, it is true: but they also hissed, and sometimes tittered, which was worse. The other characters were respectably played: which is all we can say for them. The choruses were given with much effect, and comprised the principal members of the operatic company, including Messrs. Allen, Leffler, and Hime; Misses Condell, Emma Stanley, and Grant; and Madame Feron. Some *entr'actes*, by Mr. C. Horn, were introduced; but there was such a noise in the house, which was densely crammed, that we cannot offer an opinion upon their merits.

Miss Cushman was announced to appear, on Thursday, as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like it." Her engagement appears altogether to have been a most fortunate stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Maddox.

SCENE FROM "MACBETH," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

DRURY LANE.

Notwithstanding the entire failure of the last ballet, "Les Danaides," the business at this establishment has been above the average, even to such old performances as "The Bohemian Girl" and "Der Freyschutz," which have drawn one or two good houses. In the latter opera Miss Romer and Mr. King have obtained and merited very considerable applause; and their exertions in "La Somnambula" have been similarly successful. Mr. Bunn announced his benefit for Monday evening next. The programme is attractive, commencing with the "Elisir d'Amore," followed by a divertissement conducted by Jullien and Kemp: then a concert, sustained by the principal artistes of the theatre, and, lastly, the ballet of "Gisselle." A mistake is made in the bill, in allusion to this ballet, which should be rectified. It is stated that it will be performed "for the first time on the English stage." This is wrong: the ballet of "Gisselle" was produced, and with very good effect, at the Princess' Theatre, where it attracted for some time, the principal character being

played by Miss Ballin. If we recollect rightly it was the season before last.

COVENT GARDEN.

This theatre has closed somewhat suddenly, with the announcement that it would be re-opened on the 3rd of March, with some attractive novelties. As no further notice has appeared, we feel inclined to doubt the statement. The season has been very short, and, we should expect, very unprosperous, "Antigone" being the only production that was of any service to the treasury. This is not so much to be wondered at, looking at the very slovenly and poverty-stricken style in which the legitimate plays were placed upon the stage. Nor, putting the Vandenhoffs on one side, was the company particularly strong; it is much to be regretted that there is not some authority established to prevent losses ruining into wild speculations, in which example does not appear to be of the slightest benefit; and collecting together all sorts of unemployed and mediocre performers, who thereby get the stamp more indelibly fixed upon them of always joining forlorn hopes, and always failing in the enterprise. We could mention at least a dozen names of actors who are inseparably connected with struggling managements, half salaries, and sudden closures.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening "an entirely new and original comedy, in three acts," as it was called in the bills, from the veteran pen of Mr. R. B. Peake, was produced at this theatre. Properly speaking, it was a three act farce; but as the majority of successful comedies (so called) of late have come under the same category of dramatic writing, and have been applauded throughout by full and contented audiences, we do not feel disposed to grumble at the name. Mr. Squeers remarked that there was no act of Parliament against a man calling his house an island, if he pleased; so we imagine that Mr. Peake is at liberty to dub his humorous piece a comedy if he thinks proper so to do, without any serious punishment being attendant thereupon. The piece is certainly, then, is called "The Sheriff of the County." Everybody who has resided in the country perfectly understands the jealousies and ludicrous attempts to eclipse each other prevalent amongst the natives—going upwards from the wives of the chemist and grocer to the ladies of the rival medical men, and finally reaching the female members of the county families; for amongst the fair sex principally is the wish to outvie shown. *Mrs. Hollydodge* (Mrs. Glover) is of this order; and she has a "Mrs. Grundy," in the person of her neighbour, *Lady Wonkleworth* (Mrs. W. Clifford) desirous of eclipsing the popularity of her patrician acquaintance. *Mrs. Hollydodge* contrives a plot with her brother, *Mr. Snirker* (Mr. Strickland), an attorney, to get her husband nominated sheriff of the county. Poor *Mr. Hollydodge* (Mr. W. Farren) is a quiet simple-minded country gentleman, seeking no pleasures beyond his garden and poultry yard, and is terribly alarmed when he hears of the honour that has been thrust upon him: but, by the persuasions of his wife, consents to serve. And then his discomforts commence. A superb London footman, *Nonpareil* (Mr. Webster), fresh from the Mansion House, is brought down to drill the rustic servants into becoming deportment. Liveries come down from London—carriages are emblazoned—banners are painted—and the poor old gentleman is thrust into all sorts of fine coats, by mistake and design, until he scarcely knows what has become of his senses. In the end, however, *Snirker* is struck off the rolls, for tampering with some one in office during the progress of the scheme; and *Mrs. Hollydodge* finds all her plans defeated, to the overwhelming joy and content of her poor harmless husband. There was an underplot, in which *Forrester* (Mr. H. Holl), a young soldier, strikes his superior officer for insulting his sister *Ellen* (Miss Julia Bennett), and is thereby sentenced to death. But everything is adjusted in the end, and he turns out to be the nephew of *Mr. Hollydodge*.

It will be seen in all this there is great room for fun: and the notion has been admirably worked out by Mr. Peake. The dialogue is exceedingly smart, and full of point, quaint ideas, and allusions which never allow the audience to go to sleep for an instant. The *equiveques*, there are one or two in the course of the piece, are neatly managed—especially that in which *Nonpareil* is taken by *Mrs. Hollydodge* for one of the officers. In fact, comedy or farce, if the object of the author was to keep a full house amused and laughing for a little over two hours, he succeeded to the fullest extent of his intentions. We need not say more of the acting of Farren and Mrs. Glover than that it was, as usual, most excellent. Mr Webster's *Nonpareil*, too, was perfect. His very low got a round of applause—we never saw a better illustration of a man who might be supposed to have swallowed his own gold-headed cane. Mr. Backstone had a very amusing part, that of *Pussy*, an "odd man" and gardener, addicted to the study of history, scraps of which he was perpetually turning out. His anxiety to know from *Crumbe* (Mrs. Humby) which of these could be considered Jane Shore a proper person to have been a governess at, was well made out by, was very droll; and his announcements of the company, at the ball, in the second act, were delicious. The last arrival, that of "the baker with the tarts!" threw the house into a roar of laughter as the drop descended on Mr. Strickland was effective in the attorney; and Mrs. W. Clifford played *Lady Wonkleworth* with her accustomed care. Messrs. Holl and Howe had not very prominent parts, but they played them carefully; and Miss Julia Bennett was as attractive as ever in *Ellen*. The piece, which has been very carefully put upon the stage, was announced for repetition every evening, amidst loud applause.

Mr. John Parry commenced an engagement of twelve nights here on Monday, and has been nightly encored in Albert Smith's buffo romance, "Fayre Rosamonde." Altogether the Haymarket is doing well.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Lemaitre is creating a greater sensation than any member of the French company who has as yet appeared at the St. James's Theatre; and his successive performances in "La Dame de St. Tropez" attracted the most crowded audiences. The management has been attacked in one or two quarters for producing this "inveterate" piece, on the ground that, in these days of death by poisoning, such representations make the crime fashionable. This is a good time for the literary professors of "virtuous indignation" and cynical humanity to take up, as it admits of high-pressure phrase and bitter invective; but it is founded on false reasoning. The agonies of a man dying from poison, portrayed with unmistakeable and clinical minuteness, and the certainty of its discovery by tests and re-agents, when demonstrated on the stage, would tend to stop rather than increase murder by the example; nothing done the circumstance that the ignorant class amongst whom the crime is most frequent do not attend the French plays. We admit that the taste which produced "La Dame de St. Tropez" is questionable: that is details border on the revolting; but this is entirely owing to the consummate manner in which the "pathos" of the piece is worked out, not to its *morale*. As well might we forbid the performance of the last act of "Othello," for fear that all gentlemen of jealous temperaments should go home and smother their wives, after witnessing its representation, and taking a lesson in practical asphyxia.

On Monday evening M. Lemaitre appeared in his celebrated character of *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, in the piece of that name, with the story of which the greater part of our readers are acquainted, through the means of the various adaptations lately brought out at our theatres. Of our English representatives of this character Mr. James Wallack certainly stood first. Mr Webster was somewhat too heavy, and Mr. Charles Mathews too frivolous. The performance of M. Lemaitre was far superior to any of them; and, by placing it on a level with his impersonation of *Robert Macaire*, we give the highest praise that can be awarded to it. He never lost sight of the gentleman; in his most dissipated phases the high spirit of honour continually broke through his reckless—even in the earlier scenes; while the apparent intoxication was portrayed in the same masterly style of acting that characterises all his undertakings. His interpretation of the character in every scene was masterpiece, and was throughout continuously and warmly applauded. Mlle. Clarisse appeared in *Mritana*, and sustained her reputation as a careful actress, although of no very great pretensions.

The "Auberge des Adrets" and "Frente Ans" are, we believe, in rehearsal, for representation, before M. Lemaitre's departure.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Success still continues to attend the exertions made by the excellent conducted management of this theatre; and the last production, under its direction, promises to eclipse the others in every way. "Richard the Third," from the original text of Shakspeare, in preference to the hashed and interpolated melodrama, adapted from two or three separate plays, by Colley Cibber, was brought out here on Thursday evening, last week, and met with the most gratifying reception. The utmost pains have been taken in placing it properly upon the stage; and the same careful arrangement of the scenic effects which we first had occasion to notice in the production of "Hamlet," at this house, has been studiously regarded. Thus, a view of the old banks of the river, in London, was admirably designed: so also, was the battle field, in which the two tents of the opposing powers were simultaneously presented. The costumes, properties, and general appliance were in similar good taste. Mr. Phelps' acting, as *Richard*, was careful and judicious, played in the same unaffected and level style, so characteristic of this gentleman's performance, which, if it never reaches a very high standard, at the same time always avoids even mediocrity. He is, in every respect, a "safe" actor; and as such, valuable one. Mrs Warner was most impressive, as the *Queen*, but we were not altogether pleased with Miss Jane Mordaunt's *Lady Anne*. Her appearance was sweet and graceful enough; but she lacked energy, and seemed to have an undecided conception of the part. Mr. John Webster was vigorous as *Richmond*, fighting, especially, with unwonted spirit: and Mr. H. Marston played *Hastings* very well. At the conclusion, Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner were called forward amidst a storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The tragedy was announced for repetition every night during the week.

ADELPHI.

Dramatists have various fancies; sometimes their taste runs on well-born scamps of the *Don Cæsar de Bazan* class; at others, on British sailors and venerable old men. Mr. Maddison Morton's last *penchant* appears to have been for unclaimed babies. The interest of one of his latest farces—"Young England"—turned upon a small character of this kind, and the same *rôle* was made use of, to perplex the commentleman in the droll interlude produced at this theatre on Monday evening. "The Mother and Child on the Doing Well" is a translation from a French piece of the same name, "L'Enfant et la mere se portent bien," in which, we believe, Arnal played at the Variétés. The chief part in the present farce—that of *Mr. Felix Fluffy*—is entrusted to Mr. Wright, who is supposed to be a London tradesman, travelling in Jamaica. He is here entrusted with a strange infant, which he conceives to be the offspring of the young lady he is engaged to; and his confusion is increased by the jargon of a negro woman, who talks about the "murder" and the "piccaninny," which Wright muddles up into some disclosure in Piccadilly. At last he gets completely puzzled; and his mysterious bewilderment and floundering attempts to enlighten himself, were amongst the drollest things we ever witnessed. The other characters were well played by Miss Fortescue and Messrs. Paul Bedford, and Lambert, but *Mr. Fluffy* was the part of the play, which is announced for repetition in a manner which convulsed the house with laughter. The farce was completely successful; and capitally received by a very crowded audience. The "Green Bushes" still continues to attract, and is likely to remain in the bills for some time.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening of this Theatre is, *à ce qu'on dit*, unavoidably postponed to March the 8th. Disappointments like these are not pleasant; the announcements should not be made unadvisedly; for even musical hope deferred maketh the ear sick. The opera of "Ernani," by the young composer Verdi, is spoken of in the highest terms by all parties: the light and severe in taste agree in saying that it is a work of no ordinary merit. We have hastily perused the score, but shall reserve our criticism until we have an opportunity of doing it ample justice.

MUSIC.

MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIRÉE.

The third and last of these agreeable meetings took place on Wednesday last at Madame Dulcken's residence, 9, Harley-street. A minuteur, by Schuffner, was the first of the instrumental pieces. Beethoven's quintuor for pianoforte, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, was subsequently played by Messrs. Grattan Cooper, Jarrett, and Nadine. The adagio in B flat, and Mendelssohn's concerto in D for pianoforte and orchestra, constituted the remainder of the instrumental selection. Madame Dulcken's performances were, as is usually the case, the very perfection of skill.

Mdlle. Schloss was the vocal star. She sang a manuscript recitative and aria (with orchestral accompaniments), composed expressly for her by Mendelssohn, and executed it, we would say, even to his satisfaction. In the second part of the concert, she gave Mozart's "Ah! desh," and two songs by Schubert, which were enthusiastically received. Nothing else was so remarkably excellent as to deserve individual notice.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

We are doomed to hear every season some new pretensions to song which, if they do not succeed in making us forget the older and the better, at least distract our attention, and seduce our judgment, through the means of that siren, Novelty. "Les operas ils waves" or is the title of song well described in the Latin line—

"Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum!"

or shall we have voice after we efface the beauty of something we had noticed and loved before? These are questions which may interest the poet and confound the logician. But to be serious; a *great* novelty is a *terrible* thing, and is at present a commodity in much request in Paris. The truth is that in these modern days novelty is hailed as beauty—innovation as improvement—and rule breaking, in every art and science, originally by mad geniuses! We hope that we may have an opportunity of speaking more favourably of Verdi's opera, which is to be produced on next Saturday.

NAPLES. Pacini has produced two new operas—"Leonora" and "Franceson Jonas." The former succeeded, the latter failed. Paris . . . left on the 15th inst for Vienna. He will reach London in March . . . concerts here have won him both fame and money. This eminent performer has just finished an elementary treatise on the instrument. He has also just completed a pianoforte concerto written expressly for Madame Dulcken.

A pretty opera, by Clapisson, "Les Deux Bergers," has been successfully produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris. The music is described as quite in Auber's manner, but very piquant. Auber's opera for the Comique is deferred till next month. Leopold de Meyer's recent concert passes, of with the greatest eclat among the elite of Berlin. "Marche Marocaine" was loudly encored. On the 19th, the King of the French gave a musical *soirée*, at which all the rank and genius of Paris were present. "Le Desert" of Felicien David was performed by an orchestra under the direction of Habeneck. The English Ambassador, M. Guizot, and Victor Hugo, were among the assembly.

MISS BASSANO.—This young lady is at Venice, where she has been performing in "Il Barbiere" and "La Cenerentola," at Malvisan's Theatre. Her next engagement will be at Genoa.

Henry Phillips will arrive in England on the 1st of July, and remain twelve months; after which he will pay another year's visit to the United State

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is now quite settled that Sir John Franklin is to make another expedition to the Arctic circle. The Erebus and Terror are to be equipped for the purpose. The expedition is expected to sail about the first week in May. The ships have been all refitted, and in many respects, at least regard. The only alterations necessary will be for the purpose of applying the small steam power and a screw-propeller to assist them in light winds or calms, with the greatest economy amongst the use of Sadlis's Bay. The officers will be immediately appointed. The intended route is through Barrow Straits, between Cape Walker and Bankes' Land, and thence to the continent of America by the channel of Wellington.

The King of Sardinia has ordered fifty thousand livres to be appropriated for erecting a monument in memory of Columbus; and his Majesty has further appointed a commission, with the Marquis Durazzo as president, to carry the project into execution. The statue is to be ready and inaugurated at Genoa on the 15th of September, 1845, on which day the meeting of the congress of Italian savans is fixed to take place in that city.

We read in the *Lough ay Gazette*:—"A Catholic priest, of the Government of Lublin, in Poland, has been hanged for exciting the peasantry to riot. No Bishop could be found to degrade him, as is necessary in all cases where an ecclesiastic is to be executed, until the Bishop of Kalish consented to do so."

A fatal event took place in the village of Rodoret, in Piedmont, last month, by which the Protestant Dean lost his clergyman of forty years, and his family lost their lives. During the night an avalanche fell upon his residence, situated on an alpine steep, the clergyman, aged 29; his wife, 30; and their infant son, were discovered quite dead; a servant shared the same fate; a favourite dog alone survived. This sad catastrophe has occasioned a mo anful sensation throughout the Protestant Valleys.

A fatal cattle disease had just broken out at Lucken, a few miles from Brussels. Twenty heads of cattle have already perished. The veterinary surgeons designate the disease as *typhus charbonneux*.

It appears, by a Parliamentary paper, that the sum applied to the reduction of the National Debt from Jan. 5, 1844, to Jan. 5, 1845, was £1,563,648 19s. 9d. The sum to be applied in the quarter between Jan. 7 and April 8, 1845, is £2843,685 12s

The Belgian Government has received a proposition to construct a line of railway without the guarantee of a minimum of interest from Liege to Namur, and continued thereafter to France, by way of Dinant.

According to authentic intelligence from the Caucasus, the early appearance of unusually severe cold, and the great masses of snow which cover all the hills, have impeded military operations on both sides. In the months of March, when the Cuban and the Terek will become passable, the fighting will be renewed. All the reports of the great losses of the Russians during the year 1844, by the capture of the fortresses of Chamsa and Tsalmi, Schahdara, by the Circassians, so adventurously spread through Persia and Turkey, prove to be quite unfounded. Notwithstanding the immense force with which this campaign was commenced on the part of the Russians, very few battles occurred, and only two of them can be properly called sanguinary.

A letter from Capt. Gruby, of the Wm. Ward, of Ichaboe, dated Dec. 31, states that an accident has occurred to the falling in of earth in a guano pit, whereby five men were killed. There were about fifty men upon a stage which also fell, but they escaped. Capt. G states that the vessels then at Ichaboe would take away all the guano, and that several which had recently arrived would get none.

The King of Sweden opened the Session of the Norwegian Storthing, at Christiana, on the 10th ult. His Majesty left the Palace, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Princes Gustave and Oscar, the Queen, with Prince August and Prince Eugenia, having previously left Stockholm.

The *Gazette du Midi*, of Marseilles, states that the mail running between Rome and Florence was lately stopped by bandits, and robbed of the Roman and other letters it was carrying. The conductor was cruelly ill treated.

A letter from Valparaiso, dated Nov. 12, says, "The British schooner Laura Ann arrived here yesterday from Tahiti. The news she has brought from thence reaches to the 6th of October. No material alteration had taken place in the state of affairs.

It is stated that Mr. Ward intends to console himself for the loss of his university honours, by the acquisition of a far more interesting and tender one—that of a married man, which, if necessary, will be the primary resignation of his fellowship at Oxford. The lady of his choice is said to be young and beautiful, the daughter of a late head master of Westminster and prebendary of Worcester. [By marriage it is to be hoped Mr. Ward will be happy at once, whereas on the thorny path of academical study, he could only obtain happiness by degrees.]

According to a letter from Frankfort of the 22nd of February, every day brings fresh intelligence of the change, for better or worse, in the health of the Empress of Russia. On the other hand, the special complaint jaundice under which the Emperor was said to labour, is a mere invention. It is, nevertheless, apparent that he has been much weakened in bodily health since the death of his daughter and niece, and that his mind even has received a manifest shock. More frequently than ever he is seen walking alone in the streets, buried in thought. So far, however, as the duties of government are concerned, he still shows himself to be the same clear-sighted and long-strong Czar.

The Right Honourable Lord Dr. Heberden, who died at his residence in Cumberland street last week, and who was one of the physicians, in conjunction with Drs. Wilson and Halford, to his Majesty George the Third, took place on Tuesday last at Windsor, the body being deposited in the family vault in the cloisters of St John.

A Constantinople letter of the 5th states that the Turkish Divan, obliged to cede to Sir Stratford Canning in the affair of Tripoli, have taken their revenge in the settlement of those provinces of the Lesser on which contain Druses and Maronites mixed. Sir Stratford Canning recommended a single authority; the French Ambassador preferred two, one Druse one Maronite, and the Divan adopted the recommendation of France.

It will be seen by the following accounts from various parts of the Continent that the severity of the frost has been frightful. At Vienna, the 66 fountains that supply the town with water were completely frozen up. The cold was at 22 degrees below the freezing point of thermometer—172 below zero of Fahrenheit. A Copenhagen letter of the 19th ult. states that the winter in Denmark has been more severe than in any preceding year since 1829. The *Journal du Havre* states, that on Thursday week the Seine, below Quillebœuf, was so covered with blocks of ice, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the large steamers on 11 made their way up from there up to Villequier being so closely packed that sailing vessels were to be seen.

Buenos Ayres letters of the 14th Dec. say.—"There is news from Montevideo up to the 11th inst., and it is reported that Rivera in person had defeated the first division of Urdo's cavalry, under the immediate command of Urquiza, which, most probably, will cause an early movement of the Correctes army.

The *Medical Times* reports the case of a strong hostler who had never been bitten by a dog, having been attacked with hydrophobia, in consequence of a bite from a healthy horse on the arm. The symptoms were exactly those of hydrophobia, and the patient died in nine hours after the attack.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH ...

...

...

THOM, THE WEAVER-POET

DINNER TO THOM, THE INVERURY POET.

On Wednesday a dinner was given, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, as a reception to William Thom, the hand-loom weaver, of Inverury. The chair was ably filled by Mr. W. J. Fox, on whose right hand was seated Mr. Thom. The guests were about seventy in number, including many ardent admirers of the weaver-poet.

The experiences of Mr. Thom's career were modestly narrated in a volume of "Rhymes and Recollections," published a short time since. This appears not to be the weaver poet's first visit to the metropolis; for, on a former occasion, work was ceasing, and food with it, and he had resolved to apply to the Aberdeen House of Refuge, when he, "on a cold, cold winter day," received a letter from the office of the *Aberdeen Herald*, enclosing five pounds, the gift of Mr. Gordon, of Knockespock, whose interest had been awakened by one of Thom's poems. He wrote a letter of thanks to Mr. Gordon, who made further inquiries respecting the weaver-poet, which were answered by him in a letter marked by spirit, good sense, and sincerity. The following was the result:

Ten days after sending the above letter (says Mr. Thom), I and my daughter were dashing it in a gilded carriage through the streets of London. Here was a change sufficient to turn the head of a bewildered weaver. Under the protection of my patron, Mr. Gordon, I remained there, and in other parts of England, upwards of four months, and paid great attention to all I saw and heard. I was introduced to many of the master-minds of yon great city. In the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, I conversed with the lamented Allan Cunningham. I have listened to the eloquence, and heard the nonsense of those who gave laws to the people. I saw Majesty and Misery, and many of the paths between. There is not a purchaseable pleasure but was put within my power; and many are the delights of happy England, and kind the hearts therein; yet I longed for Scotland, and am again upon my heather and at my loom. Alas! for the loom though! Hitherto it has been to me the ship on which I voyaged o'er Life—Happiness and Hardship alternate steersmen—the Lyre and a light heart my fellow-passengers Now, amid the giant waves of monopoly, the *solitary* loom is fast sinking. Thus must the Lyre, like a hen-coop, be thrown on the wrecking waters, to float its owner ashore.

William Thom is, we believe, still a weaver, looking to his loom for support, and making of poetry only a cheering friend and companion; it has proved to him, however, something more, for it has gained him the notice and good-will of many, who are both able and willing to serve him substantially. Will Scotland cherish the poet? Let us hope it. She cannot but remember the death bed of Burns, the peasant of Ayrshire; may that recollection lead her, while she has yet the opportunity, to lighten the labours, and brighten the hearth of the weaver of Inverury!

We have given his portrait; it is taken from the life, and is an excellent likeness.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. "*H. P.,*" *Newcastle*, "*F. N. M.,*" "*T. C.,*" "*W.*"—*The solution of Problem* 61 *is right.*

"*S. R. C.*" *Thanks for the Problem. The solution is correct.*

"*An Amateur,*" *Wisbeach.—The problem shall be examined.*

"*J. O. W.*"*s little Problem is too simple for publication. His solution of* 61 *is the true one.*

"*L. W.,*" *Pershore.—Make no scruple of applying for information when any difficulty occurs.*

"*F. G. S.*"—"*The Chess Player's Chronicle*" *contains every game played between La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell. Hastings, of Carey-street. The famous Indian Problem is not, that we are aware, the invention of Ghulam Kenbu.*

H. D.," Kingston.—We doubt whether a wood-cut of the once celebrated Automatan Chess Player would possess any attraction for the public at the present day—but we are not the less obliged by the suggestion.—Yes! There is a book of Problems by Mr. Brown, of Leeds, lately published. The Oriental gems, which were translated by Lewis, many years ago, can hardly be obtained at any price

Mona," Isle of Man.—The class of problems in respect with "Mona," would be caviare to the general taste, and therefore ill-adapted to a publication of this kind.

R. D. M.," Winchester.—Quite in earnest! Why, the very first authority we cited—Henry Stephens, himself—was "a Frenchman" as "R. D. M.," a scholar, should recollect. We really have not leisure for the curious investigation suggested by our correspondent's comments, at this moment Will he favour us with the tracing from Wilkinson's work, to which he alludes? He may rely upon its preservation.

Pen-haweil."—In the Pion Café *game, it is the King's Kt's Pawn which is capped, and the mate must be effected with that Pawn only. We never saw a game at these odds in print.*

"*G. C. S.,*" *Kensington.—Your solution is perfectly correct.*

"*E. A. G.*"—*We will consider the suggestions.*

W. W. M."—*The problem alluded to shall be again examined.*

Miranda."—*We will refer to the Problem No.* 58, *and report on your emendation next week.*

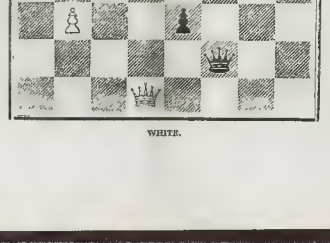
T. B.," Horncastle.—Right

Novice," Lancashire.—You may claim a Queen for every Pawn you can advance to the 8*th sq., and have as many as you get on the board at the same time.*

Novice," Fowey.—Correct.

"*J. T. P.*"—*See advertisement of "The Chess Player's Chronicle" in the present No. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROBLEM, No. 62.
By Andersen, of Breslau.
White to play and mate in five moves.



WHITE.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. B**K**R AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

BLACK. (MR. B.)	WHITE. (CAPT. K.)	BLACK. (MR. B.)	WHITE. (CAPT. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q to Q B fourth	K B to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. K. B takes P	Q to K 3rd
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q to K second	K B P two
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	24. P takes P en passant	Q takes P
5. Q P two	K P takes Q P	25. Q to K R 6th	K Kt P one
6. K P one	Q P two	26. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. K B to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 5th	27. Q B to K R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
8. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. K B P one	Q R to Q 7th
9. Q B to K B 4th	Castles	29. Q R to Q sq	R takes it*
10. Q to Q 3d	P on Q 5th takes P	30. R takes R	Q B P one
11. P takes P	Q B takes K Kt	31. R to Q 8th†	Kt takes K B P
12. K Kt P takes B	K Kt to K Kt 4th	32. R to K B 6th	Q takes Q R P
13. Q B to K Kt 3d	K Kt to K 3rd	33. R takes K R P (check)	P takes R ‡
14. K. to K R sq	Q to K Kt 4th	34. Q takes P (ch)	Kt to K Kt 2d
15. K B to Q B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	35. Q to K R 7th (check)	K to K B 2d
16. P to K B 4th	Q R to Q square	36. Q to K Kt 6th (check)	K to K Kt square
17. P to K B 5th	K Kt to K Kt 4th		
18. K B P two	K Kt to K 5th		
19. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q takes P at K B fifth		
20. Kt takes K Kt P	takes Kt		

And the game was declared drawn.

* It would have been bad play to take the K B P with the Kt, because Black could then have taken the Kt with his Rook, and gained a piece.

† R to Q's 7th must have won the Kt, at least.

‡ The position here is curious. If White, instead of taking the Rook, had quietly moved his King into the corner, we cannot see how Black would have saved the game.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 61.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 6th ch	K to his sq
2. Q to K B's 8th ch	Q takes Q *
3. Kt takes B mate	
	* K takes Kt
3. Kt to Q Kt 8th mate	

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DEATH OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—This facetious divine, whose serious illness we before announced, died last Saturday night at eleven o'clock at his house in Green street, Mayfair. Dr. Holland and Mr. Hibberts (sons-in law of the deceased) were both in attendance on their lamented relative at the time of his death. Mr. Smith had attained his 74th year. By his death a canonry in St. Paul's cathedral becomes vacant. He was brought up at Winchester, which he left for a scholarship at New College, Oxford, in 1789, succeeding to a vacancy made by the marriage of the late Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, then Mr. Bragge. The late prebendary of St. Paul's was the son of Robert Smith, Esq., of Woodford Court, Essex. He entered the university at the age of seventeen, and proceeded to his degrees at Oxford, B.A., October 19, 1792, M.A., October 10, 1796, leaving his fellowship at New College on his marriage in 1800, with Miss Pybus, a daughter of Mr. Pybus, the banker. Mr Smith had previously lived in Edinburgh, at the same time as Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffery, the late Sir James Mackintosh, and others. In conjunction with the above eminent men, he commenced the Edinburgh Review, which was under his editorship for a short period, and to which he contributed during the most part of his life. During the early period of his life Mr. Smith was not in very affluent circumstances, and for all the advancement he obtained was indebted, in a great measure, to his own industry. Most people will recollect his own joke of his residing in Edinburgh, and "cultivating literature on a little oatmeal." The Edinburgh Review had no contributor to its pages more witty than Mr. Smith. Indeed, with Lord Jeffery, he was its principal support for a very long period, and as a critic he will be favourably remembered. It is impossible to regard Mr. Smith's death but as a loss to the light critical literature of the age. His wit was inexhaustible, which, combined with a keen perception of the ludicrous, rendered him a formidable foe. Mr. Smith's literary labours were principally bestowed upon the Edinburgh Review; his only published work of any note being "Peter Plimmeyr's Letters," which were written with great care, and produced considerable impression on the public at the time they appeared.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.—We regret to state that very unfavourable accounts have been received from Ely Palace as to the health of the right reverend prelate; the favourable symptoms which had manifested themselves having entirely disappeared within the last few days.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES.—The new church in St. Giles, Endell-street, is on the point of completion, and will be consecrated at Easter. Its title is Christ Church, St. Giles, and it is remarkable as being the first sacred edifice dedicated to the Protestant religion erected in London in which the entire accommodation is free to the public. The building is designed in the early English style of architecture. The tower as a conspicuous object both from Long acre and Holborn, and the whole structure is built of Bath stone and Kentish rag. The west front, which will be the most conspicuous part of the church, has a deeply recessed and ornamented doorway, over which is a very lofty window, composed of five distinct lights, the arches being enriched with the dog-tooth mouldings. The cost of the edifice does not exceed 4000*l*., although 1000 free sittings are provided.

OXFORD, Feb. 22.—At an election held yesterday, at University College T. V. French and G. H. Curteis were chosen scholars on the Bennet foundation. George Rashleigh Sanders, from Eton, was appointed scholarship, and J. A. Cree was chosen scholar on the Yorkshire foundation.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 22.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Arthur Scratchley, B.A., has just been elected a Fellow of this Society.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the University College of London was held on Wednesday, in the theatre of the institution, Gower-street, the Earl of Auckland, Vice President, in the chair. The report of the council stated that during the last session the number of pupils who attended the classes of the college and junior school was 824. The students in the faculties of arts and law numbered 183, and in medicine 312. The pupils in the junior school amounted to 329; 283 being the largest number of boys in the school in any single term. The number of new students up to the present time was 93. In the faculty of arts the number was the same as last year, the entries being 64. An increase in the amount of fees of £2106 showed that the entries for general education had been more numerous. At the examination of the University of London in arts, law, and medicine, the students of the college had sustained its high reputation, and had received their usual large share of distinction and rewards. During the year their receipts were £31,458, and the expenditure, including an investment of £8500 Consols, and £500 Exchequer Bills, was £30,522. The report was adopted. Lord Brougham was appointed president of the University, and various other officers were elected.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, the 4th of February, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by his Grace the Lord Primate and Vice-Chancellor of the University on the Rev. John David Hare, LL.B., Lecturer and Curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London.

CURIOUS SUICIDE OF A PENSIONER IN THE CHARTERHOUSE.—On Tuesday a long investigation took place in the Pensioners' Hall, in the Charter house, before Mr. Mills, on view of the body of John David Jones, aged 73, one of the pensioners of the institution, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. James Bell deposed that he was one of the carpenters connected with the establishment. About eleven o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday last, he was called by Mr. Angell to enter the deceased room by the window. This he effected by means of a ladder, and discovered the old man lying on the floor, with his head and chest inside a coal bin; he was dead from the effects of an extensive wound across the throat, inflicted by a razor. William Ward, one of the servants, stated that he saw deceased in his room about nine o'clock on the morning in question, when he complained of illness. Witness at the time did not observe anything unusual in his manner. The deceased was of very eccentric habits; he had not been put under restraint. Mr. Miles, the surgeon, said the deceased had long suffered from an hypochondriacal affection, and constantly imagined himself indisposed. He laboured under delusions, and at one time accused witness of attempting to poison him.—Coroner. In this wealthy establishment, I should have imagined that persons might be employed to overlook the actions of those so situated.—Mr. Miles. The Act of Parliament does not allow of such; it would be turning the establishment into a lunatic asylum, and we should subject ourselves to an action at law Only two cases of morbid derangement have happened in the institution for the last four years and three-quarters. One of the patients is now an inmate of Bethlem, after having been examined before the commissioners of lunacy. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

DEATH OF A SCHOOLBOY BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at St Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Harris, aged 11, belonging to Ward School, of Queen's Buildings. It appeared that, at dinner time on Thursday, deceased was punished by being "kept back," and condined to the school-room. He soon after began to toast some bread at the fire, and getting too near it, his pinafore became ignited, and then the remainder of his dress His screams brought Mr. Robins, the master, to his assistance, who extinguished the flames, but not before deceased was dreadfully burned over the chest, arms, and face. He was speedily conveyed to the hospital, in which he died on Monday last. Verdict—"Accidental death."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 149.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE GAME LAWS.

A COMMITTEE of the House of Commons is about to begin an inquiry into the operation and effect of the Game-laws. So many committees have inquired into so many things, with no other result of their labours than a Report, never used as the foundation of any legislative measure, that we begin to look on the appointment of a Committee rather as a form of acknowledging the existence of an evil, than as a step towards finding a remedy. Two years ago a Committee was appointed to inquire into the effect on the health of the people of the practice of interments in cities and towns; it sat, and took evidence which proved the existence of mischiefs of a most frightful kind; it drew up a Report, stating those evils, and the necessity of preventing them, adding an opinion that the duty of framing and bringing in a bill on the subject could best be discharged by the Government. Two years have elapsed since that Report was made; and the evil has gone on increasing in magnitude. Within the past week the question has been revived by practices of a most revolting nature in a London burial ground. The dead are outraged, and the living sent to the grave by pestilence; and yet, not only has there been no sign of any measure being brought forward by the Government, as recommended by the Committee, but only on last Wednesday evening, Sir James Graham declared that the evil was one impossible to remedy! Impossible! though in Paris they found it quite practicable almost a century and a half ago!

From this and other instances of the tardiness of the legislative body in dealing with admitted evils, the landed interest, somewhat alarmed, we believe, at the readiness with which Sir Robert Peel acceded to the motion of Mr. Bright, may derive consolation; the "beginning of the end" of the Game Laws has not arrived; they have a long lease of existence yet; the growth of many centuries, and the legacy transmitted to us from the Norman conquerors, they will not disappear in a single session, nor vanish at the bidding even of the League. If the landed interest only acts with a little fairness and liberality in the matter, we may go the length of saying that the Game Laws are in no danger at all. The feeling against them has arisen as much from errors and abuses connected with them that do not spring from the law, as from the law itself.

No one will dispute the right of a landowner to resist a trespass on his property of any kind, whether in pursuit of game or not; it is the mere protection the law extends to all property of every kind, and to take it away from land would be a gross injustice. The owner of that land so protected may also preserve the game—birds or animals—upon it. To say that doing so is a temptation to crime, is hardly an answer; the chains and watches, and bowls of coin in the windows of the jewellers and money changers, protected from the gaunt hunger and poverty that walk the street, by nothing but a fragile sheet of glass, are a temptation to crime also; but no one thinks of asking for an enactment to prohibit the display of the articles of the money-changer's trade. Game preserving is now, too, a trade—almost as much so as breeding poultry, so that the illustration bears the stronger on the case itself.

But admitting the right of the landowner to preserve game if he pleases, there are some things that he ought not to suffer to exist as the consequences of that preserving; game will eat, and that eating destroys the stock in trade and property of the farmer; from hence arises those complaints and outcries against the system which have at last made themselves heard with some effect in the House of Commons. For all damage and mischief of this kind there is always the remedy of compensation, and this the landed interest is free to give to any extent without any enactment whatever. Why should men want an Act of Parliament to compel them to be just and pay for the food of their live stock? They would not think of turning a flock of sheep into a farmer's green corn without reimbursing him for the damage; and it is said—and proof of the fact offered—that great mischief may be done even by a few score of hares.

To show how prompt and full payment of such damage alleviates the grievance of a Game-law, we will describe the system that prevails throughout a large portion of Germany; we have not yet seen it alluded to in connection with this question, but it might be worth some consideration, even by the recently appointed committee.

In Howitt's "Rural Life in Germany," he says—"The popular division of the land is a dead hindrance to hunting; it has been here and there attempted, and English packs of hounds have been imported by the princes, but the peasants put it down wherever it appeared in a very little time. The German boors and farmers have no faith, and it is quite impossible to persuade them, as it has been attempted to persuade the farmers in England, that it does their corn good to have it in the winter trodden over and torn to pieces by a troop of horses. On the contrary, they insist on *Wildschaden* (damages done by game), wherever deer, or hares or other game, are encouraged by the nobility to the injury of the farmers' crops, and the laws support them strongly in this, giving them their damages strictly, so that many nobles and princes have yearly large sums on this score to pay. All field-sports, therefore, in Germany, resolve themselves into shooting; what they call the *jagd* or hunt is mere shooting, in fact hunting they have none. Of this the *treibjagd* or battue is the most striking and animated."

This mode of shooting has of late years become prevalent in England, though to us it appears more like slaughtering animals than hunting them. But in introducing the German fashion of shooting, the German obligation of paying strictly for the damage done by the game has been neglected. The one should in justice be accompanied by the other. In Germany the land is held in small portions; and though in England rented estates are larger, yet the damage is no less felt where the game is preserved, and it increases in proportion to the quantity. On the Continent enormous quantities of game are not found till we get into those provinces where an independent agricultural class does not exist, and where much of the feudal system still prevails—where there are

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHASE, ON WEDNESDAY LAST.—(See next page.)

but two classes, noble and serf. "In all countries," says the same writer, "there are here and there, however rarely, large oaks—especially in wood, where the game is preserved by the wealthy owner for his pleasure; and in Austria, Moldavia, and Bohemia, where the estates are large, and rather in the hands of the nobles than the people—where, in fact, over vast extents of land, the people are serfs and property themselves—here game reaches the acme of its abundance, and the love of field sports is ardent and universal." Throughout the Austrian provinces, we should add, where game is abundant, the proprietors *make immediate compensation to the full amount of the injury sustained.*

The mischief here is that the landlords, in bringing "game to its acme of abundance," as it must be to admit of thousands of head being slaughtered in a day, have forgotten that they are not living in a wild tract of Bohemia, but in the midst of cultivated, overpeopled England, where every foot of land and every blade of corn has a direct value. The cultivator of the soil is injured, and the injurer is his landlord: the tenant must take whatever compensation the landlord chooses to give him; if he demurs, he has no lease of his farm, and is told he can leave it: his successor will probably, seeing the state of things, make a better bargain, but that is no consolation to the one who has suffered. It is here our system oppresses; and we are persuaded that a more strict regard to justice in dealing with these "game damages," as the Germans call it, would remove much of the unpopularity of the system, without any change in the law at all.

There are other evils for which the remedy is not so obvious. The enormous increase of the convictions for offences against the law are evident; perhaps if the cost of preserving game was made greater by the necessity of paying for what is consumed or spoiled by it, the quantity preserved would be lessened, and the temptation to poaching proportionately decreased. At present, too, the farmer's interest is in seeing the game thinned—he cares very little how; every pheasant shot is a destroyer the less, therefore he makes no exertions to check poaching. But were he certain of being paid the full amount of his loss, the general wish of the tenantry to be on good terms with their landlords, would induce them to assist in preventing trespasses. There can be no question that an excessive quantity of game is injurious to the *morale* of the people by holding out a constant temptation to break the law, and to make such a large preservation expensive, would be the most legitimate means of keeping it within reasonable bounds. A day's butchery among a cloud of creatures who can neither escape nor resist, may give a return of some thousands killed, with much credit to the killers, as it their field of chase was the poultry-yard; but it is not a sport worth purchasing, at the price of prisons filled with our peasantry. The Crown can no longer devastate and unpeople half a county to make a hunting ground of it; nor can the landowners devour the "green herb for the service of man," without due payment for it, if they wish to be free from such a clamour against them, as that now raised on the Game Laws. Buckinghamshire is not Bohemia, and it is hard if the tenant farmers of England cannot have as much fair play as the German peasants. Let foreign modes of sport be introduced if they are liked; but import also the foreign practice of paying the full cost of them.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

Settled and bent up

Each corporal agent for this terrible feat. *Macbeth.*

Some six or seven years ago this chase was established for the purpose of bringing together the best hunting men and the best hunting horses from the four quarters of the empire, to compete over a very sporting line of country—albeit, somewhat artificial. The situation was the best possible for such a rendezvous, lying open to Ireland and Scotland by steam navigation, and to Wales and all the home districts by the railways, of which it is a focus. Consequently, each anniversary has gathered together steeds from far and near, and Aintree has exhibited the finest collection of animals for the field, probably, ever mustered on any one spot of Great Britain. That there might be quantity as well as quality, recently the race has been made a handicap, and the trial has been successful. Last season the nominations were very numerous, and in the present the acceptances augured that the field would be a strong one. This expectation, it will be seen, was realised in the face of most unpropitious weather—and one of the best practical races of the kind yet achieved on the shores of the Mersey was the result.

The reader needs not being reminded what sort of a week this instant March opened with—he has it on the tips of his fingers. The appearance of Tuesday kept many of the regular metropolitan visitors by their fire-sides, and, numerically, the attendance was not the best in the world. Those who went down by the afternoon train on that day found the snow looking formidable in the midland counties, and learnt on their reaching Birmingham that the water-pipes in that place of smoke were frozen up. This looked like anything rather than steeple-chasing; and so did Wednesday morning, for the earth rang like bell-metal, as Wordsworth sings, "it was winter throughout." The sun, however, was early up, and by noon the *cognoscenti* at the Talbot, where betting had already begun, assured you "it would come off." The bill of fare was more than usually attractive, there being promised three events, of which we had two.

The town did not look as holyday like as was its wont, for notwithstanding the atmosphere was as bright and gaudy as the heart could wish—[illegible] bent on a passage of horsemanship across country)—the *entrée* was not as *fête*-like as might have been. As the first race was not announced to start till half-past two, nobody of any pretension stirred till one or three shouts. The road to the course was as usual thronged with sporting pedestrians, the majority of them from the Emerald Isle, whose sons have a great tendency to steeple chasing, because of all turf enterprize it is the most "devil-may care" Precisely at two o'clock, the Earl of Sefton, one of the stewards, came on the ground driving his four chesnuts in a perfectly appointed barouche, attended by Mr. George Payne, the other steward, in a char-a-banc. By this time the stand began to fill, and business to commence. It was hard upon three when the flat race was run—the winner being Lord Chesterfield's smart little filly, Jenny Wren. The victory gave her lordship's Derby nag, Pam, a "leg up" in popular favour. At four the preparations for the great event were put on the tapis.—and in half-an-hour more the [illegible] from the telegraph that the following field would go. Previous to the publication, however, the steward went to the weighing house, and there took the opinion of each owner of a horse proposed to be started as to the race about to come off, or should not be postponed, in consequence of the state of the ground. The "nose" had it, and so the cry was "havoc." At thirty five minutes past four the lot, as below, drew to the post, and, at the word from Lord Sefton, proceeded to their devoir.

A Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared on the 17th of February, with 100 added, &c.

Mr. Loft's Cure-all, aged, 11st 2lb	..	(Owner)	1
Mr. Thornton's Peter Simple, aged, 11st 12lb	..	(Frisby)	2
Captain Boyd's The Exquisite, aged, 11st	..	(Byrne)	3
Mr. Blackburn's Tom Tug, aged, 10st 9lb	..	(Cricknere,	4

The following were not placed:—

Mr. T. Oliver's Vanguard, aged, 12st 10lb.	..	(Owner)	0
Mr. Holmes's The Fage, aged, 11st 10lb	..	(Owner)	0
Mr. Perkins' Brenda, aged, 11st 7lb	..	(J. Abbott)	0
Mr Kelly's Clansman, aged, 11st 6lb	..	(Kelly)	Killed
Mr. Harnett's Boxkeeper, aged, 10st 4lbs	..	(Strafford)	0
Mr. Atkinson's Ceremony, 11st	..	(T. Abbott)	0
Mr Millbank's Peter Swift, aged, 10st 12lb	..	(Powell)	0
Lord Alford's The Stranger, aged, 10st 10lb	..	(Hill)	0
Mr. Mare's Nimrod, aged, 10st 8lb	..	(French,	0
Mr. Jones na The Romp, aged, 10st 4lb	..	(Thompson)	0
Mr. Wesley's Brilliant, aged, 10st 4lb	..	(has been pre-	

The betting, which was very slack, principally had reference to Vanguard, who was backed at 4 to 1; Brenda, 7 to 1; the Page, 7 to 1; and 6 to 1 against Tom Tug. The winner was done at 15 to 1, but only for a very small amount. The start was a very pleasing sight—the lot of them getting to the second fence, where Brenda fell and got rid of her rider. As soon as they fairly settled to the running, The Exquisite made play, leading by twenty lengths all round, and up the course, and over the artificial brook, which he cleared magnificently. Nimrod was the second over, Boxkeeper third, and then three or four others, amongst them Clansman, who slipped up a landing, broke his back, and was subsequently destroyed. They had now commenced the second and last round, and the field was in fact reduced to half-a-dozen—The Exquisite still with an awful lead; Vanguard, Peter Simple, Tom Tug, and Cure, all racing after him their best. About a mile from home, he was once headed for an instant, but he came into the straight run in—apparently winning in a canter. As his rider, however, put him at the last hurdle, he instantly started up, and let Cure all, Peter Simple, and Tug pass him, without making an effort to keep his place—the former winning an honest a race as ever was run very cleverly. Cure-all is by Physician out of a mare whose pedigree is unknown; he was trained and ridden by his owner—a genuine sample of your north country wide awake cavalier. Before the race was over, the sun's rays had lost their power, and the ground became as hard as a hearthstone. The wonder is there were not ten fatal accidents instead of one. It is to be lamented that every season almost one or more horses are killed in the Grand National Steeple Chase at Liverpool. Of all contrivances artificial fences are the most dangerous would it not be worth while even to sacrifice the convenience of a grand stand to the advantages of running over a natural country?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The reception of M. Saint Beuve at the Academie passed off in the most satisfactory manner. M. Villemain was present, apparently in perfect health. The speech of M. Saint Beuve was replied to by M. Victor Hugo. Speaking of M. de Villemain, I am reminded of a charming note which he addressed a few days since to a lady of his acquaintance, and which contains intrinsic evidence that his sparkling wit has returned in its original purity, with all the other brilliant qualities of his fine mind. This lady had lent him, some months before, the poetical works of Andre Chenier; in returning them, the other day, he wrote the following note:—

"Madam,—An invalid Academician who reads no longer poetry, and who retains none in his memory but yours, scruples longer to keep a volume which you lent him nine months since. He has the honour to have it left at your house—uselessly close to his—and he seizes this occasion to offer you the homage of his respect, and to assure you that *he is only dead or out of his mind today.*"

Some of our daily papers state that Queen Victoria has determined on visiting the French Court in the month of May next.—They will have it that her Majesty has determined to come to Versailles, to return the visit made by Louis Philippe to her, at Windsor, but the *Commerce*, which affects to have exclusive information on this subject, says that the Queen will not come further than Chateau d'Eu, where preparations are already commenced to give her a reception far more magnificent than that of last year.

The fashionable world is still much agitated by the conflict going on between M. Leon Pilet and Mr. Mar ws de Hailey, relative to an Opera-box, lately transferred from the occupation of the latter to that of the Duke de Nemours. The case was heard on Monday by the Tribunal de Commerce, but in consequence of M. Crenelieu, the celebrated advocate, who pleaded for the Marquis du Hailey, having mentioned M. Cavallier Fleury as the occupier of the box, and the agent of the Duke de Nemours, the President stopped the cause, declaring that the question of third parties should not be introduced. M. Cremieux refused to plead on these conditions, as it was essential to know the taking possession of the box, while the Marquis's furniture was in it, as proof that his occupancy had not terminated. A scandalous scene occurred, which terminated by the Court deciding against the Marquis du Hailey, and by condemning him to costs. An appeal, however, was instantly lodged, and it is to be hoped that the Superior Court will quash a judgment which has been given on the most arbitrary and irregular principles. M. Leon Pilet is a most unpopular manager, and his conduct on this occasion is calculated to add to the prejudice entertained against him. In every theatre of the world the possessor of a box is entitled to the continued occupancy at the price demanded by the managers, and it would be intolerable if every season a royal or other personage, in favour with the direction, was entitled to dislodge him. I am sorry to see the name of the Duke of Nemours mixed up in this affair, as I should be sorry any stain on his popularity should rise from so insignificant a cause.

The moral condition of France is, I am sorry to say, every day degenerating. We have had sad examples in the case of Madame Lafarge, and of others, how far the depravity of women's hearts can carry them; men are now following their evil example, and the provincial courts of law are frequently occupied with trials where husbands figure as the poisoners of their wives. The Assize of the Lower Seine now presents the trial of a surgeon, named Sourzel, who himself prepared the poison which he administered to his unfortunate partner; and in which the name of a young lady, highly connected, figures as the inciting cause of his butchery. I do not give the particulars of this case merely out of respect to the feelings of readers, but I quote it to show how far, when the restraints of religion and morality are removed, the force of example can lead in the path of crime.

One of the most formidable inmates of the prison of La Force has, it is said, constructed a flying machine, on principles apparently more certain than any that have been yet discovered in this age of invention. The prisoner would gladly make use of his discovery to take leave of his present abode, but the governor, however friendly to science, is determined not to give that chance of his escape. I assure you the reports of this invention are quite serious, and that several scientific men have visited the convict in his cell.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

The affairs of Switzerland continue to occupy a prominent position in the French journals and in the diplomatic circles.

The debate in the Swiss Diet, respecting the Jesuits, has commenced. It was opened by one of the deputies from Berne, in an able but rather violent speech, in which he declared that the Jesuits were the enemies of liberty, religious and civil, and particularly as the enemies of Protestantism. In the name of his Canton he called for their expulsion from every part of the Confederation. He was followed by one of the deputies from Lucerne, who not only defended the Jesuits, but declared that his Government would not yield to any order of the Diet for the revocation of the decree of Lucerne in their favour. The Canton of Lucerne entertained the opinion that, therefore, it is not improbable that the Diet will resort to force, a d a civil war can hardly be prevented.

The deputies from Schwyz, Unterwald, Zug, and Fribourg, successively spoke and sided with Lucerne, pronouncing the imputations cast on the Jesuits mere calumnies, and using some threatening expressions in the course of their speeches. Much excitement prevailed among the Diet generally, the deputy of the Catholic canton of Soleure, when he inveighed against the Jesuits, and stated that he was instructed to demand that they be driven out of the country within a limited period, declaring that he not suffered to enter the others. Glaris, external Appenzell, and Bale-Country expressed the same opinion as Berne; and the discussion, which had taken up seven hours, was then adjourned to the following day. Ten deputations remained to be heard, eight of whom were reckoned hostile to the Jesuits Never had the sittings of any Diet been watched with deeper interest.

The *Zurich Gazette* says that the utmost activity is displayed at Lucerne, which town resembles a fortress, and that every measure has been adopted there to repel an attack. The Valais people were also preparing to defend themselves.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the official text of the treaty recently entered into between France and China, and adduces it as a triumphant answer to those who have pretended to affirm that M de Lagrée's embassy to China was a useless and even mischievous waste of money.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Council of State Bill was passed by a majority of 157 to 176. The ministerial papers speak of the result as a certain proof that the ministry has a sufficient majority in the Chamber to carry on the administration of affairs.

The committee on the Budget met on Monday to consider the question of the conversion of the Five per Cents. The committee received with unanimously (there being only one vote in opposition) to address a request to the Ministry, that a further plan for reducing the various indirect taxes to two or three, which, however, are to be exempted in the proposition, so that the revenue shall not be diminished by the abolition of the others. A third is for raising *another* loan of 3000 centimes.

The accounts of her Majesty's health continued favourable. The baptism of the young Infanta took place on the 26th ult.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, in its definite form, had been laid before the Chamber of Deputies. A project of law for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese possessions, in the case of children born in London, is another

knowing that the Income-tax, during the period it had been in force, had been paid with cheerfulness on the one hand, and had been most productive to the revenue on the other, thought it was well worthy of consideration, whether it was not expedient to continue that tax to a larger amount than the immediate exigencies of the public service required, and to give to the people at large relief from those burdens which pressed more heavily upon them, both for the purpose of invigorating the revenue, and affording an incentive to the industry of the country. That was the ground upon which a continuance of the Income tax was proposed: the Chancellor of the Exchequer had answered that proposition, when he declared that he did not deny that there were other taxes which pressed heavily on the public; but taking into view the limited amount to be applied to the purpose, he thought the right hon. gentleman must admit that it had been judiciously applied.—Mr. Ewart, Mr. D. Barclay, and Mr. Hawes, addressed the house. A division then took place, the result of which was,

For the amendment	.. ..	.. 23
Against it	.. ..	.. 96
Majority for going into committee	.. ..	.. —73

The house having gone into committee, when the first clause of the b'll was proposed, Mr. Cubitt substituted an amendment that the words "two years" be submitted for the words "three years," as the duration of the tax. On this proposal the committee divided, the numbers being:—

For the amendment	.. ..	.. 17
Against it	.. ..	.. 69
Majority	.. ..	.. 52

The first clause was then agreed to, continuing the tax for three years longer.—In the course of a discussion which ensued, several objections were made to the tax, but the opposition did not assume any tangible shape, and no amendment was proposed.—Mr. Warlby asked Sir R. Peel if he would resist all amendments to the bill, to which he answered that he would not be so discourteous as to say that, but he believed that it would be consistent with true policy to continue the present bill. The bill went through committee, all the clauses being agreed to, and Friday was named for bringing up the report.

The Stamp Duties Assimilation (Ireland) Bill was read third time and passed, and the house adjourned soon after nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Some discussion took place upon Lord Campbell's bills to amend the Common Law Process, and the house then went into committee upon them *pro forma*

The Company's Clauses Consolidation Bill, and the Company's Clauses Consolidation, Scotland, Bill, were read a first time.

The Constables (Scotland) Bill went through Committee, and the house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and after several hours' debate, clauses 10 to 43 of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill were agreed to.

Museums of Art.—At the evening sitting, Mr. Ewart moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable town councils to establish museums of art in corporate towns. The hon. member addressed the house at considerable length on the advantages which had set upon the subject, and stated that the bill was intended to encourage the exertions already made. There were peculiar circumstances at the present time which afforded a facility for the diffusion of works of art throughout the country, which had never been enjoyed in times past. By means of their railways they could send casts of improved specimens of works of art to the different manufacturing towns, and it would be the fault of the Government if there was a single manufacturing or large town in the country deficient of a museum of such a character, as might give a sound taste in art to the population of that town, and thus enable them to apply the skill they would obtain in the arts to manufactures.—Mr. Wyse seconded the motion.—Sir W. James, Mr. M. Philips, and other members addressed the house upon the subject; and after a few words from Sir R. Peel, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir William Follett, the Attorney General, was in his place this evening, and, we are happy to say, appeared to be quite restored to health.

The house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Otaheite.—The Earl of Minto gave notice that on Monday he would move for copies of any correspondence received within the last twelve months, from the ships Basilisk and Hazard, on the subject of the proceedings at the island of Otaheite.

Disabilities of the Jews.—The Lord Chancellor brought in a bill to relieve her Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion from certain disabilities affecting them in respect to the holding of municipal offices. (Cheers). The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Constabulary in Ireland.—The Marquis of Normanby said, that having postponed his motion on the subject of Promotion in the Constabulary in Ireland until this day, it was with great unwillingness he had declined to postpone it again. But he did not think that the presence of either of the two Lords, on account of whose absence the postponement had been requested, was necessary to the discussion. (Hear.) A recommendation made to the Inspector General of Constabulary, upon an understanding between all parties in Parliament, had been lost sight of in recent promotions. But if he could have an assurance from the Government that such would not be the case again—and there was no one whose assurance he would more readily take than that of the noble duke opposite The Duke of Wellington.—You won't have it then. (A laugh)—The Marquis of Normanby said he was not to be deterred from proceeding with his motion, although the noble duke had stated the course he proposed to take

The hon. marquis then submitted his motion upon the subject, and also for some returns respecting the army in Ireland.—Some discussion ensued upon the motion for these returns.—On a division, the motion was negatived by 32 to 12.—The house adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

New Members.—Mr. Brinsley Sheridan took the oaths and his seat for Shaftesbury. Mr. Deedes took the oaths and his seat for East Kent.

Corn Laws.—Mr. Woodhouse gave notice that it was his intention to move an amendment to the motion of the honourable member for Stockport, which stood on the orders of the day for Thursday next. His object was for a select committee to inquire into the operation of protective duties upon the interests of tenant farmers. To that motion it was his intention to move as an amendment the following resolution:—That an inquiry into the operation of protective duties on imports, as regarded the interest of tenant farmers and farm labourers, was objectionable in principle if the purport of it was to show that there was at all was the bounden duty of the house so to shape its deliberation, as to make known to the occupiers and tenants of the soil the necessity for their having a continuance of all protective duties; and that the removal of all protective duties was averse to the general interests of all classes of society.

Parochial Settlement Bill.—Mr. Pusey gave notice that in Committee on the Parochial Settlement Bill he would move the omission of the third clause.

Agricultural Distress.—Mr. Stafford O'Brien gave notice of his intention to move, as an amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Stockport, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of mortgages on landed property in this country, and into the cause of agricultural distress. Mr. Cobden reminded the hon. member that he had not yet finally decided on the terms of his motion.—Mr. Stafford O'Brien was aware of it, but the hon. member had previously put upon the paper a motion similar to his own amendment, and he wished to bring him back to his motion.

Game-Laws.—Mr. Bright gave notice that on Monday he should move the appointment of the Select Committee on the game-laws.

Purchase of California.—Mr. S. Worsley begged to put a question to Sir Robert Peel with regard to a statement that the English Government offered to purchase California for 25,000,000 of dollars.—Sir Robert Peel did not believe that the report was utterly without foundation. Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the late Government, also denied any connection with such an offer

Buenos Ayres.—Lord Palmerston gave notice that he would, on Monday, put a question to the Right Hon. Baronet on the subject of the dispute between Monte Video, and the government of Buenos Ayres.

Church Extension.—Mr. Childers wished to know from Sir Robert Peel, whether it was the intention of the Government to grant a Queen's letter this year. Sir R. Peel replied that the subject, he believed, was now under the consideration of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Property-tax.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the report on the Property Tax Bill was postponed to Monday

Ways and Means.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the house resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Williams rose to express his regret, that, from a belief that the questions before the house last evening would occupy a longer period than they did, he was too late to bring forward his motion. All that he required was an explanation of the facts connected with the sale of certain lands belonging to the Crown, adjoining the castle of Newcastle's estate. The Earl of Lincoln said that a motion complaining of the conduct of a public servant ought to be brought forward at the earliest period possible. He would not now, however, enter into any further explanation on the subject.

After a long and desultory discussion, the house went into the Committee of Ways and Means, to discuss the Sugar Duties.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated that he should adhere in substance to the course he had already intimated, but he admitted there were many difficulties connected with the subject. Nevertheless, he argued that the principle of a dis[illegible] was one which was applicable in part, and was, on the whole, wise and expedient. The resolutions were discussed at great length, several amendments were proposed. Ultimately they were agreed to, the house resumed, and on adjournment took place at one o'clock this Saturday morning

COMMONS.—Miscellaneous Business.

Railways.—The London and York Railway Bill has been read a second time. Mr. Gisborne gave notice that he should, on an early day, call the attention of the house to the subject of the powers of the Board of Trade with respect to railways.

Opening of Letters in the Post-office.—Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that, immediately after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-office

Mr. Shiel gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move a resolution expressing the regret of the house that letters addressed to foreigners residing in this country had been opened in the Post office without their knowledge or sanction, and that certain information with regard to the disturbances in the Papal States should have been communicated to a foreign power

The Income-Tax.—Mr. Spooner gave notice of his intention to propose some amendments on bringing up the report, with a view to settle various doubts which had arisen as to the proper construction of the act. His amendments would go to allow a person carrying on a trade or manufactures entirely with his own family to deduct rates and taxes on his premises, and to enable parties to deduct local rates and taxes on places or houses necessary for carrying on their business, to make a deduction from the profits of trade of the sums paid for insurance, and to allow professional and other persons necessarily employing a horse in their pursuits to deduct for it, although they might not be able to swear that it was never used in the course of the year for any other purpose.

The Condition of the Labouring Poor.—In answer to a question from Mr. Borthwick, Lord John Russell said that it was his intention to bring the subject of the condition of the labouring population forward, with a view of proposing some legislative measure upon it, shortly after Easter.

Civil Disabilities of the Jews.—Sir Robert Peel stated that her Majesty's Government hoped, at a very early period of the session, to bring forward a Bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, at least so far as municipal and corporate disabilities extended.

Sugar Duties.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer fixed Monday next for the discussion of the Sugar Duties.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Suspension of a Bankrupt's Certificate.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, Mr. Mearns, a bankrupt, appeared for his last examination. He was opposed by Mr. Cooke, for a creditor of the name of Swannel, who supported by Mr. Partridge. The bankrupt was described as a hosier carrying on business in Acre lane, Clapham. It appeared that his debts amounted to £15,000; the amount of property divisible amongst the creditors was very small, and at the time of his entering into business in 1841 he was indebted in the sum of £12,000. The profits of his business during the period were exceeded by his trade and private expenses to the amount of £700 per annum. In support of the certificate, it was urged that the opposing creditor had not taken sufficient care before he delivered his goods, and besides took such steps as prevented a composition with his other creditors; and that, therefore, the bankrupt suffered. The Court Commissioner said the conduct of the bankrupt had been such that he felt himself bound to say that the certificate must be suspended for three years from the passing of his last examination.

The Late Murder at Bethnal Green.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, *James Tapping* was tried for the murder of Emma Winter, by shooting her with a pistol. The evidence was precisely the same as that given recently in our police report. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Baron Parke passed sentence of death upon him.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER AT BLACKWALL.

On Wednesday morning the explosion of a steam boiler, on the premises of the Messrs. Samuda, at Blackwall, was attended with a great loss of life and destruction of property. The scene of the disaster is a plot of ground in Orchard place. Three men have fallen a sacrifice, and eight others have been scalded or dangerously wounded. The explosion occurred about half past nine o'clock, and was heard for miles around. Soon afterwards several men were brought out of the factory, and conveyed to the London Hospital, and the Greenwich Hospital ship, lying off Greenwich and Poplar. The names of the sufferers are as follow

Killed—Thomas Wright, Richard Grimes, and James Chapman, all labourers

Scalded and wounded—Jonathan Smith, fitter, Joseph Baddows, smith; George Neale, boiler-maker, Thomas Whitcombe, engine driver; William Bradley, labourer; Alexander Mahony, labourer; Joseph Vincent, labourer; and Mr. Lowe, the manager of the works, who experienced a very narrow escape when the explosion took place on board the steam-ship Gipsy Queen, in November last, when ten lives were lost.

Subjoined is a correct account of the locality, and the circumstances attendant on the explosion

At the mouth of the River Lea (there called Bow Creek), and close to the Thames, is a range of factories; the most prominent are the Thames Plate Glass Company's works, and the steam engine factory of the Samuda brothers. The former is now carried on by the Messrs. Winsor. Mr. Joseph Samuda, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion. The factory, dwelling-houses, and workshops, occupy an area of about an acre and a half on the banks of the Lea. The machinery of the factory was put in motion by a steam engine, or rather two of eight-horse power each, and the steam was supplied by a large tubular boiler, which first began to work about three months since

This boiler was originally intended for a new steamer, but had been purchased for the low price of thirty guineas, by Messrs Samuda, for the purpose of supplying steam to the engine on their factory. It is described as being a tubular boiler, in which the fire, instead of passing through a common flue, passed through a number of small flues. The outer casing was formed of strong iron plates, three eighths of an inch in thickness, and firmly rivetted together. As far as appearance went, the boiler appeared to be a very strong and substantial one. Latterly, however, there appeared to be some difficulty in getting up the steam, and it is believed that on more than one occasion it was worked up to a very high pressure. On Wednesday morning, soon after the men employed in the factory had returned from their breakfasts, and the works were in full operation, the boiler gave way with a loud explosion. Every man in the engine-house was either killed or wounded, and the steam chest and outer casing of the boiler were shattered and distributed in all directions.

The engine-house was in an instant reduced to a heap of ruins, and the principal part of the materials hurled to a considerable distance. The premises of the Thames Plate Glass Company's works, Crown Tavern, and a number of tenements adjoining were damaged, and the windows and frames blown out. Portions of the boiler were found in the Plaistow marshes, on the opposite side of the river, about one hundred and fifty yards from the factory. In the same place, the body of one of the sufferers, which had been blown across the creek, was picked up in a mutilated condition. It is believed that he was employed in the factory at the time of casting the safety valve when the occurrence happened. The bodies of the other persons killed were found close to the spot where the boiler stood, and they appear to have been killed instantaneously. Neale had several ribs broken. Smith also received extensive injuries. Harrison, Baddows, Ramsey, Ingledew, and Vincent were taken to the London Hospital.

The outer casing of the boiler and the steam chest are completely destroyed, and the top row of tubes bent and thrown on one side. The other rows of tubes, with two or three exceptions, have escaped injury. The remainder of the engine-house is also complete. A building about a hundred feet square, and not more than nine feet high. The engine itself did not sustain much injury.

A quantity of the materials fell into the creek, and pieces of iron nuts, bolts, and screws connected with the boiler were found in the yards at the back of the Crown Tavern, and in the grounds in the rear of the adjoining premises. At a moderate computation there are not less than 5000 panes of glass broken by the concussion. The window frames were shattered in several dwellings, and the furniture displaced. The dwelling-house of Mr. Lowe, the manager of the works, at one corner of the yard, also suffered, and every window was broken. The residence of Mr. John Howard, founder of the Thames Plate Glass Works, near the western corner of Mr. Saunders's premises, sustained considerable damage. The windows were all broken, and the parapet wall blown down. Mr. Howard's daughter was making her toilet in a back room overlooking Samuda's factory when the explosion took place, and was thrown backwards. The glass in the windows was destroyed, and other mischief done

Mr Samuda states that he purchased the boiler merely to drive the works of the factory, because he had not time to make a new one, and that it had not been used more than five or six times when it took its present position. He says he believes the water had got very low in the boiler, and that gas was generated instead of steam, and that an explosion was the consequence. It is opinion of Mr. Samuda's was confirmed by more than one practical man who visited the spot during the day.

Suicide of the Lodge-Keeper at Claremont.—On Thursday week, Edward Story, keeper of the lodge at the principal entrance at Claremont belonging to the King of the Belgians, committed suicide by cutting his throat. After breakfast, apparently quite well, he took his usual walk into a bed-room for shaving: in a few minutes his wife heard a noise overhead as some one stamping, and on running up stairs she found her husband on the floor in the agonies of death, having cut his throat with the razor almost to separate the head from the body. At the inquest, a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned

Fatal Accident in the Borough.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Peter held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of Mr. James [illegible], 59 years, the well known coach proprietor of Bromley, Kent. It was proved by the evidence that on Friday afternoon week the deceased was in the act of crossing the High-street in the Borough, at the moment a heavily laden waggon was passing. In the confusion the deceased fell, and before he could recover himself the off-wheel of the waggon passed over him. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday morning. From a *post mortem* examination it appeared that deceased had been suffering from a long standing disease of the lungs, but the immediate cause was the injuries he had sustained. Verdict, "Accidental death."

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES - NO. VI.

(If Happy—I Were Even As.)

It happen'd fifteen years ago,
Just fifteen years as May—
And yet at times my tears will flow
In silent sadness, quite as though
It happen'd yesterday.

I would not have that sorrow flee
For years of summer's bliss,
A holy thing it is for me,
It keeps love here hard my heart might be,
If it were not for this.

For oft, when solemn words in vain
Have striv'n to rouse my mind,
When slowly some religious strain
Has died, and swanlet, and died again,
And left no tear behind,—

One gentle thought of moments fled
Recalls that distant day;
And brings her accents as she said,
"I'm strong, and I'm not afraid;
But, brother, let us pray!"

Then melts my soul, and dies space
The sad, yet sacred tear;
And, kneeling down, I pray for grace,
That I may gain that better place,
To live more kindly here.

To help my brethren in their need,
To feel their failings less,
Where'er I love, to love indeed,
And oh! a daily life to lead
Of more real holiness.

And though they pass too soon away,
Those hours of solemn thrill,
And leave me careless, will, and gay;
Yet still I trust my heart can say,
They come not quite for nought.

By all those pure desires received,
When she had been denied,
Though long and oft my soul hath grieved
I thank my God that Mary lived,
And more that Mary died!

R. R. S

MR. DISRAELI'S SIMILE ABOUT THE WHIGS.

Mr. Disraeli's simile of the clothes was certainly very characteristic, but his wager with Sir R. Peel was not in reality on account of the hon. baronet having run away with the clothes of the Whigs, but because he refused to make of Mr. Disraeli himself an *upper Benjamin*.—*Herald.*

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.

An account of a new and interesting discovery connected the subject of a communication made by Mr. Claudet before the Society of Arts at their last meeting. It refers to an improved method of manufacturing, with certainty and dispatch, glass for the use of opticians. The great difficulty in this manufacture has been to produce glass of an equal degree of density throughout, and without lines and spots. This difficulty has never been overcome until the present time; but by the process detailed in Mr. Claudet's paper, lenses of any large size may be manufactured quite free from defects.

TRICKS OF PHYSICIANS.

When Sir John Elliott, the physician, was dining with Dr. Armstrong, Sir John was, very early in the repast, called out. Armstrong, on losing the quiet enjoyment of his friend's company, muttered out roughly, "I did not think you would have sent for yourself so soon."

A BUMPER.

When Popery had sway in England, they usually drank the Pope's health in a full glass after dinner—"au bon pere;" whence the word *bumper*.

STATISTICS OF THE PARISIAN PRESS.

The *Journal de la Librairie* gives the list of all the journals and periodicals published in Paris. The total amounts to 439. Of these, 438 are French, 6 Polish, 3 English, 1 German, and 1 Spanish. 45 are subject to surety, viz., 44 French journals, and 1 English.

RETRIBUTION.

(From the German of Uhland.) By Lewis Filmore

The Serf hath murder'd his Lord, that he
Might himself the Knight and the Noble be.

He stabb'd his Lord in the secret wood
And plunged the corse fh the rolling flood.

He clad himself in the armour bright
And mounted the steed of that gallant Knight.

He rode to the bridge, but all in vain
He urg'd the Courser with voice and rein.

With the golden spurs he gor'd his side
And was hurl'd by the steed in the foaming tide.

One cry—one struggle to reach the bank,
And the Serf in the Noble's armour, sank!

ROOTS AND STOCKINGS

At a north country fair, the other day, the boots being called, a shrimp of a lad, in rustic attire, presented himself. "Well, are you the boots?" The youth replied, "No! I'm the stockings, sur." "Stockings! What do you mean by stockings?" "Wha, sur," said the boy, with an unaltered countenance, "I'm under the hoose, so he ca's me the stockings, sur."

PRICE OF TEA IN FORMER TIMES.

The *London Gazette* of Dec. 16, 1660, contains the following:—"These are to give not on to persons of quality, that a small parcel of most excellent tea is by accident fallen into the hand of a private person to be sold; but that none may be disappointed, the lowest price is 30s. a pound, and not any to be sold under a pound weight, for which they are desired to bring a convenient box. Inquire at Mr. Thomas Ragie's, at the King's Head, St. James's-market"

DEFENCE OF A BRIEFLESS BARRISTER.

Among the last batch of jokes from America is a tolerably good one—"A briefless barrister ought never to be blamed, for it is decidedly wrong to abuse a man without a *cause*."

AMBITION

Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices, so climbing is performed in the same posture, with creeping.—Swift's *Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

SPANISH WINE.

It appears from a statistical return drawn up by the Spanish Minister of Finance, that the number of nuns in Spain was 11,778.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

It appears from the official report of the Registrar General, that the number of marriages registered in 1843 was 118,928; of births, 476,736; and of deaths, 340,519, showing an excess of births over deaths of 136,290. In the same year (1843), there occurred 10,881 violent deaths and suicides. The number of illegitimate children registered in 1843 amounted to 34,796, which is an admitted increase. The baptisms and births returned in 1839 amounted to 399,794; illegitimate childre , 20,039. Births registered in 1843, 517,739; illegitimate children, 34,796. The number of boys born is, in all countries, greater than the number of girls.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor, refused the offices of a priest when dying, because, he said, that the crucifix which he brought was so bunglingly executed.

GOOD TEMPER

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart—a gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects—a perpetual sunshine, imparting warmth, light, and life to all, within the sphere of its influence.

A NEGRO NATURALIST

Quashes, commencing a work on natural history, wrote as follows:—"Man is de first animal in de creation, he jumping up like a sparrow-grass, hop about like a hopper-grass, and dies de same as a jackass."

THE PROGRESS OF RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued, from which it appears that since the commencement of the present session one hundred and nine petitions for Railway Bills have been presented, thirty-nine bills read a first time, and fifteen bills read a second time. None have proceeded further.

DECAYED CHEESE

Decayed cheese, whether called rare or rotten, is good for maggots, but totally unfit for man. It contains no nutriment; has no digestive power, as has been ascertained; would poison a dog, and is calculated to rendered the breath and body offensive.—*Parry on Diet.*

ROME TAKEN BY SHIPS.

In Nelson's Sketch of his Life he says:—"On the arrival of the Russian squadron at Naples (1799), I directed Commodore Troubridge to go with the Russian and Neapolitan cutter Civita Vecchia, and to offer the French most favourable conditions, if they would evacuate Rome and Civita Vecchia; which terms the French General Gremer complied with, and they were signed on board the Culloden, when a prophecy made the same morning on my arrival at Naples was fulfilled—viz., that I should take Rome with my ships."

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE

"Mistakes will happen in the best regulated families," and a very curious one occurred not long ago to a celebrated dramatic lady, when in America, which, as it occurred during a performance of "Macbeth," I venture to introduce here. The lady was acting *Lady Macbeth*, her first appearance with that company, and having been detained by a rail road accident did not arrive at the theatre in time for rehearsal—an awkward circumstance, as all the performers were strangers to her. At the conclus on of *Lady Macbeth's* first soliloquy a messenger enters to announce the visit of the King. Prior to his speaking she says, "What is your tidings?" So did our heroine say, little dreaming what answer she would receive, for to her great astonishment, instead of the usual reply, "The King comes here to-night," the messenger, as she imagined him to be, approached sufficiently near to whisper in her ear, holding his Scotch bonnet before his face, to prevent the audience from hearing, "Hush, I am *Macbeth*, we cut the messenger out—go on, if you please."

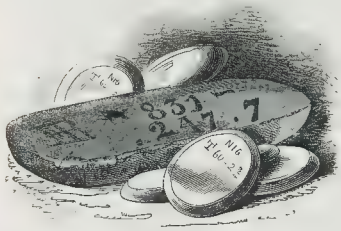
THE RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Valencia Island, county Kerry, supplies materials from her splendid slate quarries to the New Houses of Parliament. This beautiful slate, whose veining is so much admired, is worked into elegant drawing-room tables, mantel-pieces, and various other articles. These recently discovered quarries, in the working of which a capital of £20,000 has been invested (thus affording employment for hundreds), present evidences that the resources of Ireland only require to be developed, to make her one of the greatest and most prosperous nations on the face of the earth.—*Limerick Reporter.*

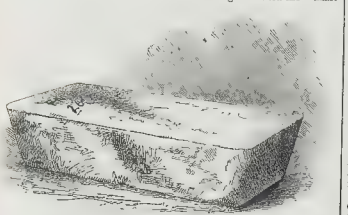
BULLION OFFICE.—BANK OF ENGLAND.

BULLION OFFICE.—RECEIVING OFFICE.

The Bullion Office of the Bank of England presents an interesting picture of the earliest mode of banking, which was simply that of making a deposit of precious metals, or coins, for security, or recoinage. Such was the character of the first public bank established in Europe—the celebrated corporation of Venice, founded in 1157; and, nearer our own time such was also the constitution of the Bank of Amsterdam, established 1609. But in none of them was the practice more strictly followed than in the bank of Hamburg, founded in 1619. There for every bar of silver of a certain fineness and weight—called the "Marc



S. AMERICAN SILVER.—THE SMALLER PIECES FROM VALPARAISO.



BAR OF SILVER.

of Cologne," equivalent to 3608 troy grains—the bank gave credit on its books for 442 *lubs* banco money of account; and any person having a credit on the books of the bank might be paid in similar bars, at the rate of 444 *lubs* banco, the difference being applied to defray the expenses of the establishment. The business of these primitive companies consisted, in fact, of nothing more than simply receiving the property of others into custody, and keeping it boarded till called for. The practice of *lending* as well as *taking*, which is the principle of modern banking, was not then understood; and it followed that the commercial enterprises of those times were few, and the national wealth proportionately small.

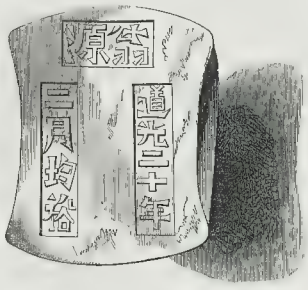
In the Bank of England—which is a bank of deposit, of issue, and of discount, the use of a bullion office is exclusively for the purpose of affording the merchants, captains, and traders of London, a safe place of receipt and deposit for "bullion;" and to provide a secure place for the reception of bullion, the property of the bank itself, and also for the safe delivery of it to the Mint and other places. For the conveniences afforded the public, no charge is made, except when the deposits are required to be weighed, when a trifling sum per cent. is demanded. Any

PLATA PENA SILVER.

person has, therefore, a right to send precious metals or foreign coins, free of expense, to the Bank of England, to be kept in his name, as long as he may require; and for whose safe custody the corporation is responsible.

With these introductory remarks we shall proceed to describe the office, the kinds of deposit most frequently made in its vaults, with such miscellaneous information on the subject as our crowded space may permit. But it will be necessary, first, to define the meaning ordinarily attached to the term *bullion*, and the sense in which we shall use it. Bullion is most commonly understood to be a generic term for uncoined gold or silver in bars, plate, or other masses; but by the Bank officers the name is used to denote the precious metals both in a coined and an uncoined state, and within those limits we shall apply it.

The word "bullion" first became popular during the proceedings respecting the Bank of England from 1797, when the order of council was issued, that the Bank should discontinue the redemption of its notes by the payment of specie, to 1823, when specie payments were resumed; for, by a previous law, the Bank was authorised to pay its notes in uncoined silver or gold, according to its weight or fineness. The investigations of the bullion committees, and the various specu-



SYCEE SILVER.

lations on the subject of bullion, related to the supply of gold and silver whether coined or not, as the basis of the circulating medium.

The Bullion Office is situated on the northern side of the Bank, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure erected by Mr. George Sampson, in 1734. It was afterwards enlarged by Sir Robert Taylor, and eventually altered to its present form by Sir John Soane

SPANISH DOLLAR.

MEXICAN DOLLAR.

who, on his appointment as Bank architect, proceeded to re-model and greatly extend the entire structure. The office now consists of three spacious apartments—a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for the public deposits, and a vault for the private stock of the Bank. The duties of the office are discharged by W. D. Haggard, Esq., Principal; a Deputy Principal, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and sundry stout porters. The office is, in most respects, well contrived for the business

ENGLISH SILVER.

but its height is so great as to produce many disagreeable echoes. The apparatus and appointments are of the finest description. The public are admitted to a counter, separated from the rest of the apartments; but are, on no account, allowed to enter the bullion vaults.

The silver deposits consist chiefly of—

1. Silver, in oblong "pigs," from South America; and occasionally, in smaller semi-globular masses, from Valparaiso—the former weighing each, on an average, 64lb.
2. Bar Silver, also from South America, but of a finer description than the preceding.

BAR OF GOLD

3. Plata Pena, or Rock Silver—a name given to silver when it is not consolidated, or completely in a metallic state, of which the following account of a process of extraction may serve to give some explanation. The ores of silver obtained from argentiferous rocks are, in one of the modes by which they are reduced, first of all finely pulverised, and, after undergoing much wash-

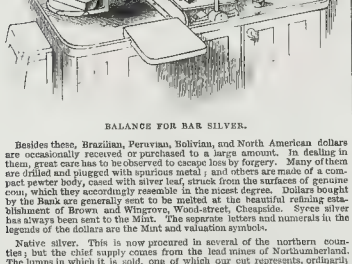
ing, to free them from the earthy particles, and, generally, after also other processes, to disengage the alloy, they are mixed with a quantity of quicksilver sufficient to form a liquid amalgam of this metal with the silver. This being run off, it is put into leather-bags, and being squeezed, part of the mercury oozes through, leaving the rest of it with the silver in a state which may be termed metallic paste. This is afterwards subjected to a kind of distillation at a low red heat; and the chief part of the mercury being thus sublimed, the silver is left in a state of much purity, but in appearance more like pumice-stone than of a perfectly formed metal. It is this which is called Plata Pasa (a cone of silver); and as, from its spongy texture, it is capable of imbibing much moisture, even from the atmosphere, it requires to be well heated before its proper weight can be ascertained; and to be still more heated before it is melted, in order to expel any remaining mercury; as, otherwise, portions of it would be liable to spurt out of the crucible. To show the extent to which the absorption of water, by Plata Pasa, takes place, we may mention that in a trial made by Mr. Heggard on a mass, 87 lbs. weight, a loss of 29 lbs. accrued from thoroughly drying it.

4. Sycee Silver. With this, as in the specie used by his Celestial Majesty in the payment of the Chinese ransom, the public have become, in name, at least, familiar. Sycee is the colloquial pronunciation of the phrase Se-sze, which strictly means "fine silk," but which is also used to mean "pure silver," intimating that it may be drawn out as fine as silk. The proper Chinese term for it is Wan-yin, and the average quality of this silver, is "98 touch, 980 fine," or a little above 18 dwts. better than British standard. It contains gold amounting, on an average, to about 12 or 13 grains in the pound Troy. The ingots or shoes of this silver, are stamped, as shown in the engraving, with the name (top-line) of the assayer, "Ung-un;" the name and reign of the Emperor (right col.) "Taou Kwang, 20th year, 2nd month;" and the words (left col.) "assayed and cast" -the latter term signifying that in quality the silver cast was of the legal fineness.

5. Spanish Dollars. These are brought to the Bank in great quantities, packed, usually, in barrels. They are afterwards sorted into parcels of 1000 each, weighing together 21lbs, and placed in strong canvass bags. These bags are then piled in stacks of 200 each in the bullion vaults; the bags being placed in fourteen rows, each one fourteen bags wide, with four at top to make the number. The one we have engraved is known as a pillar dollar of Charles IV., the arms of Castile and Leon on the obverse, having two pillars for supporters. Others, without pillars, are called shield dollars, or "shields."

6. Mexican, or Eagle Dollars.

COMPARTMENT IN THE BULLION VAULT.—STACKING BAGS OF DOLLARS.



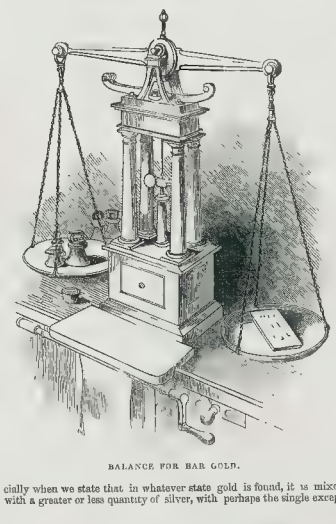
BALANCE FOR BAR SILVER.

Besides these, Brazilian, Peruvian, Bolivian, and North American dollars are occasionally received or purchased to a large amount. In dealing in these, great care has to be observed to escape loss by forgery. Many of them are drilled and plugged with spurious metal; and others are made of a compact pewter body, cased with silver leaf, struck from the surfaces of genuine coin, which they accordingly resemble in the nicest degree. Dollars bought by the Bank are generally sent to be melted at the beautiful refining establishment of Brown and Wingrove, Wood-street, Cheapside. Sycee silver has always been sent to the Mint. The separate letters and numerals in the legends of the dollars are the Mint and valuation symbols.

Native silver. This is now procured in several of the northern counties; but the chief supply comes from the lead mines of Northumberland. The lumps in which it is sold, one of which our cut represents, ordinarily weigh 2cwts. each. The quantity of silver annually found in England would furnish sufficient material for the manufacture of all the plate made in London within the same period.

Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although, of course, no form of the precious deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small slab, weighing sixteen pounds, and worth about £800. In the foreground of our large cut a truck is shown, laden with a consignment of gold bars. The other trucks in the same engraving bear casks of dollars

The testing of bullion is performed by comparing it with certain standards of purity, established by Acts of Parliament for that purpose. There are two for each metal. For gold, the standard is 22 carats fine, and 18 carats fine, in the pound troy; and for silver, 11 ozs. 2 dwts. fine, and 11 ozs. 10 dwts. fine, in the pound troy. For testing these purities different Assay Offices have been appointed in various parts of the United Kingdom, the Corporations, or Goldsmiths' Companies of which, have jurisdiction over the manufactures of these metals in their separate districts. They now, are those of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Glasgow. The great importance of the process of assaying the precious metals will be understood when the great facilities which exist for their corruption are considered but more especially when we state that in whatever state gold is found, it is mixed with a greater or less quantity of silver, with perhaps the single exception, as far as is known, of that from the Cadonga Mines, in the province of Minas Geraes, in the Brazils, and this gold is alloyed with about 1-16th part of its weight of palladium. Silver is also usually accompanied with gold, but there are some exceptions, particularly when it is extracted from lead and other of the inferior metals.



BALANCE FOR BAR GOLD.

CHOPPER FOR LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.

In the Bullion Office, where the process of weighing is performed, a number of admirably-constructed balances are brought into operation. The larger ones, which our cuts exhibit, comprise first, a balance, invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing silver in bars, from 50 lbs. to 80 lbs. troy; second, a balance, invented in 1820, by Sir John Barton, of the Royal Mint, for weighing gold coin and gold in bars, the former in quantities varying from a few ounces to 18 lbs. troy; and the latter any weight up to 15 lbs.; third, a balance, invented by Mr. Bate, for weighing dollars to amounts not exceeding 72 lbs. 2 ozs. troy. These instruments are very perfect in their action, admit of easy regulation, and are of durable construction.

The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England, constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or balance in favour of the Bank. The value of the Bank bullion, stated in round numbers, varies at the present time from £15,000,000 upwards.

In connection with our illustrations, we have added a figure of a light sovereign chopper, now in use in the Bullion Office, which does its work most efficaciously, and which, we believe, is about to be used in all the cash offices of the establishments.

Before leaving this interesting subject, at which we have but glanced, we beg to acknowledge the very liberal assistance we have received of W. Cotton, Esq., the Governor of the Bank of England, by whose permission we were enabled to make the sketches for our illustrations.

BALANCE FOR DOLLARS.

CIRCULATION OF BASE COIN IN LONDON.—The circulation of base coin in the metropolis is now practised to a great extent, particularly in shillings and sixpences. The spurious coin are manufactured in a superior style, being double plated, and the sound excellent, and are supposed to be made in Birmingham. The detection can, however, be made by weighing them against real coin.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The annual meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday. The chair was taken by Mr. Benjamin Hawes. Mr. Blundell, the secretary, read the report, and the annual statement of accounts. In reply to various questions, the Chairman said that the company was under a bond to Sir I. Brunel, the engineer, for the payment of £10,000, when the Tunnel from high water mark was completed. That obligation, however, was rescinded when the works were full of water, and a fresh bond entered into. A sum of £1500 was offered, and the Lords of the Treasury had sanctioned the grant, as well as others to the assistant engineer, Mr. Page, and to Mr. Charnier, the late secretary. The directors' report was then adopted, and ordered to be printed. A proprietor asked the amount of the tolls received last year? The Chairman said £6040, subject to some outlay that might not occur again. With respect to the water that still found its way into the works, Professor Faraday had analysed it, and had decided that it was not river water. As to the traffic of heavy carriages through the Tunnel, it would bear any weight.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS BAKER, K.C.B.—Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., expired on Wednesday week, at his residence, the Shrubbery, Walmer, Kent. Sir Thomas was in receipt of one of the "good service pensions." His commissions were dated, Lieutenant, October 13 1790; Commander, November 24, 1795; Captain, June 13, 1797; Rear-Admiral, July 19, 1821; and Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837. He was also a Knight of the Sword of Sweden.

DEATH OF GEN. FITZGERARD.—We have to announce the demise of this venerable and distinguished officer, at an advanced age. His commission as Colonel Commandant of the 1st battalion of the Royal Artillery was dated July 3, 1837.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—The army in Ireland for this month consists of 7 regiments of cavalry, 17 regiments of infantry, 17 depots of infantry, 2 troops Royal Horse Artillery, 9 companies Royal Marines, and detachments of Battalion Artillery, forming an effective force of 21,800 rank and file.

The 1st Dragoon Guards which has been stationed at Canterbury since its return from Canada in 1843, will be removed to Exeter in the early part of next month. This regiment wants one man to complete its establishment and is the only regiment of cavalry in the service, with the exception of the two regiments of Life and Horse Guards Blue, that has eight troops.

A letter from South Australia, dated Sept. 1st, 1844, mentions that some time mercury had been discovered in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, but it had not been ascertained whether it existed in sufficient quantity to render it profitable to work for a mine.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 9.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Monday, 10.—Sir Hugh Myddelton, projector of the New River Company, died 1589.
Tuesday, 11.—The Emperor Napoleon married an Archduchess of Austria, 1810.
Wednesday, 12.—St. Gregory, Bishop of Rome, martyred, 590.
Thursday, 13.—Earl Grey born, 1764.
Friday, 14.—Klopstock, author of "the Messiah," died, 1803.
Saturday, 15.—New London Bridge commenced, 1824.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 15.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
3 20	3 39	3 57	4 14	4 31	4 48	5 5	5 21	5 40	5 58	6 16	6 39

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Quæritur Veri.*"—*The custom of choosing Valentines on the 14th of February was practised in the houses of the gentry in England as early as 1476. There are several explanations of its origin: Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints," refers it to the substitution of St. Valentine in billets given on his day for the superstitious Roman custom of boys drawing the names of girls in honour of their goddess Februata Juno. Bourne ascribes it to the rural tradition of birds pairing on this day, thus referred to by Shakspeare, in his "Midsummer Night's Dream":*

"*St. Valentine is past,*
Begin these wood birds but to couple now."

"*A Constant Purchaser,*" *Shaftesbury.*—*Noad's "Lectures on Electricity, Galvanism, &c.," is a sterling work; price 14s. There is also a popular little volume, Francis's "Electrical Experiments," with cuts.*

"*S. J.,*" *Liverpool.*—*Probably, from a family of the same name.*

"*B. C. G.,*" *Birmingham.*—*The entire course of the river Thames, which rises in the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, is about 220 miles; of the Severn, which rises in Plynlimmon, Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, the entire course is 270 miles.*

"*G. B.,*" *Glasgow, is thanked for his humane hints on Spanish character.*

"*Bl. V.,*" *Cockermouth.*—*Copyright can only be secured by delivery of a copy of the work at the British Museum, and four copies at Stationers' Hall, with entry at the latter place.*

"*K.,*" *of Plymouth, in a long letter, hopes that the enormous charges for patenting inventions will be brought before Parliament, and reduced. The cost of a patent in Great Britain and Ireland is £345; in France, £4 per annum. The register system is a useful provision, but ill-adapted for inventions, as they become but imperfectly known within the term of its protection, which is limited to five years.*

"*K. L. M.,*" *Hawick, will find a receipt for copying ink in the "Cyclopædia of Receipts;" but we have not room to quote it.*

"*W. M.,*" *Bolton.*—*A large engraving of Copley's picture of the Death of Earl Chatham was engraved by Bartolozzi; but, we have no idea of introducing it into our journal.*

"*Susannah.*"—1. *The music in the "Beggar's Opera" is a compilation—a melange from Purcell down to the meanest country fiddler. It contains, nevertheless, some genuine melodies, all of which were first arranged for the occasion by Dr. Pepusch. The overture, now seldom performed, is a curious specimen of the old tee-wee school. The principal movement is in 12-8 time, and is rather difficult of accurate execution—at the same time totally barren of modern effects. No one composer's name can be affixed to the opera.* 2. "*L'Ambassadeur des Adeptes,*" *in which Robert Macaire figures, is by Messrs. Benjamin, Saint Amant et Paulmantle.*

"*Indochu,*" *Clifton.*—*The origin of chequers on public houses has been much disputed: the one stated to have been part of the arms of the great Earl Warrene, and by others of the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Philip and Mary; each of which noblemen had grants to license houses to sell beer, and the chequers were painted on the door-posts that their agents might more readily collect the tax. Shops with the sign of chequers were common among the Romans, as we see in a view of a street of Pompeii. The salary of the Prime Minister is £5,000 per annum.*

"*W. S.*" —*Lord Byron's "Don Juan" is in 16 cantos.*

"*A Recent Subscriber,*" *Limerick, is thanked for the hints as to the Marine illustrations. We shall insert a specimen ere long.*

"*A Subscriber*" *should apply to the India agent for the amounts of the pay of officers, outfit, &c., in the Company's service.*

"*A. N. J.*"—*The charge is 26s. per annum for our journal, exclusive of supplements, if paid in advance. The Census may be had by remitting six postage stamps.*

"*J. R. W.,*" *Ansvell.* *The likeness of Mr. Ward, in our journal of Feb. 22, was sketched at Oxford.*

"*A Subscriber and a Yacht-man*" *is thanked for the suggestion.*

"*J. W.,*" *Sheffield.*—*The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay has not held office under the present Premier.*

"*Kingsland-road*"—*We hope Mr. Mackinnon's Bill for the Prevention of Smoke Nuisances, if passed, may remedy the instance complained of by our subscriber.*

"*Julius Cæsar,*" *of Stratford, is informed that "La Thébaïde" is a term similar in construction to Ilneid, Henriade, &c., and means a poem descriptive of some remarkable person or circumstance. There is a society so called formerly in existence, but the only one extant is the Thebans of Station, a twelve books, containing an account of the war of the Thebans against the Argives, in consequence of the enmity between "Les Freres Ennemis," Etocles and Polynices.*

"*Novice.*"—*The eldest Lodge of Odd Fellows is 130, St. Thomas; W. Lloyd, White Horse, North-street, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, every Wednesday.*

"*S. C.,*" *a Constant Subscriber.*—*The Glaciarium is closed.*

"*W. S.*" *must be in error. Geoffrey of Monmouth is the best authority for Trojan Brutus.*

"*Henry,*"—*Her Majesty's state coach was built in the year 1762: the whole cost was £7601 17s. 5d.*

"*R. W. P.*"—*No further intelligence has been received of the blockade of Madagascar.*

"*An Old Sailor*" *can recover, or should apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*J. S.*"—*Not at present.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*A Vaccine Institution is at King's-cross, where the lymph is given*

"*A. M. A.*"—*The answers to your questions are self-evident.*

"*Baccalaureus.*"—*An excellent portrait of Madame Vavasis is published by Mitchell, Old Bond-street.*

"*R. C.,*" *Edinburgh, should order the Print of his newsman.*

"*A Late Subscriber.*"—*The sect referred to exists in North America. We have repeatedly replied to the question as to the height of the Duke of Wellington.*

"*S. O.*"—*It is explained in the Prayer-book, that when the full moon falls on the Sunday after the 21st of March, the following Sunday is Easter Day.*

"*Gosberton,*" *Roman Bank.*—*Lithography consists in the administration of a medicine which is capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease which it is deemed to cure.*

"*A. J.*"—*We are not aware of any duty on the export of gunpowder.*

"*W. J. C.*" *should remit 1s. 6d. with address.*

"*An Old Subscriber.*"—*The subject will not suit.*

"*J. R.*"—*The widow can claim.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Comparisons are odious.*

"*Hamlet, the Dane.*" —*The subjects suggested have been already too often engraved.*

"*Dublin.*"—*Guelph.*

"*Euphrosyne.*"—*The charge would be 7s.*

"*Guildford-street.*"—*The lady referred to does not give lessons in singing.*

"*A Lady.*"—*See our last week's paper.*

"*Agricola.*"—*Not at present.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Gravesend.* *Bohn's guinea catalogue.*

"*F. W. J.,*" *Lambeth.*—*Perhaps.*

"*C. S.,*" *Great Ormond-street.*—*Although newspapers, if cut, cannot legally be sent post free, they are rarely stopped at the Post-office*

"*S. W.*" *Holloway.*—*Certainly not.*

"*S.*"—*Mr. Sheil was one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, under the late Ministry.*

"*Agricola.*" *Scotland.*

"*L. N. P.*"—*The practice would be illegal.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*£100,000.*

"*X. X.,*" *Bourg.*—*English newspapers cannot be sent abroad seven days after publication without being subject to the regular postage for letters.*

"*Tenor*" *would like to enter into private correspondence with any one likely to obtain information respecting a large bell in Italy, of which "Tenor" has an imperfect account. address, Mr. H. Hamilton, Bridport Shipway's.*

"*Conquendaigus*" *may be had of Sherwood, Gilbert, and Co., Paternoster row, price 10s. 6d.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The settlement cannot be altered without the consent of all the parties named in the deed.*

"*C. R. B.,*" *Cambridge.*—*The parody will probably be found in Bentley's Miscellany, or the New Monthly Magazine.*

"*A. B.,*" *Liverpool.*—*The query may be let, with contingency.*

"*P. P. A.*"—*At the desires in Berlin and Vienna.*

"*T. R. V.*"—*At Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.*

"*A Two Years' Subscriber,*" *Truro.*—*We know nothing of the parties.*

"*M. M. H.*"—*We fear so charitable a person is not to be found.*

"*B. L.,*" *Monmouthshire.*—*The salary can only be claimed to the day of the death of the officer*

"*Hortensia*" *will be liable to be charged for one window.*

"*Lynx.*"—*The writer of the notice of M. Lemaitre's performance will be glad to learn from which of the sources named it was "extracted." As the article contained several remarks to which none of the other critics had alluded, he is the more curious to be convinced of this proof of "Lynx's" sharpsightedness*

"*Darinda*" *is informed that old English airs have been re-baptised several times. The real name of the one in Jullien's Quadrille might have been "Ap Shenkin," for aught we know. It is impossible to trace back nothings to somethings.*

Ineligible.—Lines on the Frost, by J. T.. Cupid's Dart, by E. W.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1845.

Another instance has just occurred which shows that the degrading appetite for horrors has an undiminished hold upon the public. A wretched man is accused of the cold blooded murder of a person with whom he was on intimate terms; the deed seems to have been prompted by the mere desire to get possession of a few miserable pounds; the lowest motives were seconded by the vilest means; there is nothing in the whole unhappy transaction that takes it out of the catalogue of those common and vulgar horrors of which our criminal annals are so full. Yet from the accounts we have read of the different examinations before the Coroner and the Magistrate, we perceive that the public—and that not exclusively the lowest and most ignorant portion of it—are, as in some former cases, making of the criminal a sort of hero, crowding every place where he is to appear, thronging the street he is to pass, visiting the spot where the deed was committed in thousands, making a spectacle and sight of the funeral of the victim, and, worse even than all this, courting personal notice and personal contact with the alleged murderer.

This morbid curiosity and diseased sympathy with criminals, is, unhappily, no new phenomenon; but we have rarely seen the feeling exhibited to so disgusting an extent as in the present instance. It happens that the accused man takes snuff, and we read of scores of persons pressing round him in the police court for the distinction of dipping their fingers in his box; we have been told by an eye witness of the shameful scene, that some persons even wrapped up what they had taken in paper to bear away with them—perhaps to their families—as if it were a precious relic! All this is truly shocking; there must be a confusion of the ideas of right and wrong in the minds of vast numbers of people, or such scenes could not occur. There can be no proper sense of what crime is in the abstract: there can scarcely be a notion of what a dreadful thing the crime of murder is in particular. The right-thinking mind would leave punishment to the law, would bury the deed itself in silence, and shrink from all such needless and ostentatious contact with the criminal as pollution.

The worst peculiarity in the exhibition of this feeling, is, that it does not prevail exclusively among those in whom ignorance might palliate it; people who would think themselves injured if the appellation of respectable were denied to them, manifest it as strongly as any other class. One of the most repulsive scenes we ever witnessed was the criminal court of an assize town, during the trial of two men for murder. They were two agricultural labourers, miserably poor, and grossly ignorant—ignorant to a degree that seemed barely credible could be found existing in the midst of a state of society like ours. They scarcely comprehended the nature of the crime they had committed; the meaning of all the legal proceedings of the trial they evidently did not understand at all. There was no doubt in the case—the proof was clear, they were sentenced to death, and soon afterwards were executed. The illustration the whole scene afforded of the destitution of body and darkness of soul to be found among thousands of the people of this "envy of surrounding nations" was afflicting, deplorable; it contained little to excite, and much that was mournful. Yet that court was crowded with the "rank and fashion" of the locality! The judicial bench was undeniably graced by a number of ladies, dressed as gaily, and with as much care, as if the occasion had been one of festivity, and for the whole of a long day they sat gazing on the criminals, over whom the shadow of death was closing darker and more dark with every elapsing minute, coolly scanning every indication of terror and agony breaking with uncouth expression through the dense cloud of ignorance that had paralysed their faculties for good, yet left them open to the temptation to crime. The rich and the gay, who had perhaps neglected or forgotten to do anything towards raising the condition of the class from which these men sprung, came now to look as on a spectacle—a change from the mock emotions of the theatre—at the closing scene of their mortal career. It was a sad and repulsive exhibition; rendered more so by the presence of those whose gentler nature ought to have kept them far from such a place at such a time.

It was a morbid curiosity this brought them there; the same feeling that has taken so many thousands to the scene of the recent murder. As far as the public is concerned, we have had a repetition of what has taken place on former occasions, and which led the most able of living journalists to make the following remarks, which are as true at this moment as when they were written: "The landlord upon whose premises a murder has been committed is now-a-days a made man. The place becomes a show in the neighbourhood, as the scene of a fair. The barn in which Maria Martin was murdered by Corder was sold in toothpicks; the hedge through which the body of Mr. Weare was dragged, was purchased by the inch; Bishop's house bids fair to go off in tobacco-stoppers and snuff-boxes, and the well will be drained at a guinea a quart. Really if people indulge in this vile and horrid taste, they will tempt landlords to get murders committed in their houses, for the great profit accruing from the morbid curiosity."

The years that have elapsed since those occurrences, have seen the same disgraceful exhibitions more than once renewed, but never in so offensive a form as in the recent case.

The Property Tax was discussed on Wednesday evening; there is evidently a strong feeling against that part of it which taxes income, but there are few indications of the opposition being effectual. Mr. Bernal Osborne made an attempt to throw out the bill altogether, but his proposal found no advocate, and gained only 23 votes. Mr. Curteis suggested that it should be continued for two years instead of three, and failed even more signally. There is no combination of purpose or argument; the Whigs do not take up the question with anything like earnestness, and as long as the opposition is confined to these random shots from individual members, Sir R. Peel may do precisely as he chooses; his intimations that he shall impose it in all its rigour for the three years longer, are received with "hear, hear, and a laugh," laying the same tax on the uncertain income made by labour, and the certain one derived from property, being doubtless a very jocular and exhilarating proceeding. It may be doubted, if those who have to pay it, see the point of the joke. The debate led to no result; there will be more and fuller discussion, when the bill gets into committee; but we do not anticipate that any amendment of any importance will be carried.

With respect to the part of the Budget that rests on the Sugar Duties, the course of the Government is not quite so smooth; there is much embarrassment in the whole affair. Not only is it declared to be impossible in practice to levy the different rates of duty put on the different qualities of sugar, with anything like certainty, which would be a troublesome obstacle in the way of an arrangement, but the East Indian interest is in arms, asserting that, being equally British, they have a right to equal consideration with the West Indies, as to this article. But there is a greater difficulty still, even than these; the great disposition attempted to be drawn between slave labour sugar and that produced by free labour, is turning out to be totally impracticable to maintain. We have treaties of commerce with slave holding countries, and their produce we must admit, however raised, under "the most favoured nation" clause, any act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding. At the present moment there are cargoes of sugar from New Orleans unloading, in the very teeth of the act of last session, which professed to exclude slave produce, and in spite of a prophecy of Mr. Gladstone, that the United States could not send us this article, as they did not grow enough for themselves. The consequence of all this is, that a "modification" of the Sugar Duties at first proposed, is by no means impossible. These two subjects have been the only important topics of debate for the week.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

We lament that we have not more food for mirth for our readers, but very certain is it, and as melancholy as certain, that "gaieties" do not abound; but rather that "gravities," and those of no cheerful aspect, bear away among the events of the moment.

A revolting incident, from which the mind cannot escape—and which has fixed the too ardent contemplation of society upon its awful mystery—has been the Hampstead murder: a crime which appears to us at present far from solved, and which has interested a number of persons of a certain distinction, who have never before rendered themselves particularly remarkable for anxiety or activity in watching the progress of public morality. Justice could pursue her melancholy duty of inquiry and punishment without the aid of that eager and ill directed curiosity which exhibits itself in rank and birth, only to lend its ill examples to the ignorant and humble. In the meanwhile, it were far better to direct the eye of searching inquiry into the radical evil—if it be discoverable—of the social malady that is growing so fearfully among us, and darkening the character of society with so many spots of blood. It is truly a source of melancholy regret to read of murder after murder with such horrid frequency—surrounded with features of barbarity totally at variance with the civilisation we profess to have attained—and often committed with so little motive, and apparently attended with such slight remorse.

Another scarcely less revolting circumstance has thrust itself upon the notice of the community during the present week. We allude to the disclosure of a series of cruel and sacrilegious irreverences towards the dead—to the most brutal violations of the sanctity of the tomb—to the mercenary end of enriching a graveyard proprietor, at the expense of the decencies, the feelings, the affections, and the health of the people. We have long been aware what a crying evil has been constituted by the old burial grounds of London—how the reckless crowding of them, and the continued unearthing of their decayed and decaying tenants, have made them charnel houses of corruption, and spread pestilence around their living neighbour hoods; but we never thought to have been shocked with a narrative of practices so appalling as those which have desecrated the sanctuary at Spafields, and roused the indignant horror and disgust of its wounded and insulted inhabitants. That the proprietor of the ground, the sextons, and all who have participated in the practice, or the profits of the disclosed barbarities, deserve punishment at once retributive and condign, justice will not for a wavering instant doubt.

While these untoward themes have been ruffling the surface of society, the progress of public affairs, foreign and domestic, has been slow indeed. The Overland Mail, however, has brought news of more Indian warfare, and Sir Charles Napier has marched for the mountains beyond his government of Scinde, to protect his people and put down the predatory incursions of the Beloochee tribes. Meanwhile, the effect of the Reform Bubble in the Punjaub—the setting up of the idiot son of a profligate mother, the paramour of his Chief Minister—and the consequent temporary establishment of a sway that cannot last—point still more clearly (too clearly, as we think) the path of British aggrandizement, and foster the mistaken avidity with which we seek excuses for annexing foreign territory after territory to our wealth and strength. No doubt, our British rule blesses the native inhabitants; but it must be a lax conscience that can satisfy itself of the justice of our appropriation of the spoil. We may employ our riches advantageously to a community without a chance of proving the propriety of their theft

In domestic matters—so far as practical legislation is concerned—are spiritless; but recrimination goes on more thrivingly, and, since our last, there has been a refreshing, and manly, and smart, and vigorous rebuke administered by Mr. Disraeli to Sir Robert Peel. The literary member, who, by the way, rises with every display of the estimation of the house, and who has entirely retrieved all throughout his speech, read the Premier just such a lesson as Premiers ought occasionally to receive, and that it was efficacious was undubitable, for the "galled jade winced." It pointed in clear terms the distinction between the maintenance of principle and the personal independence necessary to a party man, and asserted the possibility of combining fidelity to a general scheme of operation, with a conscientious difference of opinion upon particular questions, and a manly opposition to particular acts And Mr. Disraeli did not think himself any the less a Conservative upon general terms because he seconded the proposition of the Radical Member for Finsbury, who, nearly all right thinking and just and honourable men concurred in believing, had equity and justice on his side. The reply of the Premier to the Young England attack was cool—perhaps in its dictatorial supercilliousness, amounting to impertinence, but, as an argument, it was a complete failure, and Mr. Disraeli may consider himself—as society considers him—extremely well.

We are sick of the jabberings about Income-tax and Sugar duties, now that the question—so far as the certainty of the Ministerial arrangement taking effect is concerned are for the nonce settled in the public mind; but we are glad to find one or two worthy contemplations of public grievance by the Legislature, and to perceive a desire to legislate for the agricultural poor. Mr. Cowper, the member for Hertford, who has bent upon the subject all the attention of an amiable and philanthropic mind, has proposed an extension of the allotment system, and without pausing here to ask whether his intelligence has been sought upon the right persons (the subject will shortly be so fully treated by us in our Pictures of the Working Classes), we may yet rejoice that all parties joined in the expression of a willingness to legislate, and a desire to ameliorate the condition of the rural population.

A singular act of bad grace was this week committed by Lord Campbell in the House of Lords, but as it was a snarl which told the nature of the dog, it is worth noticing, as one of the straws which indicate public character to the public mind. It appeared that Lord Campbell, being anxious to carry a bill through the house (which broke down last session under the leaden weight of his introduction), persuaded the Lord Chancellor to adopt and introduce it. Lord Lyndhurst did so; and *no sooner did*, than Lord Campbell turned round upon him and taunted him for having this year advocated what last year he opposed, although the *circumstances*, and not the *principle*, formed the ground of the Lord Chancellor's objections before; and although Lord Campbell himself had been the instigator of the generous proceeding at which he sought to sneer. With glorious sarcasm, however, Lord Lyndhurst assured the noble gentleman that there was this difference between the bill of the Lord Chancellor and the bill of Lord Campbell—that the former was *English*! There was great laughter, for nobody ever did hear "vulgar John" speak English yet.

A great contrast to Lord Campbell—we mean a lawyer, an orator, and a gentleman has departed from among us, and Lord Wynford's is another of the remarkable deaths of our time. Lord Wynford was an upright judge, and a most distinguished public man, living full of fame, and dying full of years and honours. He had political foibles and attachments, but owned a noble personal independence, and has left his legacy of a great public reputation to the legal world. Mr. Baron Gurney, another good man, is also gone.

Mr. Ward having been disgraced at Oxford—and being decidedly of opinion that religion should be Roman Catholic, and that celibacy should be the duty of its priest, being moreover a professed clergyman himself—is about to enter the holy state of matrimony, and writes an ingenious letter to the *Times* in defence of his consistency. He has a perfect right to marry, but no right to defend what is so completely indefensible, we do not mean his marriage, but his consistency of course.

The estreating, last week, of the recognisances of Miss Osborne, in London; and this week, those of Miss Richardson, in the country, both ladies accused and committed for trial, for open theft, but let out upon bail—whereby both parties have evaded the tribunal of justice, by which society might have tested their innocence or guilt, should not escape public notice. Wealth in a free country should not be open to the suspicion of enjoying the licence of so bare-faced an impunity. These occurrences make tenfold strength for the assertion that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The *Dublin Evening Packet* (the Castle organ) states positively that it is the intention of her Majesty and her illustrious Consort to visit that country next summer, and adds :—"Extensive preparations are already in progress to give our august Sovereign such a reception as will prove the loyalty of her Irish subjects; and we can state on the best authority that the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company have in progress of building a magnificent state carriage for her Majesty's accommodation. It will be of the most sumptuous structure, and the materials composing its decorations are of the most solid and costly description."

SHAFTESBURY ELECTION.—Thomas Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., a Whig, has been returned for Shaftesbury, without opposition, in the room of Lord Howard.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. BARON GURNEY.—The mortal remains of Mr. Baron Gurney were removed yesterday morning from his late residence in Lincoln's-inn-square, for interment in the burial ground of St. Giles in-the-Fields, adjoining Old Pancras Church. The mournful cavalcade consisted of the hearse drawn by four horses, and five mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, containing the relations and friends of the deceased judge.

CONVERT TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—Mr. Meyrick, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, whose withdrawal from the University of Oxford followed immediately upon the confirmation of Mr. Ward, has joined the Church of Rome.

THE EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Royal Mason Tavern, to inquire into the circumstances attendant on the deaths of the three persons from the explosion of the steam boiler at Blackwall, of which we give the particulars elsewhere. Very little information was, however, elicited as to the cause of the accident, and the inquiry was adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN.

DEATH OF THE LANDGRAVE FREDERICK OF HESSE.—Intelligence has arrived from Germany of the demise of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, who expired on the 24th ult., after a short illness, on his estates of Panker, near Lutzenburg, at the age of seventy-four.

FRANCE.—The last accounts from Paris do not throw any further light upon the intentions of the Ministry relative to the conversion of the Five per Cents; but a Cabinet Council was about to be held upon the subject. There is nothing new in the Paris papers from Switzerland.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The Queen held her first levee for the season on Wednesday. At ten minutes before two o'clock her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, the Lord and Lady in Waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, and other great officers of the household, left Buckingham Palace in four of the Royal state carriages, and proceeded, escorted by a detachment of the First Regiment of Life Guards, to St. James's Palace. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, a considerable number of persons had assembled in the Park, who received her Majesty and her illustrious consort with loud and long continued cheers. Her Majesty looked exceedingly well, and bowed repeatedly to the crowd as the Royal cortège passed along the line of road.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, Great Officers of the Household, and other distinguished individuals having the privileges of *entrée*, arrived at St. James's Palace between one and two o'clock in full state.

The principal company began to arrive shortly before two o'clock. The levee was most numerously attended. The Foreign Diplomatic Corps was first introduced, after which presentations to the Queen took place.

Sir Robert Peel and the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at St. James's Palace at nearly the same moment as her Majesty.

After the Levee her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—The garter, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Westminster, has been conferred on the Marquis of Camden (the late Marquis was a knight of the Thistle) in order. In notifying to the Marquis of Camden the intention of her Majesty to confer upon him the honour of the garter, it was intimated in the most gracious manner, on the part of the Queen, that the honour was conferred upon him by her Majesty, not solely on account of his own high character and station, but as a mark of respect for the character of his father, and as a recognition of the same sacrifice which was made by him of pecuniary emolument.

RETURN OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—The Attorney General and Lady Follett, accompanied by their two eldest daughters, arrived in Park-street on Saturday night from Dover. The learned Attorney-General's health has recovered; indeed, we may say restored. He came from Italy by way of Marseilles and Paris.

THE LATE LADY FLORA HASTINGS.—This lady died in 1839, without a will. A sum of money arising from estates in Ireland to which this lady was entitled, has been realised by a recent sale, by which a sum of £30,000 becomes divisible between the deceased lady and her sisters, which has rendered a prosecution to be necessary. Her sisters are the present Marchioness of Marchioness, having survived her, but dying without administering, the admi nistration of Lady Flora's effects was granted on the 4th instant to her sister, Lady Sophia, her effects upwards of £7000

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OF SAXE WEIMAR.—We regret to learn that information has been received from Germany of the dangerous illness of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, which has caused the most painful alarm to her family. The Grand Duchess is sister of the Emperor of Russia.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Paris papers state that two fresh comets have been discovered, in addition to the one of last year. The first on the 16th ult., at Parma, by Professor Colla, between 11 Erdan and 16 Atlas. The second was noticed at sea by a French Captain, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres, in lat. 24 S., long. 37 W., about 20 degrees above the horizon, to the west of Pisces. It had a tail about 20 degrees in length in a direction opposite the sun, and was approaching the planet Jupiter at a velocity of 1¼ degrees daily. As they neared the equator it sunk below the horizon

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says, that a patent has been obtained for a machine to navigate the air. It consists of ten section balloons, a car, and a steam engine. The engine, of one-and-a-half horse power, it is proposed to place in the upper story of the car supported to the balloons. The steaming power is a rudder or oar connected with the bottom of the balloon. [The humbug of an aerial machine gulled a few simple people here about two years ago, and the mania seems now to be confined to the United States, but we guess that Brother Jonathan is hardly to be deceived.]

A vessel left the island of Ichaboe on the 1st of November, and this arrival confirms the account that the stock of guano remaining upon the island was all but exhausted. The first on the 16th ult., at Parma, by Professor Colla, between 11 Erdan and 16 Atlas. The second was noticed at sea by a French Captain, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres, in lat. 24 S., long. 37 W., about 20 degrees above the horizon, to the west of Pisces. It had a tail about 20 degrees in length in a direction opposite the sun, and was approaching the planet Jupiter at a velocity of 1¼ degrees daily. As they neared the equator it sunk below the horizon

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A vessel left the island of Ichabo

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MARCH 8.

Filocerei at Verona, the Musical Society of Ferrara, the Academy at Turin, and the Philharmonic Society at Rome.

Moriani's fame had reached, long since, Her Majesty's Theatre, but his numerous engagements prevented our spirited manager's exertions to secure him until last year. We all recollect the triumphant *début* that he made in *Edgardo*, in the "Lucia di Lammermoor." He was then declared to be the first tenor in the world, and even in those scenes where the recollection of

SIGNOR MORIANI.

Rubini had left so powerful an impression, he was admitted to have surpassed that distinguished artist. Rubini's performance was the triumph of science, but Moriani's was the combination of nature with the exquisite resources of the most delicate art. A critic of that day speaking of his first performance, said, "The beautiful duet of 'Sulla Tromba,' afforded a fit opportunity of displaying his wonderful powers." From the deepest and most searching tones he feathers his voice up to the most exquisitely searching notes, dying away in a whisper. In the scene where he asks, "Is this your signature?" the agitation of his feelings was expressed in a whisper, but it was melodious beyond idea, and reached every part of the house. Then followed the withering curse in which indignation, contempt, and despair appeared combined and concentrated. The most extraordinary part of the whole performance occurs when he stabs himself. This baffles description—his voice appears broken with each gush of his life's blood—then the "ruling passion of his heart overcomes the writhing of his pain," &c. The same

SIGNOR PERROT.

critic observes that, "Moriani's acting and singing must be identified—there is no separating one excellence from the other, so blended are their effects."

Moriani has just returned from Madrid, where he again triumphed over the recollections left by any preceding artist. He made his first appearance in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," and at once became the idol of the people. The theatre was crowded to overflowing every night that he appeared; and offers so tempting were held out by the *Ayuntamiento* and Impresario of Madrid, that, if he were not full of honour and determined to fulfil his engagements with Her Majesty's Theatre, he could not have resisted them. But Moriani is a man of truth; and, to the delight of every lover of the lyrical and dramatic art, we have him again amongst us. We can add that Moriani's voice has improved in power and energy; that his taste is, if possible, more refined; that his confidence in his own resources is increased; and that the specimens he has given of his wonderful powers in the rehearsals of "Ernani" have realised all that the warmest hopes of his anxious admirers could desire.

MADEMOISELLE LUCILE GRAHN.

It was in July, 1838, in the absence of Taglioni and Fanny Elssler, that the director of the Grand Opera, at Paris, permitted the *début* of a young Swedish dancer of whom report spoke favourably. Permitted, we say, for such is the jealousy of the other artists, and such the intrigues that beset the direction, it is almost impossible to procure a *début* for any person whose success might interfere with the established fame of the divinities of the dance.

Lucile Grahn appeared, and all judges instantly determined that she was only fit successor to Taglioni whose retreat from the stage was more than once

MDLLE. LUCILE GRAHN.

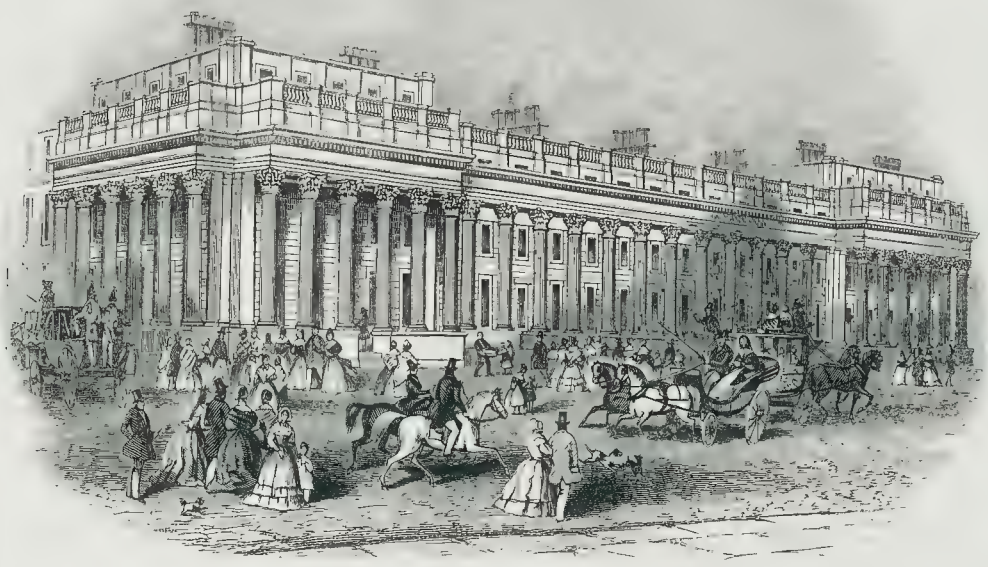
inferior to the sublime creation of that mistress of the art. When about to undertake some of those difficult *pas* in which Taglioni distanced all rivals, particularly one in the second act, a breathless silence prevailed—all eyes were bent on the stage—all thoughts in the difficulty of the undertaking, but great was the triumph and tumultuous was the applause when the difficulties were conquered, and the charming *Sylphide* was restored to the public, as worthy of being loved and adored, as ever was the original. The aged Vestris who was standing at the side scene, took her in his arms as she came off, exclaiming "you are an Angel," and kissing her forehead. It was on this occasion that the silence of the *Claque*, gave indisputable evidence of the party that was formed against the new *Sylphide*. Not one round was heard from that professional body, but the audience, indignant, nobly took up her cause, and the most enthusiastic applause followed every step. In short a more triumphant appearance was never made in the Rue Lepelletier.

The success of Mdlle. Grahn created nearly a revolution at the Académie. Fanny Elssler, who fancied that she herself had appropriated the *Sylphide* was in despair; in her fury she tore her engagement in a hundred pieces, and sent them in an envelope to the manager; and it was highly amusing to see him collecting the torn pieces, and endeavouring to make out the contents of the writing, and the meaning of the capricious lady. The news papers were enchanted; and we find, on reference to all the papers of the day, that they were unanimous in denoting her as the nearest approach to perfection, and the only worthy successor of the divine Taglioni. They distinguished her not for the elegance and lightness of her style, but for the modesty and chasteness of her movements, those grand characteristics of Taglioni, and we are glad to say that Mdlle. Grahn has, up to the present hour, persevered in that same pure and classic style.

Lucile Grahn is of *gentle* blood, and that may account for the natural good taste that distinguishes her. She is the grand daughter of the Count Stampe Minister of Christian, King of Denmark, who, pursued by the combined vengeance of the Queen and her physician, Count Struensee, was disgraced after having vainly tried to rescue his royal master from the moral and physical debasement in which he was held by the Queen and her creatures. The family of the Count were reduced after his disgrace, and thus his granddaughter was compelled to seek the stage as a profession. She appeared at the Theatre Royal of Copenhagen at the early age of thirteen, in the part of *Marguerite* in Goethe's well known "Faust." Her *début* was most successful, but her person not being then developed, stage artifices were resorted to, to give her height, and it was with astonishment that the public saw on the following Sunday, at the cathedral, the little fragile personage who had delighted them as *Marguerite* a few evenings previously.

Mdlle. Grahn is now twenty-one years of age, in the bloom of youth and beauty; her shape is perfection, combining lightness and delicacy with that full developement necessary to produce effect. Her head is truly classical in form, her eyes are blue, full of softness and intelligence, and her auburn hair completes the picture of the wood nymph.

Next week, we shall give a brief account of Perrot, whose portrait here given, will be at once recognised by its fidelity.



OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL.

OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL.

In consequence of the great increase of the business of the Board of Trade, and more especially since the establishment of the Railway Board, under the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, it has been resolved to provide increased accommodations, by completing the design of the late Sir John Soane, only in part erected under his superintendence in 1823-24. For this purpose, the works have already been commenced in the rear of the ancient building next Whitehall, with modern alterations, which will shortly be removed, and its place occupied by the wing requisite to perfect Sir John Soane's design: when complete, the entire pile will present the splendid Roman Corinthian *façade* shown in our illustration. We are aware that its architectural propriety has been much questioned; but Mr. Britton states that the portion already built has been considerably varied from the architect's design. "Instead of detached columns in front, three-quarter columns are used; and, instead of the order of the little Temple of Tivoli being the prototype, that of the three columns in the Campo Vaccino, at Rome, is followed. Thus, a disproportionate and imperfect character prevails."

The above offices occupy the site of the Cockpit, which we learn from Dodsley, prevailed in his day (1761). "The Cockpit," he says, "opposite to the Privy Garden, is esteemed a part of the ancient Palace of Whitehall, and retains its ancient name, though converted to very different uses from that of a Cockpit."

FIRE AT EAST GREENWICH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EAST GREENWICH.

About eight o'clock, on Sunday evening, the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Charles, Henry, and George Enderby, patent rope, twine, and canvass manufacturers, at East Greenwich, were discovered to be on fire. The flames were first observed from without, in the rope walk at the rear of the factory, which was a strong brick building of about 140 feet long by 40 feet deep. It was not till day break on Monday morning that the firemen could extinguish the flames, when a scene of the utmost desolation presented itself. Of the main factory, which faced the Thames, and was the most prominent object on that bank of the river between Greenwich Hospital and Woolwich, nothing remained but its lofty walls, which in the course of the day were blown down with tremendous force by the wind. The machinery it contained was most extensive, and its immense value can be better judged from the fact that its completion has occupied a space of ten years. The whole of it was destroyed. It is proved that flames were first seen raging in the store-room in the rope-manufactory, which was detached from the main building, where there had not been a light for several weeks.

There was a considerable quantity of manufactured goods deposited there, which were seen perfectly safe a few hours before the outbreak. The supposition is, therefore, that the fire either arose from spontaneous combustion, or was wilfully caused by some incendiary. The factory, or waterside premises, containing joiners' workshops, spinning, card, and loom rooms, is totally destroyed. The hemp and spunnup-rooms over the engine and boiler house are burned out, and the iron roof has fallen in. The engine room beneath is considerably damaged. The weaving workshops, fronting the factory, are greatly damaged; the roof has been partly demolished by the falling of the opposite walls. They contained twelve weaving looms, worked by machinery, which are all damaged. The dwelling-house of Mr. Enderby, on the north side of the factory, is much damaged by fire, and most of the furniture and its contents destroyed; as are also the stores at the back, and part of the rope manufactory. The rope gallery, adjoining the manufactory, is a quarter of a mile in length; about 100 feet is gone, and but for the firemen cutting off the communication, the whole would have been levelled to the ground. Unhappily, upwards of 250 workmen are thrown out of employment by this calamitous event.

The exertions made by the military, parochial, and other authorities, as well as by the neighbours and workpeople, during the conflagration, were very efficient in saving much valuable property. The loss to the worthy proprietors, we are happy to add, is well covered by insurances.

HOPES.

BY FREDERICA BREMER.

TRANSLATED BY LEWIS FILMORE.

THE path of life is rough and stony and hard to tread; but though my mind was never one of the best formed for struggle, nor my frame endowed with the strength that is so needed for toil, one way I have always had of journeying along the difficult road without, at least, utter weariness. I HOPED! I hoped from day to day; at Morning of the Eve, and in Twilight for the Dawn; I HOPED in Autumn of the Spring, and in Spring of Autumn; in the evil of this year I HOPED for the good of the next: and thus in mere HOPES had passed nearly thirty years of my earthly pilgrimage, only to find myself destitute of all save what that faculty of Hoping could furnish me! Figuratively speaking, I might say that at the journey's end I was wholly barefoot! It may be conceived, then, that I felt freer and more at my ease in the open air than in the gay saloon; there I felt within me a restless desire to depart and go my way; far more afflicting was it to me that to the Hut of Misery I could carry nothing but kindly words for its consolation!

Myself I consoled—as have thousands before me—with the hopeful thought that Fortune stands upon a rolling wheel, and with the philosophical observation "with time comes change."

I was living as the poor curate of a parish priest, with slender stipend and still more slender fare, mentally and morally growing mouldy in the society of the ill-tempered housekeeper of a fuddling pastor, a silly youth, his son

and the daughter of the house, who, with high shoulders and awkward feet, spent her time from morning till night in calls and visits; -I was living thus, I repeat, with little peace and no satisfaction, when one of my acquaintance suprised me by letter that an uncle of mine, whom I had never seen, a merchant in Stockholm, was at the point of death, and that, in an access of family affection, he had inquired after his "drutfless fool of a nephew."

Upon a peculiar hard trotting and exceedingly stuff-necked cart-horse, with a small bundle of effects, and a large stock of Hopes, that nephew departed on the reception of the news, and, jolting over hill and dale, arrived at last in the city

At the inn where I alighted I ordered a slight only a very slight—break fast; it was a mere nothing of a meal indeed—a slice of bread and butter, and a couple of eggs

The host and a thickset man were walking up and down the room conversing

"Nay," said the thickset man, "I must repeat it, our friend, the wholesale dealer the merchant P., I mean -who died the day before yester day, was a right good fellow."

"Ha! ha!" thought I, "a right good fellow! then to a certainty he was rich! Here, friend (to the waiter, couldn't you bring a slice of beef, or something more solid than this? Or a bowl of soup is not to be despised—let me have that—and be quick with it!"

"Yes" said mine host, "it is evident, a good fellow and a jolly he must have been. Only think thirty thousand thalers banko! Not a man in the whole city could have dreamed of it Thirty thousand!"

"Thirty thousand!" I repeated, with a joyful heart, "Thirty thousand Here! waiter! quick! bring me thirty tho——No! fetch me a banko —No! pshaw! bring me a bottle of wine, I say!" And every pulse within me was beating at the rate of thirty thousand thalers

"Yes!" continued the thickset man, "such a smash has not been seen in Stockholm for many a day. You may take my word for the fact that there are nine hundred thalers down among his debts to the butcher alone for steaks and cutlets, and five thousand more for champagne! A good fellow indeed and died our merchant P. His creditors were standing round his house this morning, with their mouths open—a sight to behold! All the goods in the house are scarcely worth twopence; the entire assets are no thing but a case of empty bottles and an old cloak!"

"—h!" said I, 'this rather alters the case Waiter! here! take away the soup, and the meat, and the wine; and observe that I have not touched one of them, how should I relish such costly beverage, and life in the house with my small bundle in my hand, I wandered up and down the streets of the City, looking for a suitable lodging, thinking as I searched, where I should get the money to pay for it when discovered.

In consequence of the terrible collision that had just occurred between HOPE and reality, I felt a slight nervous headache; but during my walk I encountered a gentleman whom I had known at the University of Upsala, he was stepping out of a splendid carriage, and his breast was covered with stars and orders But his complexion was pale and sallow, his brow was deeply wrinkled and wore a confirmed expression of ill-temper and discontent. As I recognised the young friend, walking as if bent by the weight of years and oppressed with a weariness and disgust of life, I erected my head with pride, drew in a deep breath of the free air, which (only for unluckily at this particular spot was redolent of mud, sewerage, and many other things dear to my poverty and an honest heart

In a remote street I at last found a small room, that better suited my present dreary prospects, than the bright and brilliant hopes I had nourished but two hours before

I had obtained permission to pass the Winter in Stockholm, and had thought to spend it very differently than at present seemed probable. But what was to be done? Toilet spirits and courage sink was the very worst thing I could do; to fold my hands on my breast and sit looking idly up to Heaven, was not much better; that is when one has no money in one's pocket. I called to mind, as I watched the heavy clouds of Autumn rather and descend over the crowded city. I resolved to use every exertion to obtain a subsistence with a somewhat more comfortable prospect for the future. Full of this resolve, my hold of Pastor G——, opened to me, and, in the meantime, by copying manuscripts, the sad resource of a destitute condition, to earn my daily bread.

Thus I passed my days in toil and trouble; my nights in sleep, for I were not deaf, in the heart-sickening labour of writing out clearly the empty productions of empty heads, with ever decreasing means and sinking Hopes, till the evening, whose date I afterwards marked in my calendar with a white stone

My hand had just left me with the friendly warning, that I must pay my first quarter's rent the next morning, unless I preferred the politeness I thought was perfectly French, to make a second voyage of discovery, bundle in hand, about the streets of the Capital

A bitterly cold November evening had reached its eighth hour, when, on my return from a visit to a sick man, for whom, with some lack of prudence perhaps, I had quite emptied my purse, I was received with this agreeable sce

I smuffed my dim candle with my fingers, and looked round my ill lighted attic; poor as it was, unless I had the secret of the Alchemists and forthwith turned gold into it, I could no longer have the use of it.

"Yet Diogenes was worse lodged," I sighed with a feeling of resignation, as I moved my rickety table from the window, through which the wind and rain both came in, seemingly with very desperate intentions, and I did so by eye felt on a large, brightly blazing fire in the kitchen of the house opposite, gleaming with a cheerfulness that, in comparison with my humble apartment, in which the chimney was the very darkest corner, appeared perfectly tantalising. "Cooks and turnspits have a happy lot among the toiling children of mortality" I thought, as I gazed with an inward pleasure on the flickering play of the flames, and the stout, well fed woman, who, amid pans and pots, stood in the centre of the stream of light, wielding the tongs, majestically, as though she were the Queen of that glowing realm.

A cheery hearth is the same house, I had a view through a window, hung with no envious curtain, into a brilliantly lighted room, in which a numerous family was assembled round a tea-table, covered with cups, and plates, and cakes &c

My frame was benumbed with cold and wet. Of the aching void within, I will here say nothing, but—Ah! Heaven! (I thought) if the elegant girl, who is now seated at the head of the table, could see the waste of sweet biscuits to that fat gentleman on the sofa, who can scarcely move for satiety—If she would but stretch her hand something farther this way, and could—I would give a thousand kisses Yes, I wish I had it in the fat gentleman takes the cup—he dips and dips his biscuit in it so deliberately—It is a sight to weep o'. Now he is caressing the beautiful creature—I wonder whether he is her papa or an uncle or perhaps—Ah! this unworthy mortal—but no, he is her elder by at least forty years! No! that must be his wife that elderly lady beside him on the sofa—she is asking the young lady for a muffin the old dame appears wonderfully dignified but to whom is my fair one dressing now? I cannot see the person—one of the children, probably, that comes between and the window frame. That the honourable individual should turn his back to me I cannot quite blame him for, but that he should keep that beautiful girl standing in one position, and nothing to help him on, that does enrage me it must be a woman—no man could be so unpolite to so agrace a creature But—or—now he starts and seizes the cup—I am now—alas! it is a female hand that plunges into the biscuit tray! The barbarian! and how he clutches them, the awkward wretch! it is easy to see that he is her brother! But perhaps he was hungry, poor lad! Now two lovely children enter the parlour—they are like the fairer sister. I should be surprised if the gentleman with the one ear there has left anything for them. That dear girl again! how she caresses and kisses the little ones, and gives them all the cakes that have escaped the long fingers of that ogre of a brother! And now, the sweet creature, she has no more left for herself than I have the smell of them excepted!

But what a stir in the room all at once! The old gentleman has actually got up from the sofa; the pet is thrust forward, stumbles the domestic army against the young lady who falls against the edge of the table, so that the elderly matron is rescued, the thirst back again on the

The children dance and clap their hands—the door flies open a young officer enters—the beautiful girl throws herself into his arms——Ah! so Ah! Yes, I understand it all

—that my window with a crash that made it rattle again, and sat down, knocked with pain and quivering with cold, upon a stool.

What business had I at the window? This is all one gets by curiosity.

The family had arrived from the country about eight days previously, and taken possession of the comfortable dwelling on the opposite side of the but it had never occurred to me to inquire either who they were or to what place they belonged, whether town or country, in the unpardonable fashion, into the life of their domestic circle? What interest could it have for me? I was ill-tempered, displeased with myself perhaps somewhat heart-sore—but no matter; true to my resolution never to abandon myself to the influence of gloomy reflections when they could avail nothing, I took up my pen, and with fingers numbed with cold, began, in order to chase away my chagrin, to write a sketch of—Domestic Happiness!—a happiness I had never enjoyed. As for the rest, I philosophised, while I blew my frozen fin

am I, then, the first who has sought in the domain of fancy that warmth which the hard cold world of actuality has denied him? Six theatres for a cent of pine wood a sum thou canst not earn this side of December! I will write, and in fancy at least be warm!"

"Happy, thrice happy, is the family in whose little close drawn circle no heart suffers alone, or is alone rejoiced! in which beams no glance, no smile, that is not reflected back, and in which all are daily telling each other—and in words alone, but by actions—thy sorrow, thy peace thy happiness—are they not mine also?"

* * * * *

"Bountiful, beautiful, is the still and peaceful dwelling beneath whose shelter the weary pilgrim of the road of life findeth his repose, that draws together round its cheerful hearth the grey-haired and staff-supported grandsire; the father, and Stanley, and the lady of his life; his children, and the happy children, who laugh and frolic around them in their earthly paradise, and who, after a day, brought to a close amid the sports of innocence, with the thankful words of the prayer of purity playing round their smiling lips, sink to rest on their parent's bosom, while the soft voice of their mother, in the tones of the cradle song, lulls them how around their couch

The circling angels stand, and keep
Watch o'er the sleep where rest their sleep'"

I here ceased writing for a moment, for I felt something like tear drops filling my eyes, so that I could not see altogether clear:

"Happy, happy!" I thought, as my reflection, seen against my will, took a melancholy direction "how many a one, to his sorrow, is doomed never to possess that greatest of earthly blessings—domestic happiness!"

For a moment I contemplated myself in the only mirror my chamber possessed—that of Truth—and with a heavy heart began to write again "Unhappy may that forsaken one indeed be called, who, in those hours of life that are loaded with pain and affliction (and they come on us so often), is pressed to no fond, devoted heart, whose signs none repeat—whose silent sorrows no one soothes with an "I understand thee! I sorrow with thee"

"He is desponding, and no one cheers him; he weeps, and none see his tears—none *will* see them; he goes forth, and no one follows him; he comes, and there is none to meet him; he sleeps, and no one watches over him—he is alone! Oh! is he not wretched? Who does he not die? Alas! who would lament him? And how cold is that grave on which there falls not from the eye of love, one gentle tear!"

"He is alone in the winter's night of the world; for him the earth hath no flowers, and the stars of Heaven for him burn faint and dimly. Why wanders he up and down?—the lonely one, wherefore taineth he here? Why doth he not fly, the shadow that he is, to the world of shades! Alas, yet and still, and ever doth he HOPE! he is a man bereft of all, who beggeth for happiness as for an alms, and waiteth even at the eleventh hour, trusting that some merciful hand will be stretched forth, and give it to him"

"Fain, fain would he pluck one blossom of the earth, to wear it at his heart, that he may not, so utterly alone, go down into the silence of the grave."

* * * * * * *

It was my own condition I had described: it was for myself I mourned Deprived, while yet a child, of my parents, without sister, affection, or friends—I stood in the world so entirely forsaken, that without an inward reliance on Heaven, and a disposition by nature happy one, I might have wished often enough to be among "the multitude" But I now I had almost always HOPED in the Future, and this more from an instinctive feeling that it was the best thing to do, than from philosophy, or a too lively confidence in my better star or present circumstances, seeing that this was often so completely opposed to possibility. But now, unhappily, it had for some time been otherwise with me; I had felt, and more strongly than ever on this evening, an unspeakable desire for the affection of some one—to have some one near me I could call my own who would be as a friend to me, in short, I wished that in this cheerless hour I had by my side a gentle wife—in my estimation, the highest happiness earth can bestow. Oh! she would console, she would cheer me. Her tenderness would, in the poorest hut, make of me a king

But that the glow of love should be one which not have protected the faithful being I pictured at my side from the cold, was proved to me most indisputably at that moment, by an involuntary shiver that ran through all my limbs. With feelings more oppressed than ever, I rose, and walked a few turns up and down in my room—that is to say, three steps forward, and three back. The sense of my sad condition followed me to and fro, like my shadow on the first moon in the autumnal sky. I felt an utter despondency, and threw a dark glance forward into my dreary-looking future. I had no patron—could not, therefore, for a long period, even expect preferment, consequently, a little after-dinner sleep was quite out of the question.

"But what in the world," I again said to myself, "is the use of complaining? And yet, endeavouring to repel the anxious thoughts that had taken possession of me, I seated myself at my table, and found in a threatening attitude, and desired her to make no more noise. Miss Williams begged to have a $10 note returned, saying that it was every sixpence that she had in the house. The old lady was in despair. The thieves decamped.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT TOOTING. An individual, supposed to be of the name of Hennessy, was buried at Tooting last week. He was 93 years of age, and for the last half century had passed for a very pious woman, constantly receiving the sacrament, and was equally punctual in her devotions. For the last forty years or more she had lived in a cottage at Tooting as cook, having been engaged when she was 27, and leaving her service at the age of 87, to marry Mr. Welch, the parish clerk. The old couple appeared to live in harmony together, when Welch died some time after, and she has been mainly supported by the charitable contributions of the neighbouring gentry, and of late years she has been lodging in the same room with an aged female. Upon the occasion of the late funeral, it had been entertained; but upon laying out the corpse, the astounding fact was discovered that the pious Ann Welch was, in fact, a man.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TEDDINGTON. On Tuesday night, a fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary, took place on the premises of Mr. Gunner, a farmer residing in Kingston-lane, Teddington. The rick and straw yard, with the surrounding buildings, were destroyed. A wheat rick, containing the produce of 50 acres, a second nearly as large, a stack of rye, one of barley, and two ricks of hay, were totally destroyed The damage done to the premises, and amount of property destroyed, it is said will be little short of £2000. This is the second calamity that has occurred to Mr. Gunner: two years since he had the entire contents of his farm at Hampton-common destroyed by fire under circumstances similar to the present.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT WORCESTER. On Saturday night last the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Wicking, called Hobb's Farm, near Tunbridge, Surrey, was broken into by three men with their faces blackened, who stole various articles of value, besides a sum of money amounting to upwards of two pounds in the same house from which the plate and sovereigns were taken, there was a sum of money amounting to upwards of two hundred pounds in another drawer adjoining, and which unfortunately was overlooked by the villains in their hurry to leave

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS FATHER.—At the Assizes at Reading, on Tuesday, *Thomas Jennings* took his trial for the murder of his child, Eleanor Jennings, at Thatcham, Berks, by administering arsenic to her under the circumstances detailed in the evidence given in our paper. A long statement which the prisoner had made, and which had been taken down in writing, was put in and read. In this he en eavoured to th w the c me upon a girl, who he said came to his house putting away a bottle containing the arsenic, but there did not appear to be the slightest grounds for believing his statement, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against him, but recommended the case to the consideration of the Crown, for mercy, to the surprise of everybody in court. The judge (Mr. Baron Platt, putting on the black cap, proceeded in the most impressive manner to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner, to whom he held out no the slightest hope of mercy in this world, but solemnly adjured him to make the best use of the short time that remained, by attending to the instructions he would receive in the gaol. His lordship then went upon the atrocious nature of the crime, which was aggravated by the attempt he had made to throw suspicion upon an innocent child, and concluded by passing sentence in the usual form. The prisoner, who had frequently shed tears during the trial, now exclaimed that he was INNOCENT, and that his wife had been falsely sworn against.

THE SALT-HILL MURDER.—The trial of John Tawell, charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt hill, on New Year's Day, will take place next week at Aylesbury, probably on Wednesday. Mr. Gurney and Mr. O'Malley have been retained for the prisoner. Mr. Sergeant Byles and Mr. Prender grast have been retained on the part of the Crown. The prisoner continues to be supplied with a dinner from the White Hart Inn at Aylesbury, the prison regulations permitting an accused person, before trial, thus to obtain his meals. He is only restricted as to quantity with reference to wine and liquor. He appears very good, and his usual spirits, until within the last day or two, have not forsak n him. He has been taking hydrocyanic acid, medicinally, nearly ever since he has been incarcerated, the prisoner stating that he is labouring under a complaint which renders that medicine necessary for his health.

THE CANONRY OF ST. PAUL'S.—The REV. J. E. Tyler, B.D., Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, is to have the canonry vacant by the death of the late Rev. Sydney Smith. The stipend, by the recent Act, is reduced to £1000 a year.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.—The inflammatory attack on the chest under which the Bishop of Ely has recently laboured, has abated, but his lordship remains in a very weak state.

THE MURDER AT HAMPSTEAD.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER BY THE CORONER'S JURY AGAINST THOMAS HENRY HOCKER.

On Monday morning the coroner's honest upon the murdered man, James Delarue, was resumed at the Yorkshire Grey, Hampstead. The proceedings of course took considerable curiosity. Amongst the persons present were Lord Alfred Paget, Lord William Lennox, M.P., and Mr. Prothero, M.P.

The prisoners James Hocker and Henry Thomas Hocker having been brought into the room, the proceedings commenced by the examination of Joseph Shackell, inspector of the Detective Force, who said: I heard that a murder had been committed on the 21st of February, and having gone to the spot, discovered that a murder had also been committed. On Sunday I went to 85, Whittlebury street, Euston square, and examined the premises having heard that he had had a watch. In a drawer, among a number of obscene books and prints, I found a roll of papers, one of which was a bill of a watch, giving a description of the same, which had been bought of Mr. Finer, of High Holborn, for £7 7s. On Wednesday morning I was shown the identical watch described in this bill. Inspector Partridge showed me the watch at the police court in Marylebone. After the examination he I went to the prisoner Thomas Hocker, which I understood was the lodging of the prisoners, Thomas Hocker and James Hocker, the latter the prisoner Thomas Hocker, at the request of the coroner, stood up.) I did not know the person of either of them. The room was in a very miserable condition. I found a quantity of letters and papers, and two chests of paints.

Isaac Mr. Partridge did, in a cupboard, the right wristband and sleeve of a shirt all over blood. I also saw Mr. Haynes find a button, which appeared to off a coat at a silk button. The room was then locked and I proceeded immediately to the father's residence, 17, Charles street, front room first floor. I told him who and what I was. I then asked him if he knew the position in which his son Thomas was. He replied, "Alas! I do." I asked him to give me the clothes which his son had brought there. I did not say which son, but before that he had told me that his son James had just left. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon. I asked for the clothes, at the same time. Picking up a macintosh, I said, "Is this your son Thomas's macintosh?" He said, "Yes." Seeing that it was stained with blood, and muddy both back and front, I asked when he had worn it last? He said he had gone out at seven o'clock on Friday night with it on.

Mr. Wakley: Where did you find it?—Inspector Shackell: In the room.

Mr Wakley: There was no attempt to conceal it? Inspector Shackell: Not at all. I then asked for the linen which he had pulled off, and the mother gave me this shirt, which she stated he had taken off on the Saturday morning.

On examining the shirt I found the wristband which, on comparing the sleeve with the wristband which we had before seen, we found them to correspond exactly. I asked her, also, to produce the stockings, which she did; they were all stained with blood. On comparing these with the drawers which Inspector Partridge has, I found them correspond with the other stains of blood. There was no concealment at all. The conduct of the father and mother was fair and straightforward in the whole transaction. He then said that his son had told him that he had borrowed £20 from a Mrs. Edwards, of 6, Bath place, New-road, but that he feared it was not true. He added, "I have got a sovereign of it, and if it is not true I will give it up." I then asked him if he took a stick out with him on Friday. He said he did; it was a black ebony one. I then went to Mrs. Edwards's, and found that the story of his having borrowed money of her was not true. I then received two letters from Mrs. Edwards, which I produce. The stick was produced; it was not a very thick one, but the head was split.

Mr. Wakley: Did you observe that the head was split?—Inspector Shackell: I did. I asked the father if he knew how it was done. He said he did not. The letters I received from Mrs. Edwards were addressed to her by the prisoner, and in the same hand-writing as that, signed "Caroline," found upon the deceased. On searching the prisoner's place, I found an answer from Mrs. Edwards to one of these letters. There was no allusion to "Caroline," in either of these letters, but to a young person named Philips, who is under the protection of Mrs. Edwards, with whom the prisoner promised to keep company.

Inspector Partridge was then examined, and after giving some evidence already mentioned as to his going to call up Watson's wife, at 17, Charles street, Portland town, he proceeded as follows: Then went to the prisoner's lodging at 11, Victoria-terrace, and found a number of letters, which do not however, relate to this inquiry. I then took the prisoner, Thomas Henry Hocker, to Hampstead station house. James accompanied us part of the way; he wanted to go to Hampstead. I said he could go if he liked, but he could hold no communication with him if he did, and that he had better come next morning. He then left, saying he should come next morning. Thomas Hocker walked by the side of me, the other a little behind. There was no conversation between them. I had not hold of Thomas Hocker, nor had he handcuffs on. Sergeants Sweeney and Dickenson were in the rear. On Saturday afternoon (Wednesday), I took Inspectors Shackell and Haynes with me to Victoria terrace, and we searched the room, in which there are two cupboards. In the right hand cupboard I found this shirt produced, with a portion of the sleeve attached. It was on a shelf, and could not be seen unless minutely looked after. I have compared it with the torn sleeve, and find that it corresponds exactly. In another cupboard I found the shoemaker's (James Hocker's which I now produce); there are no marks of blood upon them. They were lying on a shelf, but not concealed. There were marks of rust upon them as there are now. From Victoria terrace we went to 17, Charles street, and searched the room, and, among other things, found a pair of trousers; there were some spots of blood on the bottom and on the knee part, also some dirt. The spots are dark red, but were not in any way concealed. I was informed by the father that they belonged to his son, Thomas Hocker.

Mr. Wakley: Did you ask when they were last worn by him? Witness: I did. He said on the Friday morning. The trousers were handed over to me on inspection by the jury. The marks of blood were visible.] I also produce a waistcoat on which there are some small spots of blood. [It was a good deal torn.] I found this waistcoat in the same cupboard. I found a letter of the prisoner Thomas Hocker, at the request of the coroner, stood up.) I did not know the person of either of them. The room was in a very miserable condition. I found a quantity of letters and papers, and two chests of paints.

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Mr Wakley: There was no attempt to conceal it? Inspector Shackell: Not at all. I then asked for the linen which he had pulled off, and the mother gave me this shirt, which she stated he had taken off on the Saturday morning.

On examining the shirt I found the wristband which, on comparing the sleeve with the wristband which we had before seen, we found them to correspond exactly. I asked her, also, to produce the stockings, which she did; they were all stained with blood. On comparing these with the drawers which Inspector Partridge has, I found them correspond with the other stains of blood. There was no concealment at all. The conduct of the father and mother was fair and straightforward in the whole transaction. He then said that his son had told him that he had borrowed £20 from a Mrs. Edwards, of 6, Bath place, New-road, but that he feared it was not true. He added, "I have got a sovereign of it, and if it is not true I will give it up." I then asked him if he took a stick out with him on Friday. He said he did; it was a black ebony one. I then went to Mrs. Edwards's, and found that the story of his having borrowed money of her was not true. I then received two letters from Mrs. Edwards, which I produce. The stick was produced; it was not a very thick one, but the head was split.

Mr. Wakley: Did you observe that the head was split?—Inspector Shackell: I did. I asked the father if he knew how it was done. He said he did not. The letters I received from Mrs. Edwards were addressed to her by the prisoner, and in the same hand-writing as that, signed "Caroline," found upon the deceased. On searching the prisoner's place, I found an answer from Mrs. Edwards to one of these letters. There was no allusion to "Caroline," in either of these letters, but to a young person named Philips, who is under the protection of Mrs. Edwards, with whom the prisoner promised to keep company.

Inspector Partridge was then examined, and after giving some evidence already mentioned as to his going to call up Watson's wife, at 17, Charles street, Portland town, he proceeded as follows: Then went to the prisoner's lodging at 11, Victoria-terrace, and found a number of letters, which do not however, relate to this inquiry. I then took the prisoner, Thomas Henry Hocker, to Hampstead station house. James accompanied us part of the way; he wanted to go to Hampstead. I said he could go if he liked, but he could hold no communication with him if he did, and that he had better come next morning. He then left, saying he should come next morning. Thomas Hocker walked by the side of me, the other a little behind. There was no conversation between them. I had not hold of Thomas Hocker, nor had he handcuffs on. Sergeants Sweeney and Dickenson were in the rear. On Saturday afternoon (Wednesday), I took Inspectors Shackell and Haynes with me to Victoria terrace, and we searched the room, in which there are two cupboards. In the right hand cupboard I found this shirt produced, with a portion of the sleeve attached. It was on a shelf, and could not be seen unless minutely looked after. I have compared it with the torn sleeve, and find that it corresponds exactly. In another cupboard I found the shoemaker's (James Hocker's which I now produce); there are no marks of blood upon them. They were lying on a shelf, but not concealed. There were marks of rust upon them as there are now. From Victoria terrace we went to 17, Charles street, and searched the room, and, among other things, found a pair of trousers; there were some spots of blood on the bottom and on the knee part, also some dirt. The spots are dark red, but were not in any way concealed. I was informed by the father that they belonged to his son, Thomas Hocker.

Mr. Wakley: Did you ask when they were last worn by him? Witness: I did. He said on the Friday morning. The trousers were handed over to me on inspection by the jury. The marks of blood were visible.] I also produce a waistcoat on which there are some small spots of blood. [It was a good deal torn.] I found this waistcoat in the same cupboard. I found a letter of the prisoner James

FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON, (1).

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Our Engravings represent portions of the frieze of the Parthenon, being casts from blocks lately found in Athens, and which have just been added to our great national Museum.

1. Consists of male figures bearing vases.
2. Attendants leaving the victims for sacrifice.

The figures in these groups move from right to left, whereas in groups of a similar character, before in the Museum, the direction is from left to right; these, therefore, belong to the north side of the temple, all the sculptures of the frieze of which had disappeared before Lord Elgin was in Athens, though they were known to have existed formerly, from drawings made by Carrey, and afterwards by Stuart, who represent portions belonging to the series.

The discovery of these sculptures is not the only, though the most, interesting result of the recent excavations. A fourth marble step has been found to belong to the Parthenon, though three has been the number always hitherto assigned it; also a course of stone extending to 44 feet from its base, horizontally, and 12½ feet vertically, having several mouldings formed on the side at regular intervals: much conjecture is likely to arise as to whether any part of this base was exposed to view, as it seems scarcely probable that if such were not the case, even the ancient Greeks would bestow upon it so much labour.

FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON, (2).

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

WARDOUR CASTLE, WILTS.

This picturesque relic of feudal times is situated between Shaftesbury and Salisbury, about 16 miles from the latter city. It was a baronial residence before the reign of Edward III., and passed successively through

WARDOUR CASTLE, WILTS.

different families, till it came into the possession of Sir John Arundel, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is famous in history, from having been most gallantly defended in the year 1643, by the Lady Blanche Arundel against the Parliamentary forces; but, at length, the intrepid lady surrendered on honourable conditions.

The castellated ruin forms a striking object in the grounds of the modern "Wardour Castle," a magnificent edifice, erected between 1776 and 1784, from the designs of Paine. It is built of free-stone, in the Corinthian order, and is seated on a gentle eminence, whence it rises to view in a picturesque manner, from a thick grove.

The neighbouring church of Tisbury, a spacious Anglo-Norman structure, contains several interesting monuments of the Arundel family.

PEACE TEA-PARTY AT MANCHESTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

A tea-party, in connection with the Manchester and Salford Peace Society, —of which society Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., is President,—took place in the large and elegant room of the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, Feb. 26. More than four hundred persons, including a large proportion of ladies, sat down to tea. On the tables were placed numerous copies of the *Peace Almanac*, one for each visitor; and from the walls were suspended several charts, &c., illustrating the effects of war, and the blessings of peace and peace-makers. The meeting did not commence with any vocal supplication; but a solemn pause was substituted, in accordance with the plan adopted at the Anti-Slavery Convention in London, and at other large meetings. A number of sentiments were prepared relative to the society—its principle—the aspect of the times—the call on our gratitude its claims upon ministers of the Prince of Peace—an appeal to Woman to lend her gentle but powerful influence in this benevolent work—and, lastly, a call on the Press, the Pulpit, and the Platform; also a brief sketch of the London "Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace," of which the Manchester and Salford is an auxiliary.

After tea the chair was taken at seven o'clock by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., formerly of Kensington, now principal of the newly-established Lancashire Independent College, and so well known in the religious and literary world. He spoke of his long connection with Peace Societies, and of his endeavours to embrace the entire principle—the absolute unlawfulness of all war: but though not quite able to see this, he should never hesitate to promote their general object, to the extent of his ability, either publicly or privately. He took a rapid glance at the supposed effects of civilization in lessening warfare. At one time he had indulged hopes, but he came at last to the conclusion that war had been almost as prevalent amongst civilized moderns as among their barbarous predecessors, carried on with more "pomp and circumstance," and a little more of courtesy and refinement, and what is called honour. But what was modern war when its gorgeous vest was thrown aside? He then alluded to those who were the authors and abettors of war, and closed the list with "even woman too?" yes, even woman's gentle nature had been fascinated by the finery of war, and she had been thus induced to lend her influence to the murderous work, notwithstanding the widowhood, the orphanage, the wrong, the misery, which this Juggernaut of war has spread over nations and continents.

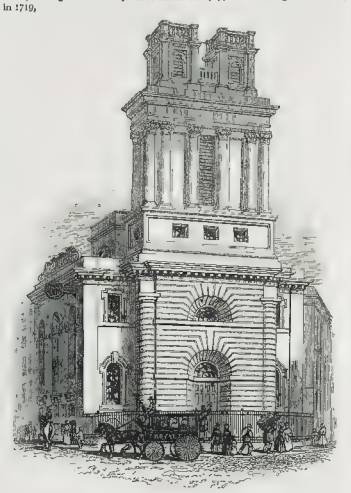
The Rev. J. W. Massie next addressed the meeting, and avowed his entire concurrence in the full principle of the Society. He referred to his efforts in the cause while in India; and, in a very eloquent address, alluded, amongst other topics, to the great value, as an auxiliary to peace, of the unrestricted freedom of commerce; and spoke of the half-blindness of those who advocated either the one or the other, and not both. He dwelt at some length on the costs of war. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Dunn, Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, who stated that the principles of peace were specially and pointedly taught in all their schools; and that every teacher who left the training establishment was presented with a copy of the Prize Essay on Peace. Rev. Dr. Beard, Rev. W. M'Kerrow, and several others expressed their conviction of the unlawfulness of all war; related several anecdotes illustrative of the all-subduing force of kindness, and others evincing the folly as well as wickedness of war; contrasted the true patriot with the man who "stands still to be shot at, at so much a day," be it more or less; showed that, from the officer to the private, a soldier merely follows a trade; that it requires more true courage to forbear than to fight; and that the man of peace is not only the real patriot, but the real hero. The meeting, which was very satisfactory, separated a little before ten o'clock.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. LII.

ST. MARY'S WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD-STREET.

The recent extensive improvements in forming the main northern approach to London-bridge have exposed to view the exterior of one of the most striking and original, although not the most beautiful, churches in the metropolis—St. Mary's Woolnoth, at the western extremity of Lombard-street, or rather occupying a plot of ground between that and King William-street.

The architect of this church was Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren, who also built Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. George's, Bloomsbury, &c. When a Christian church was first built here is unknown; but it was probably at a very early time. In the beginning of the 15th century the church was rebuilt; and again rebuilt by Hawksmoor in 1727, or according to Maitland, in 1719.



ST. MARY'S WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD-STREET.

Our engraving shows the west front: it is certainly not a faultless composition. Mr. Godwin thinks, that had the entrance doorway occupied the whole basement story of the tower, to the exclusion of the semi-circular window now above it, the effect would have been improved. The elongated tower, which from the arrangement of the small turrets at the top has the appearance of two towers united, seems to be without a prototype in England. The Rev. Mr. Dallaway has termed this front a "miniature imitation of that of St. Sulpice at Paris;" but without stopping to question the resemblance, which we do not perceive, we would suggest that did this resemblance exist, he should rather have found imitation in the church of St. Sulpice, inasmuch as the façade of that edifice was built by Servandoni a considerable time after the completion of St. Mary's Woolnoth.

The front facing Lombard-street presents three niche-headed blank recesses on a high plinth, ornamented with rustics; each of these recesses containing two Ionic columns on pedestals, supporting a circular entablature, on a level with the springing of the arched heads; and the recesses, plinth, and basement, have blank panels.

The interior is rich and beautiful, and well-proportioned. It is nearly square, and on the model of a Roman *atrium*. Twelve well-proportioned Corinthian columns, placed three in each angle, at a distance from the outer walls, equal to about one-sixth of the whole width of the church, support an entablature and a clere-story above it, which latter presents a large semi-circular window on each of the four sides. The ceiling of the square area enclosed by the clere story walls, as well as the soffit of the aisles formed by the columns, is profusely ornamented with panels and carved mouldings. A ponderous but elegantly-ornamented gallery is introduced on three sides of the church with so much skill, that it does not mar the general effect. It contains an organ built by "Father Smith, in 1681." The altar-piece and pulpit are of richly-carved oak.

St. Mary's Woolnoth, it is thought by some, had its distinctive title from the circumstance that it was *wealh*, or nigh, to the wool-staple. Mr. Gwilt ("Public Buildings of London") suggests that it may have been called *Wool-nought*, to distinguish it from the other church of St. Mary, where the wool beam actually was.

A Child Poisoned by its Father.—The village of Bradninch, about nine miles from Exeter, has been the scene of a murder, which produced much excitement in the neighbourhood. A short time ago a husbandman resided there that lost his wife in child-bed. The infant was taken into the country by a relative, who took charge of it. On the day of his wife's funeral this person came to Bradninch to attend it, and during the performance of the funeral ceremony, left the child in the care of its father, who had been indisposed, and was receiving sick pay from a club of which he is a member, being confined to his bed. He had previously provided himself with a bottle of spirits of hartshorn, unknown to his nurse. He took the poor innocent and unsuspecting child into bed with him, whilst the funeral of his wife was going on, and administered the spirit of hartshorn to it, afterwards concealing the bottle in a crevice of the floor. The female relative who had interested herself in the case of the infant child, on returning to the house from the funeral, found it foaming at the mouth, and exceedingly ill. She was greatly alarmed, and took it to the minister of the parish to be baptised. The gentleman immediately caused the infant to receive medical attention, but it died in excruciating agony and pain shortly afterwards. The inquest, which had been adjourned, was resumed yesterday week, when the father was committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

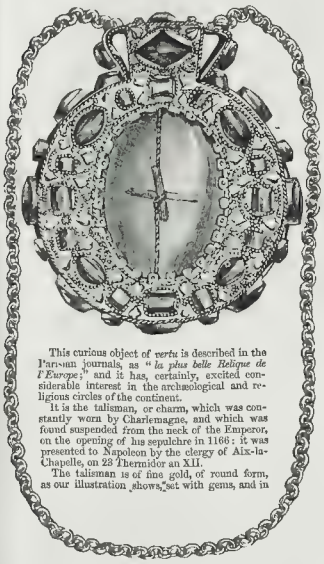
The Dumfries papers, after alluding to the increase of poaching in Scotland, state that the incredible quantity of near 12 tons of game left Kirkcudbright on one day; and that game to the amount of £400 is weekly exported by the steamers from the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Preparations are already making at the various theatres for the Easter pieces, the majority of which will be burlesques. That at the Lyceum is to be called "Whittington and his Cat," founded on the old nursery tale, and written by Messrs. Albert Smith and Taylor. Mrs. Keeley will play Whittington; and a new actress from the provinces, Miss Villars, will perform Alice Fitzwarren, the merchant's daughter. At the Adelphi, Mr. Beckett is, we hear, at work—if we may call that work which is play to him—upon an extravaganza founded upon the adventures of "St. George and the Dragon." And at the Olympic, Mr. Stirgueler, the author of "Folkestonia," is adapting the deeds of the "Seven Champions of Christendom" for the Easter piece. Mr. Planché has a novelty in preparation for the Haymarket. To this gentleman may be attributed the credit of originating this species of entertainment. We hear of nothing as yet in preparation at the Princess'.

Miss Clara Seyton gave a new entertainment at Crosby-hall on Tuesday evening, entitled "Illustrations of the Drama and the Opera," consisting chiefly of recitations from the most eminent dramatic writers, ancient and modern, interspersed with various songs by Schubert, Weber, Mozart, Pacini, and T. Cooke. The programme concluded with a medley scena, called "A Musical Scamper over Europe," written for Miss Seyton by Mr. Albert Smith, which was received with much applause by a large audience.

THE TALISMAN OF CHARLEMAGNE.



This curious object of *vertu* is described in the Parisian journals, as "*la plus belle Relique de l'Europe*;" and it has, certainly, excited considerable interest in the archæological and religious circles of the continent.

It is the talisman, or charm, which was constantly worn by Charlemagne, and which was found suspended from the neck of the Emperor, on the opening of his sepulchre in 1166: it was presented to Napoleon by the clergy of Aix-la-Chapelle, on 23 Thermidor an XII.

The talisman is of fine gold, of round form, as our illustration shows, set with gems, and in the centre are two rough sapphires, and a portion of the Holy Cross; besides other relics brought from the Holy Land.

The history of this precious object, is, that it was presented to Charlemagne by Haroun-al-Raschid, in the year 797, with several relics of kindred value: the latter are shown at Aix-la-Chapelle to the present day; but the Talisman was buried with Charlemagne, by whom it had been worn till his death in 814. It was presented to Napoleon, as we have stated, and it is now the property of Prince Louis Napoleon, now a prisoner in the *château* of Ham.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'.

Miss Cushman appeared at this house last week in "As You Like It," but at too late a period for notice in our number. This clever actress did not lose one iota of popularity by her transition from tragedy to comedy in the part of *Rosalind*. That earnestness which entered into all the varied emotions and passions of *Bianca*, with the rage of *Emilia*, and the stern purpose of *Lady Macbeth*, was exchanged for an equal devotion to the cause of the amiable and playful *Rosalind*. Whatever character Miss Cushman undertakes, she enters into it thoroughly, speaking from it throughout, and being the appearance of nature in all she does. The maintained hilarity and care of her *Rosalind* were perfectly delightful.

The legitimate drama appears entirely to have taken the place of opera at this house. "Macbeth," and the "Stranger" were announced for Monday and Tuesday; and "King Lear" for Thursday, Mr. Forrest playing *Macbeth* and *Lear*, and Mr. Wallack the *Stranger*.

HAYMARKET.

Our cut represents an amusing scene in Mr. R. B. Peake's comedy, "The Sheriff of the County," now performing at the Haymarket Theatre. *Mrs. Hollylodge* (Mrs. Glover) mistakes *Nonpariel* (Mr. Webster) the Lord Mayor's footman, in plain clothes, for one of the officers from the barracks, and introduces her daughter to him. She is undeceived by her brother, the *Attorney* (Mr. Strickland). The *contretemps* is one of the best "situations" of the piece.

ST. JAMES'S—FRENCH PLAYS.

The illustration *characterises* the first phase of M. Lemaitre's inimitable *Cæsar de Bazan*; it shows the hero rushing from the tavern, recklessly exclaiming, "Je viens de jouer avec des Manans, qui m'ont volé comme des grandes seigneurs!"

On Monday evening M. Lemaitre made his appearance in the old melodrama, "Trente Ans, ou la Vie d'un Joueur," one of his earliest parts, and which our readers may remember being adapted at the Adelphi some years back for Yates and O. Smith. Beyond the fact of the character of *George de Germani* being one of the first that brought the talents of M. Lemaitre into notice, it has little to recommend it. The crude and horrible details of the hero's career lack the ingenuity which now-a-days in some measure palliates the disagreeable features of pieces of a similar cast. Moreover, up to the fourth act, there is very little room for the display of M. Lemaitre's talent; and when it does obtain scope, the intense truthfulness of the artist only renders the impersonation more revolting.

In the fifth act, where the corrupt associate of George takes a knife from the table where he has been eating, and goes out with the intention of murdering the gambler's son, who is in the next room, exclamations of horror burst from every part of the house. Although not ultra-squeamish about the subjects selected for such dramas, we prefer their being allied to some slight degree of dramatic ability: and the presence of a little humour, as in the case of Robert Macaire, goes a great way to relieve the otherwise repulsive nature of the representation. The piece has not since been repeated; albeit the applause at the fall of the curtain was loud and continuous.

LEMAITRE, AS DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

M. Lemaitre was announced to appear on Friday, in his great character in "L'Auberge des Adrets," of which we shall give a notice next week.

LITERATURE.

The Antiquarian and Architectural Year-Book for 1845. T. C. Newby.

This is the commencement of a design which has only to be well executed to become extremely popular. The Editor's object is to gather into one view all discoveries and proceedings of the year, both in Primeval and Mediæval Antiquities, to chronicle the erection of new Ecclesiastical Structures, and the restoration of buildings of the same character, and to supply information on important works on Antiquities, Architecture, &c., published during the year. The present volume is rich in details of Roman Remains discovered during the past year, and of all antiquarian upturnings in this country, relics of the above class are, to our thinking, the most important, for the light which they throw upon the details of the Roman civilisation of Britain a period of our history yet unworthily elucidated. The papers on Sepulchral Remains, in this Year Book, are, likewise, very attractive, as are also among the Mediæval Antiquities, the descriptions of Encaustic Tiles, and of Stained Glass.

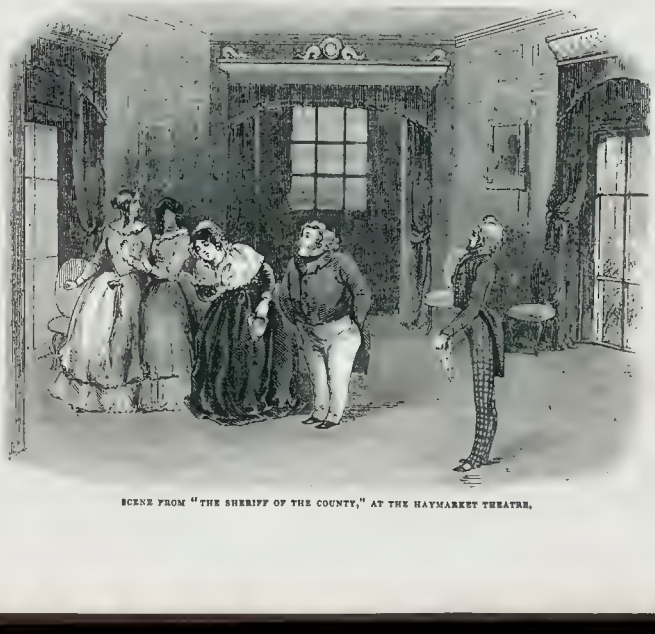
The Notes on New and Restored Churches are very satisfactorily compiled, and will be found useful to the architect and the antiquary. The Bibliography is scarcely entitled to the space it occupies; and such matters might be well left to the reviewers. Of the execution of the work generally, we must speak in high terms: it bears the marks of careful revision throughout; and the Editor assures us that, in all possible cases, accounts of antiquarian discovery have been derived from the discoverers themselves; and printed documents have, in numberless instances, only been admitted to these pages after careful revision by the hands of their original writers. Indeed, the Editor's grateful acknowledgment in his preface to several eminent antiquaries, attests the value of the volume itself. Still, we hope to see the work, in future, restricted to the special discoveries of the past year, to the exclusion of papers of general moment: the article entitled "Notes on Spires and Towers," is, in our opinion, open to this objection. With this slight drawback in the plan, rather than the execution, we commend the "Antiquarian and Architectural Year-Book" to every lover of archæological research,—a class of readers we are happy to find largely increasing.

Modern Cookery. By Eliza Acton. Longman and Co.

Amidst the vast multiplicity of books, which have been generated by steam power and other influences, the increase and improvement of works on Cookery is not the least remarkable. Time was when Mrs Glasse and her *fry* of writing cooks were staple authorities upon the subject that comes home, or rather should come home, to every man's—mouth. At length, the quaint old phraseology of the instruction grew tiresome; the outline dishes in *course* of time grew obsolete; and the supererogatory advice of "first catch your hare" was met with mercy. Matters had reached this pass, when up sprang Mrs. Rundell, with her "Domestic Cookery," by "A Lady;" next came Dr. Kitchiner, with his olla podrida of good sense, fun, and sly satire (for his volume is the *Punch* of cookery-books); then Meg Dods, Mrs. Dalgairns, and Conrad Cooke (a practical cook, who engraved his own plates), and a host of others. This increase was, however, only proportionate to the advancing interest of the subject. With the cessation of the war with France vanished the olden notions of the French *cuisine*, the jibes about frogs, and a host of other John Bullisms. Our enlarged intercourse with the Continent soon led to our adoption of French cookery; we sensibly engrafted it upon our own system; and consequently English, or rather Anglo-French, is decided by a Frenchman (M. Ude) to be the finest cookery in the world. This has been the paramount influence in improving the business of the English kitchen; though the Germans should not be left out of the account, for they have contributed some ponderous volumes upon the subject.

Meanwhile, cookery has become a fashionable female accomplishment: the *recherché* character of club dinners has improved the *carte* at home; and the club-house kitchen has proved one of the sights of London.

Eliza Acton's volume, we predict, will be antagonistic to Mrs. Rundell's future success, notwithstanding her sales of hundreds of thousands of copies. Eliza is more methodical than the "Lady" of Ludgate-hill, who



SCENE FROM "THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

has been twitted with giving us a receipt for essence of ham, and omitting to instruct us how to stew a steak—never to be forgotten reproof on her quasi completeness. Elsie's instructions on this head, by the way, are excellent.

"The Modern Cookery" professes to have reduced all its branches to "A System of Easy Practice," in a series of receipts. "which have been strictly tested, and are given with the most minute exactness." The book, we take to be as nearly original as it well can be: it contains, certainly not less than 1500 receipts, to test which, must have cost Elizs some years' experience. The book opens with a few pages of common-sense truths, addressed "to the young housekeepers of England," in which occurs the following sensible note:—"It can scarcely be expected that good cooks should abound amongst us, if we consider how very few receive any training to fit them for the business. Every craft has its apprentices; but servants are generally left to scramble together as they can from any source which may happen to be open to them, a knowledge of their respective duties. We have often thought that schools in which those duties should be taught them (however lughly, would be of far greater benefit to them than is the half knowledge of comparatively un-useful matters, so frequently bestowed on them by charitable education ists." We agree with this suggestion, and really think that schools of cookery and housewifery would confer a very great boon on the public health and enjoyment. A century since, there were schools for teaching such matters, and seeing that the cook is one of the most ancient English trades, as is testified by the Civic Company of Cooks, the neglect of such really "useful knowledge," can only be attributed to the false refinement of the age. Cookery is, however, taught in the large old and tavern kitchens of the metropolis; and, in the former, especially, "the young idea" learns how

> "To form a science and a nomenclature,
> From out the commonest demands of Nature."

Still, all this is beside the question moved by Eliza Acton, whose suggestion applies to the cookery of private life, or, in common parlance, the "Domestic." The novel features of her clear volume are, certainly, not only calculated to facilitate the labours of the kitchen, but to be of service likewise to those by whom they are directed. This is an important matter, for young housewives not unfrequently require as much tuition as their servants. The principal of these new features are the affixing to each receipt, of a summary of its different ingredients, with the exact proportion of each, and the precise time required to dress the whole. "This shows at a glance what articles have to be prepared beforehand, and the hour at which they must be ready, while it affords great facility as well for an estimate of the expense attending them." This has been attempted in other cookery-books, but never carried out so completely as in the volume before us. The directions for boning poultry, game, &c, are also entirely new; and the work is liberally illustrated with wood cuts of culinary implements—new and other wise—and representations of dishes, comparatively little known. It should, however, be added, that the first and best attention has been bestowed on those articles of food of which the consumption is the most general, and on which the usually termed *plain English* dishes are judiciously mingled with such foreign ones as are commonly to be met with at all modern refined tables. Thus, we find receipts for omlets, souffletes, *béchamel, maitre d'hôtel*, and other French sauces, pulses and lard matters, soups, the whitebait scene, the fricandeau and salmi, the *vol-au-vent* and *Gensaes à la Reine* (her Majesty's pastry), Ruth Pinch's beef-steak pudding *à la Dickens*, the Majesty and Prince Albert's puddings, pates de foie gras, and Everton toffie; the receipts for dressing vegetables, and the variety of puddings, both somewhat neglected in our kitchens, are original and excellent, as are the sweet dishes. The pickling and confectionary are sufficiently copious; and the great are comforts are not forgotten—as Oxford bishop, Regent's punch, mint julep, gloria coffee, Tappington Everard cherry-brandy, Nectarine peaches in brandy, &c. We have devoted somewhat more than usual space to our notice of this work, since we are of opinion that it is considerably the best book of its class yet produced

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Every age has its martyrs; the popular subject for sacrifice at the present moment is the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Sir James Graham's efforts to search out sedition have been stamped with public disapprobation. The misdeeds of certain unconscientious sporting speculators now threaten to seek his ribs. It have transpired that letters forwarded by post from Tattersall's have been opene before they reached the hands for which they were intended. If post-office espionage has actually been employed up n the contents of correspondence connected with racing, it follows that our state police at these present is divided between treason and the turf. Seriously, to what a pitch has the spirit of betting arrived, when, as it is note nous, felonies have been committed in a regular case of commission battery for the purpose of gaining information as to which is the horse a great stable means to win with

Last spring, those who were fortunate enough to avoid Bramble and chance the Red Deer, made comfortable investments. This year, the oracle is at work -therefore, "caveto be thy counsellor." During the current week, beside sport in the north, there was a good deal of gossip in a leading topic with the gruemblers being the unsatisfactory state in which the qualification or disqualification of Ironmaster, for the Derby, is permitted to remain. In the meanwhile, those who introduce him into the market, unfortunately make their conditions "all on" whether he start or lay against him. This is attributed to their being behind the curtain, and having a notion how the question will be settled. it is a pity any handle has been given to such a calumny. The opinions of those who may be considered state authorities, are, that the Cobweb colt, despite the flashes of favour bestowed upon him, is good for nothing; and it certainly looks like some such case. Why did they dilly him, but because he could not take work enough to earn his coat fine? what do the fluctuations in the odds indicate, but that he is an infirm horse, with a party strong enough to get him up when any decent excuse is given for a postponement? Nothing has been a "moral" with the betting makers, who promise to get round this year in gallant style; and they are a dashing body, by our Lady. There are little libraries of £10,000 books set up; to say nothing of those of £5000, £4000, and £3000, "as plenty as cheating"—how pat the proverb is!

The Chester Cup is the great feature of the ring, taking the lead from the Derby and keeping it. The field which has already been backed for it is quite unprecedented, and every day offers its bargains to the industrious. Caterer, good a favourite as he is, will, there is cause to believe, be a much better mount for sees it to l before the race, those who have drawn his line are greatly ont in their logs. Semiseta is going towards her proper place, and others will come anon. There are animals left in that have never yet been in earnest after, whose owners would hardly have accepted with them for the price of paying £15 instead of £5. It would be unfair to deprive the curious in canvassing a racing field, of the pleasure of picking out their own favourites for we could point to more than one that would be sporting investments at fifties to one . . . . One turns to these theories not alone for their intrinsic worth, but because of the dearth of all else in sporting. The present season certainly, and everything in the modern annals of fox hunting, is at an end, or ought to be, for the vixens are almost everywhere leaving, and there are not so many foxes in these bather days, that manufactured hounds can afford to destroy them wholesal... The coursing at Liverpool and elsewhere, was sadly curtailed of its due proportions, and beside those there is nothing left the lover of woodcraft -unless he shall be contigent, and set his money upon the runaway fox-hunter! With thermometer at set frost, perhaps we shall be spared writing what we think the christian man deserves to be put to pastime, who takes to rod and river for amusement.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Several hundred pounds laid out on Caterer, Semiseria, and Theonian ac Kane, failed to obtain their positions in any material degree; nevertheless, the general feeling was decidedly favourable, and there was obviously destined to see a better di... Except on these exclusives, nothing was done to c ll for observation. THE DERBY. The quins were laid out on lists, Cobweb colt, Mentor, Clear-the-way, and Fitz Allen, with as much -rather as little—influence as the Cup investments. In fact, the day's business, if not absolutely dull, was *plano*. When the weather opens, the punters, we take it, will "come out."

CHESTER CUP.			
8 to 1 agst The Irish lot	50 to 1 agst Zionist		50 to 1 agst Fitz Allen
8 to 1 — The Three-year-olds	37 to 1 — Theonian ac Kane		50 to 1 — Sorella (t)
			50 to 1 — Sortrel (t)
33 to 1 — Caterer (t)	33 to 1 — Pug		66 to 1 — Folch a-Ballagh
33 to 1 — Semiseria (t)	33 to 1 — Pudsey		66 to 1 — Mystery (t)
16 to 1 — The Era (t)	33 to 1 — Prince Killare (t)		66 to 1 — Counsellor (t)
16 to 1 — Winsour (t)	20 to 1 — Agra		
DERBY.			
10 to 1 agst Alarm	20 to 1 agst Mentor (t)		40 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen
16 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	20 to 1 — Ironmaster		50 to 1 — Tilmouse Carlotta colt
16 to 1 — Sedgar	40 to 1 — Anti Repealer (t)		
16 to 1 — Lilus (t)	40 to 1 — Annandale (t)		50 to 1 — Cain Boy
20 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	40 to 1 — Old England		66 to 1 — Young Eclipse
20 to 1 — Faugan			

THURSDAY.—The severity of the frost so effectually chilled the spirit of speculation that anything like regular business was out of the question. In making a quotation, therefore, we just guard our readers against looking upon it as a correct index of the state of the market.

CHESTER CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Caterer	15 to 1 agst The Era	25 to 1 agst Theonian ac Kane
15 to 1 — Semiseria (t)		
DERBY.		
10 to 1 agst Alarm	15 to 1 agst Kedger	25 to 1 agst Annandale
15 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	20 to 1 — Pelo	30 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)
15 to 1 — Ibis	20 to 1 — Ironmaster [allis]	2000 to 25 agst Fathom (t)
15 to 1 — Old England agst Ironmaster, with a qualification, and 4000 to 200 agst Newcomegor and Ion Bonda, 70s		

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE GRAND EIGHT-OARED MATCH.—The grand eight-oared match between the gentlemen of the above Universities, will take place on the 15th of March (next Saturday). The course was, at first, intended to be between Putney and Westminster, or the former place and Hammersmith; but we now understand that the contest will be decided between Putney and Mortlake. The match appears to excite much interest, and the Oxford gentlemen, from their success at the Henley and the Royal Thames Regattas, last year, are the favourites. The result will be given in the late edition of our journal of next week.

IRELAND.

THE LATE MR. OTWAY CAVE.—The widow of the late Hon. R. Otway Cave found amongst her deceased husband's private records, an imperfect memorandum of his desire to convey £20,000 to Sir Du Lacy Evans, as a testimony of personal regard. With an affectionate respect for her late partner, this high-minded lady promptly acted upon the minute, and transmitted the whole of the above sum to the gallant officer.—*Limerick Chronicle.*—[A sort of contradiction to this statement has appeared in the London papers, but it is admitted that the statement is substantially correct.]

LOSS OF LIFE ON ATHLONE LAKE.—The following letter, dated Athlone March 22, 1845, announces the melancholy loss, with the loss of eight persons:—"Yesterday an accident occurred on Lough Ree, near Athlone, by which eight persons lost their lives. A new quarry was lately opened at Coosan Point, opposite Inchmore Islands. With an affectionate respect for her late partner, the docks about to be erected at Athlone, and after the workmen had closed their labour for the day some had to cross the ferry to their homes. Nine men and two women got into a boat for the purpose, and were not aware that a few yards from the shore, when the boat upset, and eight of the men were drowned. There were numbers of persons on shore, but they could give no assistance to those in the water, owing to the great depth at the point where the calamity occurred. One of the women owed her escape to a bag of bran, which was fastened on her back and kept her afloat. Lord Castlemaine happened to be one of the spectators of this calamity, and did all in his power to procure aid for the sufferers."

ACCIDENT ON THE ROYAL CANAL.—The passage boat, which was about to leave Longford for Dublin on Monday, had just cast off from the quay, when emigrants, the friends of whom collected in great numbers to bid them farewell. Before leaving the harbour the boat was moved out from the quay, to prevent any one who were not passengers from getting on board, and having been moved towards the opposite side, the crowd on the bank ran round to get to speak to their friends. On perceiving this the passengers simultaneously rushed to the windows, and the weight being thus brought all one side caused the boat to heel, the water rushed in at the windows, and, in the confusion to escape, five persons were suffocated. The catastrophe was purely accidental, and was owing solely to the anxiety of those on board rushing to one side of the boat, whereby she was OVER BALANCED

FIRE IN WESTMINSTER.—On Monday night between eleven and twelve a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Quin, general dealer, No. 68, Great Peter-street, Westminster; and although the engines were soon on the spot, the building was destroyed. One of the adjoining property had a narrow escape. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A CHILD CHOKED WITH A LEMON DROP.—An inquest was held on Tuesday night, at Bermondsey, on the body of a child, five months old, named William Humphries, who se death was occasioned by the following singular accident :—George Humphries, deposed as follows:—I took him over in my arms to my wife's mother, Mrs. Hill; she took the child from me, and then held a lemon drop between her thumb and finger, to his mouth to be sucked. It sucked until it had got quite thin, and it somehow slipped into his throat. The child then began to strain and gasp for breath, and went quite blue in the face. The drop, however, came away in two or three minutes, but the child was dead. A verdict of "Accidental death from suffocation by a lemon drop," was recorded.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Our arrivals of wheat continue good from the northern counties; hence the show of samples here this morning was on the increase. The finest qualities of both red and white commanded a steady sale, while the middling and other kinds were a slow inquiry. Foreign wheat, free of duty, was in fair request, and previous rates were well supported, but common lots was a mere drug. The supply of barley was quite equal to the demand, and it was only the finest quality that could be disposed of, all other kinds were very dull. The malt trade was heavy, and where sales were pressed, lower rates were taken for all descriptions. Oats were extremely dull, and rather cheaper. BEANS, peas, and flour, as on Monday.

ARRIVALS [illegible] wheat, barley, 400 oats, 5630 quarters Irish wheat, barley, 1400 quarters. Flour, 1800 sacks. BEANS, peas, oats, quarters 1 hour, 700 sacks; malt, 6280 quarters.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s, ditto, white, 43s to 47s; rye, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Scotch, 24s to 28s; Irish, 20s to 24s; grinding oats, 15s to 16s; Dutch and Ware, 20s to 23s; Cheveller, 23s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 16s to 18s; Kingston and Ware, 20s to 24s; Scotch and Cork, black, 20s to 22s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s, potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Irish ditto, old, 18s to 20s, grey peas, 34s to 36s, maple, 35s to 36s, white, 36s to 38s, boilers, 36s to 38s, tick beans, 30s to 32s, harrow ditto, 32s to —, Suffolk ditto, white, 32s to 34s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 22s to 24s; malt, 36s to 38s; rye, 18s to 19s; French flour, 20s to 21s per sack. *Foreign.*—Free wheat, —s to —, Dantzig, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; Konigsberg, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; Pomeranian, red, 38s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 22s to 24s; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 31s to 32s; beans, 30s to 32s; peas, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to —, per barrel

Seed Market.—Although the season is now advancing, very little a delay in either red or white clover has yet prices are supported. Canary seed dull, and is to 2s per cwt cheaper. There is not a single inquiry for linseed, and some parcels of it disposition to sell at lower terms

Tea Sale.—The present rates:—Linseed English, sowing 2s to 28s. Baltic, crushing 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa —s to —s. Mustard, 3s to 10s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 14s per cwt. Brown rapeseed, 24s to 26s per last. Tares, 6s to 7s per bushel. Trefoil, 7s 6d, per cwt. Rapeseed cake, new, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Linseed cake, English, £6 5s to £6 10s. Foreign, £5 15s to £6 per ton. Rapeseed dust, 40s to 45s per last. Linseed dust, 40s to 45s per quarter

Average Prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in England and Wales, for the week ending the 1st March, 1845.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Average of the whole kingdom	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the twelve counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six home counties	43s 1d	28s 6d	21s 6d
Average of the six seaboard counties	43s 1d	28s 6d	21s 6d
Average of the six inland counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six north midland counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six south midland counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six north-western counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six south-western counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d
Average of the six Welsh counties	41s 6d	28s 3d	21s 7d

Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 6d; barley, 28s 3d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 32s 6d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 35s 6d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 5s; oats, 5s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d

Tea.—The stock of tea in London is now 26,592,000 lbs against 25,208,000 lbs at the same time in 1844. Since last week's report, upwards of 1,000 chests have been received from China. Privately a good business is doing in fine congous, at full prices, but green teas have a downward tendency. At the public sale, 1270 chests were offered, of which 1000 were sold, at a great improvement over previous importations was noticed—were nearly all disposed of, at fair prices. On Wednesday next 2000 chests are to be offered. Coffee.—Owing to the wet weather the public sale of coffee, on Tuesday, was not attended to, and the biddings were by no means animated—purchases and buyers having declined to the extent of 1000 packages disposed of.

Sugar.—As nearly the whole of the grocers are purchasing merely for immediate consumption, there is little change in the market, and the sales are confined to retail lots, at previous rates. Refining sugars, in very heavy, and the late advance is with difficulty supported. The same causes have influenced the sale of molasses—prices of raw, as well as refined, are very much unsettled, and common are noticed in price.

Coffee.—Although there is more business doing in Ceylon coffee, the highest price of good ordinary sorts not exceed 48s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee dull, but not cheaper

Rice.—Scarce, is in fair request, at full prices. Carolina is nothing while produced 16s 6d to 18s per cwt.

Fruit.—The market has a very narrative appearance, yet prices of most descriptions of fruit are unaltered.

Provisions.—There is rather an extensive supply of potatoes offering at the wates sale. Selected parcels in request, at 6s to 8s, but other kinds are dull, at 4s to 6s; per ton.

Spirits.—Rum and Cognac sorts are in steady request, at previous quotations, but other kinds are somewhat neglected, but of very middling quality, yet the best time was in a depressed state. Malt is in request, but very difficult to quote. No foreign sold this week.

Leaf tobacco is very much in demand, at full prices. Cabendish is in ample supply and dull, which the manufacturers have purchased at full prices. Cabendish is in ample supply and dull, at previous figures. In pigs a steady business was doing. Milch cows sold slowly, at 12s to £14 14s each, including their calves calf

Per sides, to suit the retail.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality 3s to 3s 4d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large lambs, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; pigs, 3s 4d to 3s 8d per stone (sinking the offal).

Suckling calves, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; sucking calves, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; sucking calves, 18s 6d to 20s 6d; and quarter old store pigs [illegible] per head.

Head of Cattle at Market.—Beasts, 2,400; sheep, 24,000; calves, 120; pigs, 310.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—Per sides.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 0d to 3s 2d; coarse and inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; second ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large lambs, 5s 6d to 6s 0d; middling ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; infirior sucking pigs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; quarter old porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market has betrayed some animation this week, although speculation in all the British Securities appears, for the present, to be abandoned. The Chancery bridge—on four feet—is not yet finished, by which, coupled with others, on behalf of private individuals, gave an impetus to quotations. Reduced Three per Cents. closed on Wednesday, preparatory to the April dividend. The consequence was a considerable degree of firmness, the last quotations being 93 to 95. Consols slightly receded towards the close of the week, ultimately closing at 99¾ for money, and 100¼ for account. Bank Stock is firm, at 213¾; India, 262; India Bonds, 70s

The dulness of the Foreign House was a little relieved on Wednesday by some extensive purchases in Spanish and Portuguese. The news from Lisbon continuing favourable, a number of bargains was done in the Converted Stock, which advanced to, and closed at 65 to 65. Mexicans, which had risen a shade on Monday, receded to its old quotation on Wednesday, and at the close of the week quoted 26¾. Brazilian is 85. Peruvian, 31. Spanish Actives advanced on Thursday to 26, and close at that price. The Three per Cents are 49¾. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents last quote 63¾. Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾.

The Railway Market has been tolerably firm during the week; speculation having been principally confined to the French lines. Some extraordinary advances have occurred in these undertakings, for which no reasonable cause can be assigned. Boulogne and Amiens advanced to 7, Rouen and Orleans and Bordeaux to 10; Great Northern of France also improved to 6¾; and these quotations have been firmly maintained. The reports of the Board of Trade, and have been published by direction of the House of Commons, have not affected favourably any of the approved lines. It is generally felt that the decision of the board from its constitution can only be guided by *ex parte* statements, and that many of the approved lines will be open to rejection, from the slovenly manner in which the plans, &c., have been presented to Parliament. The discovery of such circumstances can only be made by the rigid examination of a committee, to whom the opposing parties, such as promoters and guides, by directing attention to the obstacles and impracticabilities of the line, both as regards its promotion or ultimate success in all its details. This is especially applicable to two lines, upon which the report has just been published, and will doubtless occur in many instances. The gradual decline of the proposed lines since the opening of Parliament affords a tolerable proof that this view has already suggested itself to the wary portion of the speculators The final quotations of the week are, Birmingham and Gloucester, 134; Bristol and Exeter, 88¾; Caledonian, 7¾; Cambridge and Ely, 20; Chester and Holyhead, 6¾; Direct Northern, 2¾; Eastern Counties, 17¾; Great North of England, 188; Great Western, 177; Edinburgh and Glasgow quarters, 52; London, Brighton, and Portsmouth, 91; Lancaster and Carlisle, 94; Birmingham Stock, 233; Blackwall, 7¾; Croydon, 18; Greenwich, 11; Sheffield and Manchester, 103; South Western, 89, London and York, 7, Manchester and Leeds, 147; Newark and Shef field, 12; Extensions and Berwick, 1¾; North of East, 3; Rugby, Worcester, and Thrg, 32; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 42; Trent Valley, 24; Boulogne and Amiens, 11¾; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 2¾; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette, 2¾; Great Northern of France, 6¾; Orleans and Vierzon, 16¾; Orleans and Bordeaux, 8¾; Rouen and Havre, 31¾; Paris and Rouen 14¾; Paris and Orleans, 49¾; Tours and Nantes, 9¾.

SATURDAY NOON.—The English Funds were quiet yesterday. Consols closed at 99¾ to par. Portuguese Stock advanced to 66 for Money, and Spanish Actives to 26¾ to ¾. The Share Market was buoyant: South Eastern declined to 4¼, and Croydon improved to 18¾

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

DOWNING-STREET, March 1. The QUEEN has been pleased to appoint Hutchinson [illegible], Esq., to be Registrar of the Court of Requests for the territory of New South Wales.

The QUEEN has appointed Robert Marsh, of Ickles, near Rotherham, in the county of York, Esq., to be a Serjeant-at-Law in the High Court of Chancery.

CROWN OFFICE, March 1. County of Kent, Eastern Division.—William Deedes, of Sandling, in the county of Kent, Esq., in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—H. HIGGINS, Leeds, merchant

BANKRUPTS.—J. LINCOLN, Kent, hop factor. T. METCHER, Southampton, plumber. J. HART, Greenwich, Kent, builder. W. HARDWICK, Holborn, draper. E. CLARK, jun., of Paradise-row, Rotherhithe, wharfinger. E. W. CROWTHER, Scammonden, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES, March 4.—W. GERRIE, Mains of Mayen, Banffshire, grain dealer. [illegible]

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 7.—14th Foot: 1 Brevet to be Ensign, vice Graham, 16th Capt. F. Breeze to be Captain, vice T. Bernham, 31st. Ensign J. H. Graham to be Lieutenant, vice Shaw, 93d. Capt. A. Trollope to be Captain, vice G. Bowyer. Lieut. F. Hungerford to be Captain, vice Trollope. Ensign R. Grove to be Lieutenant, vice Woodgate, J. Ferrin to be Ensign, vice Grove. 94th: Lieut. and Capt. G. J. Dowbiggin to be Lieutenant, vice Cobbe.

CASUALTIES.—Lieut.-Col. Dundas to be Captain

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, March 7. Corps of Royal Engineers: Second Lieut. [illegible] Rose, Second Lieut. H. Orme to be First Lieutenant, vice Holden.

BANKRUPTS.—F. WEST, Southampton, postmaker. W. SPENCER, Walthsford, Hereford, postmaker. J. STRICKETT, Wye, Kent, grocer. J. S. [illegible]

BIRTHS

At Rosenham Lodge, Henley-on-Thames, the lady of Ralph Ashton, Esq., of a daughter

At Chelsea, the lady of Major Gen. Sir Madden, C.B., of a daughter. At North Ockendon Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Richard Croft, of a son.

At Brighton, the lady of the Rev. H. Lewis Jones, of a son. At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Mr. Samuel Britton, of a son.

At Hadleigh Rectory, the Lady Georgiana Bowyer, of a daughter. Mrs. P. Bennett Hall, of a daughter. At Henry-street, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, the wife of Mr. Samuel Britton, surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Maccles, James Duff Gordon, Esq., to Lucretia Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert Duff Cumming Gordon, Bart. At Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Cornelius Clayton.—At Pedmington, Jane [illegible] Fischer, Esq., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Fischer.

DEATHS.

At Kentish-town, Miss Juliana Draught, in her 89th year, granddaughter of the late Rev. Stephen Lanchester.—Henry Duncan, youngest son of the late Admiral Duncan, at Chatsworth, Scotland.—At Ramsgate, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. Jackson, Esq., aged 85.—At Colchester, Samuel Tyssen, Esq., of Narborough-hall, Norfolk, in his 86th year.—At Colchester, Colonel Cumberland place, Hyde-park, Mr. Cope, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.—Colonel Strickland Cooper Kingston of the H.E. East India Company's Service, at an early age.—At Brompton, at a very advanced age Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Vincent Reynolds.—At Bloomsbury-square, Mary Ann, the wife of the Very Rev. John Merrik Hall, formerly chairman of the Carmarthen Board.—At Woodlaw, Galway [illegible] Mary, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire.—At Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, London-lane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Grant, LL.B.—At Bath in her 90th year, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, the last survivor of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Hallowell Carew, Major General.—In Devonshire-place, Cavendish Morrison.—At Parkington Hall, in Warwickshire, Mary, the wife of Captain Hawkesley Mary, relict of the late Mr John Day.—At Greenwich, Edward Bate, Esq., R.N., in the 83rd year of his age.—At Bath, Mrs. Fenton Fiston.—At Worcester, Mrs. Cooper, in the 84th year of her age.—At Leeds, Mr. John Smith, in the 64th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

*** *In consequence of the largely increased circulation of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, *the charge for Advertisements, in future, will be 7s. for the first four lines, and 1s. 3d. for each line after.*

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very extensive Scale, representing the Battle, and the Movements of the Troops of the British Heavy Cavalry [illegible] the Marquess of Anglesea and the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton, [illegible] Wellington, at the Panorama, WATERLOO HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a satisfaction to hear of one of England's most glorious triumphs"—The United Service Gazette

Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. ONE SHILLING

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CURIOUS [illegible]

[illegible] Chemical Lecture, on the Mornings and Evenings of MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at Seven o'clock, on ASTRONOMY, by PROFESSOR BACHHOFFNER, on the Mornings and Evenings of MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, during the present Month.—The ADMIRABLY CLARIFIED LECTURE on WORKING MODELS OF NEW INVENTIONS, are daily explained.—NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, including the Scenery of Norway, Switzerland, &c.—DIORAMA.—CHROMATROPE.—The PHOTOSCOPE. The PHYSIOSCOPE. DIVING-BELL and DIVER, &c. &c.—Admission, in Schools, Half price.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—By Authority of Parliament.—The Prizes for the Distribution of the Present Year will consist in the finished Line Engraving by Mr. G. T. DOO, after the picture of W. MULREADY, R.A., "The Convalescent." And, in addition to One, a Series of Designs in Outline, made expressly for the Society, by Mr. W. HIMES, Professor of Drawing to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

GEORGE GODWIN, Hon. Sec.
LEWIS PocOCK,

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION FOR SHORTENING THE HOURS OF BUSINESS.—The THIRD ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, March 12th. The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., will take the Chair at half o'clock precisely. The Right Hon. Benjamin D'Israeli, M.P., the Hon. Sir Arthur Gore, [illegible] Gentlemen, will address the Meeting.—Doors Open at Seven o'Clock. Leaflet Tickets for the Reserved Seats, can be had of NISBET and Co., Berners-street: ARTHUR and JOHNS, S, Paternoster-row; of the Secretary, 30, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, and at the Offices of the Association.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Bartholomew-lane, London.
Established by Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Victoria.

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tifully illustrated with
6. by Cecil Hubert
'A CALL FOR THE 11 BIRTH
Engraved by S. Hacker, from a Painting by A
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Car
A Visit to the Sanctum, by the Editor.
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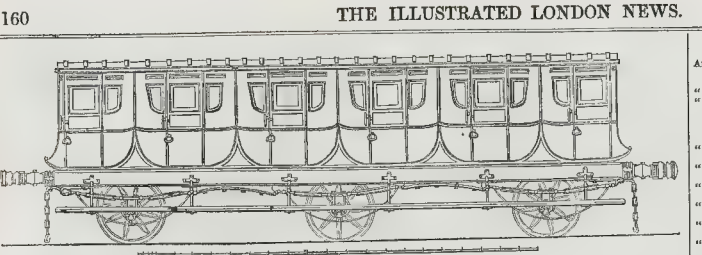


GERMAN AND DANISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

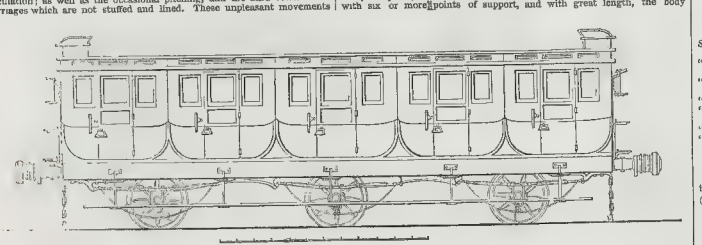
GERMAN AND DANISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

We present our readers with the designs of three railway carriages, such as are used on the German and Danish lines, a system which is at present a novelty in England. These carriages were first introduced on the Hamburg line, and, we believe, by an English engineer, who had been precluded from adopting the same system in England by the inferior mechanical arrangements of the existing lines, and to which most new lines are accommodated. In Germany, a new line in a new district—the Hamburg and Bergedorf—he fitted a large space in the public eye, having eminently distinguished himself by his eloquence, zeal, and knowledge of the intricacies of the law. In 1819 the deceased was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of Knighthood. In a short time afterwards he was advanced to the rank of Chief Justice of that court, but his infirmities (inveterate gout, disabling the lower extremities) induced him to retire in 1829, when he was raised to the peerage. The noble lord carried into the House of Lords his eloquence and aptitude for debate, and rendered the Conservative party, to which he was warmly attached, good service.

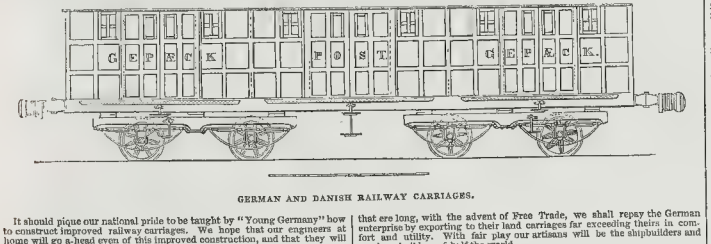
On the 6th of May, 1794, the deceased married Mary Anne, daughter of Jerome Knapp, Esq., by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters. The eldest son died an infant. The second, William Samuel (now Lord Wynford,, was born Feb. 19, 1798.

Sir John Gurney, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer died on Saturday night last at his residence in Lincoln's Inn fields. The father of the learned Baron was Joseph Gurney, Esq., of Walworth, and his mother was the daughter of William Brodie, Esq., formerly of Mansfield. This learned and eminent personage was born in the year 1768, and therefore at the time of his death was in the 77th year of his age. In the year 1792 he was called to the bar, and in four years from that time (1797) he married the daughter of Dr. Hawes. In the early portion of his professional career he devoted himself very sedulously, and very successfully, to Old Bailey practice, and, with his vigorous talents and unceasing industry, he soon obtained a considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer. Twenty three years elapsed before his professional station procured for him the honour and advantage of a silk gown. It was in the year 1824 that he was called within the bar. As a judge, he certainly never attained even that relative station amongst his learned brethren which he enjoyed at the bar; but in criminal cases he sometimes appeared to great advantage. In all the relations of life the learned Baron was most exemplary; and his charities were both extensive and unostentatious.

There has just been completed, at the manufacture of the Gobelins, Paris, an immense and magnificent carpet for the great hall of the Ambassadors at Versailles. It was commenced as long ago as 1783. At the four corners are bouquets of roses from drawings by Madame Elizabeth, the sister of Louis XVI.



GERMAN AND DANISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.



GERMAN AND DANISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

It should pique our national pride to be taught by "Young Germany" how to construct improved railway carriages. We hope that our engineers at home will go a-head even of this improved construction, and that they will give us rooms and apartments, instead of mere packing-boxes. We hope that ere long, with the advent of Free Trade, we shall repay the German enterprise by exporting our land carriages far exceeding theirs in comfort and utility. With fair play our artisans will be the shipbuilders and carriage-builders of half the world.

DEATHS OF TWO RETIRED JUDGES.

We have, this week, to announce the deaths of two ex-Judges of eminence, Lord Wynford (formerly Chief Justice Best) and Mr. Baron Gurney.

Lord Wynford died at his seat, Leasons, Kent, on Monday, in the 82nd year of his age.

Baron Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, in the county of Dorset, P.C. and D.C.L., was so created June 5, 1829. His lordship was born 13th December, 1763. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1789, and attained the rank of sergeant-at-law in 1809; from which period he filled a large space in the public eye, having eminently distinguished himself by his eloquence, zeal, and knowledge of the intricacies of the law. In 1819 the deceased was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of Knighthood. In a short time afterwards he was advanced to the rank of Chief Justice of that court, but his infirmities (inveterate gout, disabling the lower extremities) induced him to retire in 1829, when he was raised to the peerage. The noble lord carried into the House of Lords his eloquence and aptitude for debate, and rendered the Conservative party, to which he was warmly attached, good service.

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The Russia Company.—Last Saturday this wealthy company celebrated another anniversary at the London Tavern, W. Astell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Some of the Cabinet Ministers could attend; but Sir G. Clerk, Viscount Canning, and several other gentlemen connected with the Government were present. On the health of the Russian Ambassador being given, Baron Brunow described the gratification felt by the Emperor of Russia on his last visit. "I remember," said the Baron, "the day when his Majesty—during his visit to Windsor Castle—walked down the race course at Ascot, surrounded by crowds of persons, but himself almost unattended, and entirely without display, with the fullest confidence in, and glad to find himself once more among the people of England. (Cheers.) I remember, also, the military review that took place at Windsor on the same occasion, and, the moment when the Duke of Wellington passed by at the head of his regiment, the Emperor put spurs to his horse and rode up to shake hands with the illustrious Duke—(cheers)—a proof at once of his Majesty's respect for that great man, and a pledge of the continued peace of Europe. (Loud cheers.) Never, too, shall I forget the day of his Majesty's departure. The road from Buckingham Palace to Woolwich was crowded by great multitudes of people, and the river was thickly covered with steamers, and ships, and boats. I can assure you it was a magnificent display of wealth, activity, and commercial prosperity. (Cheers.) The Emperor expressed his gratitude to Prince Albert—his warmest gratitude—for the attention which had been paid to him; and his Majesty was pleased to say to myself, also, that it was one of the most magnificent sights he had ever witnessed."—Sir G. Clerk, on the part of the Ministers, expressed regret that they were unavoidably absent, and said they had done all in their power to cement and render more strong those bonds of union between Great Britain and Russia, whose representative was now present at their board, and whose conduct so much contributed to promote those relations which tended to the welfare of all classes in the two nations.

Fire in Oxford-street.—On Sunday afternoon last a somewhat serious fire took place in a range of buildings in the occupation of Mr. Evans, bookbinder and fancy stationer, and Mr. W. Leader, coachmaker, in Berwick-street and Noel-street, Oxford-street. The accident was occasioned by two children, who were playing with a lucifer match, in Mr. Evans's workshop; having ignited it they threw it among a mass of paper shavings and ran off. The place was soon enveloped in flames, and although the engines were promptly on the spot, the conflagration was not got under until Mr. Evans's workshop and stock were destroyed; his warehouse and the goods in it had been much damaged, and considerable damage was also done by fire and water to five contiguous houses in the two streets above mentioned. Most of the property was insured.

Death of a Commissioner of Customs.—The Hon. William Cust, Commissioner of Customs, died on Tuesday morning. His decease was not altogether unexpected, as he had been in a declining state of health for a considerable time past, which has prevented him from attending his duties at the Board. Mr. Cust's death places a Commissionership of Customs at the disposal of the Government, being the third since their accession to office.

CHESS.

Answers to Correspondents.—"*Miranda's*" *solution of Problem 58 is incorrect. If White for his 2nd move plays the Queen to K's 4th (check ing), Black may obviously capture the Queen with his Rook.*

"*W. W. M.*"—*No. 56 is radically wrong.*

"*Lionel," Warwick.*—*From inquiries we learn that there were above fifty amateurs who sent the correct solution of the Indian Problem to the editor of "The Chess Player's Chronicle," although, from the late period of the month when many of the communications reached him, not nearly that number of names were published.*

"*E. A. G.*"—*By forcing the exchange of Queens, White would certainly have had the better game.*

"*Ray.*"—*There is a very promising little chess club at Dumfries. Address a line to Major Michalowski, Dumfries.*

"*Queen's Pawn,*" *Windsor.*—*The Problems received shall be examined, and if original and worth publication, shall appear.*

"*Strathbogie Chess Club*;" "*T. R.,*" *Horncastle*; "*A. S.*;" "*Novice*;" "*Fanny*;" "*J. B.,*" *Truro.*—*The solutions are correct.*

"*E. A. G.,*" *Baker-street.*—*Thanks for the suggestions. Mr. Lewis's address is 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.*

"*L. W.*" *Pershore.*—*The solution sent of 61 is not complete, as "L. W." will see on referring to our last Saturday's paper. There is no inaccuracy in the description of the solution to Problem 60. White's second move is "R to K B's 6th." All the moves of the White men counting from their own side of the board, and the moves of the Black pieces from their own side. In the present instance, therefore, "R to K B's 6th" is precisely the same as "R to adverse K B's 3rd."*

"*E. A. G.,*" *Louth.*—*We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "R. D.'s" problems, which shall be duly examined.*

"*Xanthicus.*"—*Your attempted solution is utterly incomprehensible.*

"*An amateur,*" *Wisbeach, is thanked for his offered problem.*

"*H. Y. Z.,*" *Cambridge.*—*You have not yet hit upon the key to No. 62. Try again*

"*H. F.*"—*Quite wrong. How can you describe the move of "K to Q's R sq" as "best," when instead of it, the King may take the B?*

"*Echec et Mat*" *must be jesting when he sends such moves as a solution to a problem.*

"*C. Wood,*" *Brighton.*—*Next week.*

"*Seacale,*" *Glasgow, must be aware that the gentleman to whom he directs his communication, is not in any way responsible for the errors which may be found in this department of our paper prior to the 22nd of February. With respect to the particular game to which he calls attention, and which appeared a week before the date just mentioned, we have been at the trouble of playing it carefully over, and find it perfectly correct in every move.*

Solutions to problems by "F. N. M.," "G. B. M.," "O. K.," "W. A. B.," "Chirurgus" and "L. G." Quite wrong all of them!

"*A. F.*"—*We have no space for the "laws of chess now in vogue." They will be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Exeter, can have looked but very superficially at the problem and solution.*

"*C. B. M.,*" *Liverpool.*—*Pray look again at the solution and the note thereto.*

"*E. E. G.*"—*We have not time to study the problem sent, this week. Has it been published before?*

"*An Amateur,*" *T——— Rectory.*—*It shall be reported on in our next.*

"*R. M*———*n,*" *Birmingham.*—*See the "Chess Player's Chronicle," Vol. I., which contains a full account of the famous Automaton Chess Player.*

Game No. 3.

Game played at the St. George's Chess Club, between Mr. G. and Captain Kennedy.

(White. Capt. K.)	(Black. Mr. G.)	(White. Capt. K.)	(Black. Mr. G.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q R P two	Q to K B 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	19. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd
3. K Kt takes P	Q P one	20. Q B to Q R 3rd	K R takes Q B
4. Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt takes K P	21. Q R takes B	Q R to Q B sq
5. Q P two	Q P one	22. Q to Q 2nd	Q B P one
6. K B to Q 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	23. B to Q Kt 5th	Q R P one
7. Castles	K B to K 2nd	24. B to K 3rd	B takes B
8. Q B P two	Q B P one	25. Q takes B	Q B P takes Q P
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K B P two	26. P takes P	Q takes Q P
10. Q B P takes P	P takes P	27. Q takes Q R P	Q R to Q B 7th
11. Q to Q R 4th, ch	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	28. Q R to Q 3rd	Q to Q Kt 7th*
12. K Kt to K 5th	K Kt takes Q Kt	29. Q to Q Kt 5th	K R takes K B P
13. P takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd	30. Q takes Q B P, ch	K to K B square
14. K P P one	Q B to K R 4th	31. K R takes K R (check)	Q R takes K R
15. K B takes K B P	Castles, K's side		
16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	32. Q to Q B 8th, ch	K to K Kt square
17. Q to Q B 2nd	K R P one	33. Q takes R	

And Black resigned.

* Black's best move, we believe, would now be to take the K B's Pawn with his K's Rook; White dare not then capture the Rook or the Queen, because checkmate would be the result in either case in two moves; White, however, might play as follows:—

White.	Black.
28. K R takes K B P	
29. Q to her B's 8th (ch)	R takes Q; or (a)
30. R takes Q	

And the game should be drawn.

	(a) 29. K R to B's sq (discovering ch)
30. R takes Q	R takes Q
	Drawn game.

If Black, in this variation, at his 29th move, play the King to R's 2nd White can safely take the Q's R with his Q.

Solution to Problem, No. 62.

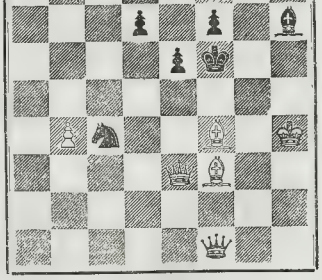
White.	Black.
1. Kt to Q's 7th ch	K to Q Kt 2nd (best) *
2. Q to K R's sq ch	R takes Q (best)
3. B to Q R's 6th ch	K takes B
4. Kt to Q B's 5th ch	K to Q R's 4th
5. P one—checkmate	

* Observe, if the King is played either to Q B's sq or Q R's sq, white mates directly with his Rook.

Problem, No. 63.

By M. Andersen, of Breslau.

White to play first and give mate in five moves.



White.

Election for East Kent.—Mr. Deedes was on Monday elected, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in the representation of East Kent, caused by the elevation of Sir E. Knatchbull to the peerage. He was proposed by Sir E. Dering, and seconded by Sir Brooke Bridges. In answer to some questions, Mr. Deedes professed a determination to support the Church, and not to sanction any further diminution of agricultural protection. One elector warned him not to imitate Sir Edward Knatchbull, who had been carried into power to protect the agriculturists, and had treated them worse than their open enemies.

Conflagration at Peterborough.—There has been a fire in Peterborough, which has terminated in the loss of property to the amount of not less than £2000. It originated in the candle-house belonging to Mr. Wm. Vergette, Long-causeway, not far distant from the market-place, and extended to several adjoining houses.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 8 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 150.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IN THE Empire of England it is said, the sun never sets. We have heard the phrase introduced in after-dinner speeches, nay, even in Parliamentary orations, with considerable effect. It turns a sentence prettily enough, the figure possessing a kind of indefinite magnificence which enquiring too curiously would perhaps spoil: it has also the sanction of age, and may, therefore, be allowed to pass current as a fact; the Romans and the Spaniards have used it before us, but it is not the worse for that; as a figure of speech it is quite as good as new. But, granting that there is always "smile and sunshine," somewhere in the dominions of her Majesty, we must still allow that "discontent sits heavy" on many portions of that wide empire, and on none more heavily or more constantly than those which have the calamity of being governed by the clerks of her Majesty's Colonial Office.

The damaging debate of Tuesday evening, when the transactions between the Colonial Office and the New Zealand Company were brought under the notice of the House of Commons, will have the effect of drawing public attention to what government by the Colonial Office really is; from the nature of the system itself, it cannot be good; that it is actually bad we see, and, all things considered, it is rather a matter of wonder it is not a great deal worse.

The head of the office is one of the leaders of the political party in power, and is changed with every political crisis. He is, of course, a man of ability, for without talents no man in England can rank among statesmen; but the misfortune is, that his ability is frequently misplaced; his whole life has probably been that of most of the English aristocracy—a youth passed in school and college, and a manhood consumed in the party struggles of the House of Commons, till circumstances or inclination transfer him to the calmer atmosphere of the House of Lords. He is thus intimately acquainted with all the relations of party in England, is practised in the "forms" of Parliament and office, unmatched in debate, is industrious from choice, and honourable as a necessity of his birth and position; but with all these qualities he makes a bad director of the interests trusted to his guidance and control. The reasons of this failure—not peculiar to any one government, but common to all—are simple enough. No single mortal man, physically and mentally constituted as men are, could possibly rule the vast surface, the immense population, and the varied interests of the colonies of England. Countries that differ in climate, productions, and character; people that have no resemblance in manners, laws, language, or religion; some subjected to us by treaties, more by conquest; many the descendants of English colonists, or settlers new from England itself, are all governed by an office in Downing-street. and how is that office constituted? The chief of it is removeable, and is often removed, either by a change in the Parliamentary majority, or to suit what are called "Ministerial arrangements;" for all his information as to the past business of the department he is dependent on his subordinates, able men in their way we have no doubt, but, like their superior, home born and bred, having no knowledge of the "kingdoms, nations, and tongues," so much of whose welfare depends on them, save what they have derived from the pigeon-holes of the office, or from the cold, lifeless, and formal reports of Governors and Secretaries, all written according to the rules of official etiquette. What they do not possess, they of course cannot impart; and setting out with a foundation of ignorance to work on, and adding to it the difficulty of communicating with places at such great distances, the lapse of time and change of circumstances produced by it between the sending home of instructions, the delay in giving them, and their arrival at the place to which they are sent, often too late to be useful, we can form some faint notion of that mass of confusion, incapacity, and mischief which goes by the name of the Colonial Office. England has had some severe lessons on this subject, has sustained very material injury from the system. It was colonial officism, if we may coin the word, that lost America; as if to prove that the defects of the system were still producing their natural results at a much more recent period, we have seen Canada driven into rebellion, gaining then, as a matter of course, what might as well have been granted before—some voice in its own government. But a "Colonial Office" never thinks it possible it can be wrong, and makes no concession till too late. In all local matters, we believe, there is no government so good as that which men would frame for themselves, if allowed to do so; to none but perfect wisdom can we safely trust absolute power. We know there are Governments which, as far as the physical interests of their subjects are concerned, do exercise a despotic authority with a fair amount of prudence and success. But they are in the midst of those they rule; they adapt their measures to the peculiarities of the land and its inhabitants: the same system applied to the government of many people scattered over the whole surface of the globe would utterly fail—would become, in fact, what the system of our Colonial Office is at present.

There are endless disputes between the "Office" and those Colonies where a local Legislature exists. But these are as nothing compared with those that arise between it and a "Crown Colony," that is blessed with a Governor and Council without any check from popular representatives. The Governor is appointed at home, on account of his family connections, or parliamentary influence; whether he is fit for the post is quite a secondary consideration, and pretty much a matter of chance. He is at a great distance from the controlling power, and is left for long periods to act on his own discretion, which often turns out to be the reverse of what the world calls by that name. If the inhabitants remonstrate, he falls back on his "instructions;" they may be grievously injured, but they cannot resist, for he has the authority of the Crown, and Englishmen will suffer much before they openly rebel against the representative of their Sovereign. If they appeal to the "office," the Governor is always right and the people wrong; if they get their case carried into Parliament, though the Government confess themselves entirely ignorant of facts well known to everybody else, and make a most lame and wretched defence, there are plenty of gentlemen ready to testify to the many virtues and amiable qualities of the Governor; the settlers are being ruined and the colony destroyed certainly, but then the Governor is such an honourable, such an excellent, such an amiable man! This evidence to character is very worthless in such cases; it is no defence at all. Both parties are right, but they see the man under two very different aspects. His friends have met him on terms of equality, and know him only in the intercourse of social life, as the pleasant companion of the dinner-table, or the club; and to the qualities they have proved, they bear testimony. But the complainants have seen in him only the man in office, a superior in rank, holding power that

THE EXPLOSION AT SAMUDA'S WORKS, BLACKWALL.—See next page

he has used to their injury and ruin, deaf to all remonstrances, careless of all reproof. What is his amiability or any other of his moral qualities to them? They know nothing of such, or if he is, he can be so only to those who are his favourites and minions. Even in the case of the principle of the reduction, but consider present circumstances, and you will find it unobjectionable to its accomplishment. They will of course [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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other gentlemen defended Capt. Fitzroy.—Sir R. Peel condemned the unjust and unjustifiable manner in which Captain Fitzroy and Lord Stanley had been assailed upon newspaper reports and without any authentic information. He called on hon. members to bring forward a proper straightforward motion on the subject of the Colonial Department and the New Zealand Company, and he must say he met it boldly and firmly. -The motion, with a slight alteration, was agreed to.

THE POOR LAW BILL.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD called the attention of the house to the petition from the ratepayers and inhabitants of Roch ale ags nst the introduction of the new Poor-law into their district, and moved that the petition should be referred to a select committee appointed to inquire into the administration of the Poor law in Rochdale.—Mr. FERRAND, in seconding the motion, accused the Conservatives of using the cry against the Poor-law bill to obtain power. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 59 to 16

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX BILL.—This bill formed the chief subject of discussion. On the proposition for its third reading, some conversation took place, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated, that if persons were not satisfied with the decisions of local commissioners, they might appeal to the commissioners at Somerset House, whose decision might appeal to them in the first instance.—The bill having been read a third time, Mr. STANSFIELD proposed the addition of certain clauses, the object of which was to allow persons in trade or profession to make certain deductions from the gross amount of their income, in order to enable those who employed members of their family in the capacity of servants to place themselves on an equality with others; and also to deduct the annual payments for insurance, poor rates, and other parochial and local charges. This clause was rejected by 161 to 88.—On another clause, allowing the deduction of the annual amount of life insurances, a discussion arose, and the proposition was lost by 87 to 26. Mr. WARLEY next proposed an abatement by way of compensation to landlords of houses, where the rents were lost by insolvency or fraud, but, after a brief discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division. Sir R. INGLIS proposed an amendment to the first clause, that, "Provided always that the said rates and duties shall not be assessed or taken upon any income whatever, except in respect to the sum by which such income shall exceed the sum of £150," with this addition to it, "that this proviso shall cease to operate when the income amounts to more than £500."—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, because he thought the exemption would lead to great frauds. The amendment was rejected by 93 to 78.—Sir R. PEEL then urged several objections to the principle of the bill, which was supported by Sir R. PEEL. Ultimately the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sugar Duties Bill and the Justices Clerks and Clerks of the Peace Bill were read a second time

The house adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE EASTER RECESS.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on Thursday next he would move that the house adjourn for the holidays, from that day to Tuesday, the 3rd of April.

The Income and Property-tax Bill was brought up from the House of Commons

RAILWAY SCHEMES.—Lord BROUGHAM said that he wished to ask at what time of day the decision of the Board of Trade had been come to respecting the several lines from London to York. His reason for asking the question was this: It was well known in the City, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, that the shares of the other two lines had risen 4 and 5 per cent, premium long before the *Gazette* which contained that decision was published.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE said that the precise time at which this decision was made was in the afternoon. The Board on that day was held in the afternoon, and therefore it was utterly impossible that this rise could have resulted from any communication with the Board of Trade.

Their lordships rose at an early hour

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There was another morning sitting to day to discuss the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill. The committee proceeded as far as the 81st clause.

At the evening sitting various petitions were presented. Among them were several upon the subject of the Post office spy system.

Mr. SHEIL gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the opening of letters of foreigners at the Post-office.

Mr. WYSE gave notice that, after Easter, he should renew the motion which he had made last session on the subject of national education.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The committee to try the petition of Mr Moffatt against the return of Mr. Somes, were sworn. Their names are as follow —Mr. Pakington (chairman), Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Darby, Mr. Haytes, and General Lygon; three Conservatives and two Whigs.

PROVINCIAL BANKS.—Mr. COBDEN then brought forward his motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the causes of the present distress, and the effect of protective duties on the tenant farmer and labourer. The manner in which he made his motion in a long and able speech. In the debate that followed, Mr Herbert, Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Bright, Mr. Villiers, and several other members took part. On the division, the motion was lost by a majority of 96—the numbers being, for, 121; against, 213.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

OCTAVIUS.—The Earl of MINTO begged to withdraw his motion respecting Otaheite until after the Holidays, in consequence of the continued indisposition of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

FRESH WATER FISH BILL (SCOTLAND).—Lord MINTO moved the second reading of this bill.—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH agreed with the general principle of the bill, but, with regard to its details, he was not prepared now to give any opinion. The bill was then read a second time.

FREEMEN OF THE CITY.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for a return of the number of non-freemen made freemen of the City of London during the year 1843, ending on the 1st of April, 1844

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Duke of RICHMOND gave notice of his intention after Easter to bring forward a motion to appoint a Select Committee to inquire whether some legislative enactment ought not to be passed for the purpose of enabling the owners of entailed property to drain an l other wise improve their estates. The Noble Duke also moved for a return of the number of licenses granted to turnpike keepers in Scotland.

DISABILITIES OF THE JEWS.—On the reading of the order for the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill, the Duke of CUMBERLAND rose and said My lords, allow me to say only a few words in expressing my cordial concurrence in this bill. Since I have returned to this country, I have had many opportunities of seeing the good [illegible] and I am happy to find that the measure has met with the concurrence and approbation of all the [illegible] I have had many opportunities of seeing the good [illegible] and I am happy to find that the measure has met with the concurrence and approbation of all the [illegible] [illegible] and I am glad to find that the measure has met with the concurrence and approbation of all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LINCOLN CASTLE.—ASSEMBLING OF THE SHERIFF'S PROCESSION.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—LINCOLN AND OXFORD ASSIZES.

A few weeks since (No. 145) we illustrated the Election of a Sheriff, and the Regal Ceremony of Pricking the Sheriffs' Roll; and explained briefly the origin and judicial functions of this important officer of the Crown. We now proceed to illustrate the principal scenes of the pageantry of the Sheriff's office, or "*state*," as it is usually termed, when he meets the Judges on their circuits, with all due solemnity befitting so impressive an occasion. It should be mentioned, however, that the Sheriff's state has, of late years, been in many instances shorn of its splendour. the custom of his being attended by bands of Javelin-men, and liveried servants, the retainers of the feudal age, has been, in most cases, dispensed with: and, in order to complete our series of illustrations, we have necessarily chosen them from two counties—Lincoln and Oxford; for, in the former city, where the processional scenes are generally enacted with imposing effect, the individual "pomp and circumstance" of the Javelin-men is dispensed with; but this portion of the ceremonial is still preserved at Oxford, and presents a goodly array of the semblance of power, as the procession advances through the fine architectural High-street of that noble city.

Commencing, therefore, at Lincoln, the Castle is a venerable ruin, beautiful, even in its present state of decay. It is picturesquely situated on a lofty eminence, commanding the city and the surrounding country for a distance of upwards of twenty miles; rivers and wood, seats, villages, and churches, lying scattered beneath it in every direction the eye can trace. The greater part of the remains of the Castle are Norman, and of these the keep, or donjon, is by far the most magnificent and imposing. It is seated on an artificial mound of earth, similar to the Round Tower at Windsor, Clifford's Tower at York, &c.

The entire Castle was built by William the Conqueror; and to clear the site on which it was erected, one hundred and seventy-six Roman edifices were destroyed, and seventy-four more to leave a space around it. There are in all, three towers in the circuit of the Castle walls, exclusive of those at the gateway, and the keep; one in the north-west angle, in the lower part of which is the west gate, or sallyport, now built up; another on the north, called "Cobb's Hall;" and the last at the south-west angle.

The interior of the Castle includes an area of six acres and a half of ground, but is devoid of all ancient buildings. It contains the County Hall and the County Prison, a plain substantial brick building, erected from the design of Mr. Carr, of York, remarkable for the excellence of its arrangements, and its fine healthy airing grounds.

The only entrance to the Castle is by the eastern gate, called "Castle Gate." The upper part is ruined, and has evidently been several feet higher than at the present time; it has, however, even now a most noble and commanding aspect, and forms a fit approach to the stronghold of the law. This gate, which we have engraved, looks upon an open square, called Castle-Hill, not far from, and facing, the west end of the Cathedral. On the north side of this square is a neat and substantial modern building, called the Judges' Lodgings, and opposite are the temporary Sheriffs' Offices, &c.

The procession of the High Sheriff (Thomas Coltman, Esq.) was formed in this square, on Saturday afternoon last, and, at half-past three, advanced in the following order:—

THE SHERIFF OF OXFORD'S JAVELIN MEN, ESCORTING THE JUDGES OF ASSIZE.

Two Trumpeters, on horseback, the trumpets decorated with banners bearing the High Sheriff's arms.
Ten Sheriffs' Officers on horseback, bearing long white wands, dressed in blue coats, with red collars and cuffs, and red waistcoats.
Twenty Officers and Court Keepers on foot, two and two, carrying white wands, and dressed in long blue coats, reaching to the feet, with red collars and cuffs, and red facings to the laps behind.
Clerk of the Peace on horseback.
Four Sheriffs' Officers mounted as before.
THE HIGH SHERIFF'S CARRIAGE,
Drawn by four superb horses, and containing the High Sheriff and his Chaplain.
The carriage accompanied by Six Policemen on either side.

The procession, thus formed, moved slowly forward along Castle Hill, through the Exchequer Gate, one of the finest of the remaining gates of Lincoln, now used for the offices of the Registrar of the Diocese and the Chapter Clerk, in whose office is still existing one of the authentic copies of Magna Charta, which in King John's reign were deposited in the most important cathedrals and monasteries of England. Proceeding forward through Minster Yard, the procession passed along the south side of the magnificent Cathedral, and by the residences of the Precentor and Sub-Dean, the Vicar's court or college, the Chancellor's and Choristers' houses, and the remains of the old Episcopal Palace, as well as the present magnificent palace of the Bishop. The procession then left the Minster Yard by the Potter Gate, and advanced through the New-road by the City Prison, along Silver-street, into High-street, and through the Stone Bow, or Guild-hall. This elegant building crosses the High-street, and consists of a large pointed arch, guarded on each side by a round tower; and on the outside of each tower is a lesser elliptical archway, for foot passengers. On the side of this building, in a niche in the east tower, is an elegantly sculptured statue of the Angel Gabriel, holding a scroll; and in the western one, the Virgin Mary, treading on a serpent; between them, over the principal arch, is a coat of arms, but much decayed; and on the outside the towers are the city arms. On the north front of the

ASSIZE SUNDAY.—LINCOLN [illegible]

building are the rose and fleur-de-lis, crowned; an ornamental illuminated clock also adorns this building. The interior is used as the Common Hall for meetings of Town Councils, &c.; for Record Rooms, and all the various municipal business of the city. The prisoners for the city were formerly confined here, and the sessions held in the large hall: the lower part is now used for shops.

From this point the procession advanced along High-street, over the river Witham, at the High Bridge (an ancient structure of one arch), then continued forward by the Corn Market, the fine old Norman church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, and the elegant little building, St. Mary's Conduit, and the churches of St. Mark and St. Peter at Gowts; the venerable remains of the palace of John of Gaunt, the Gowts Bridge, and St. Botolph's Church were then passed, and the Sheriff met the Judge, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, in his travelling carriage near the Bargate: here his lordship alighted, and having taken his seat in the Sheriff's carriage, the procession returned in the same order, and by the same route to the city gaol, where his lordship was received by the Mayor of the city, J. Stephenson, Esq., and conducted by him to the Court, a small inconvenient room, badly arranged and confined. The Judge's costume consisted of a black gown, with short wig, band, and black, three-cornered hat. His lordship took his seat on the bench with the Mayor on his left hand, on the right were the High Sheriff and his chaplain; and on either side, the city Magistrates. The Crier of the Court having ordered silence, the Clerk or Assize read the writ appointing Judges, followed by that of the appointment of Councilors, &c., and the commission appointing assize day. The City Justices were then called over, and the Grand Jury sworn in, the proclamation against vice and immorality was then read, and the charge given to the Grand Jury. The Court was then adjourned to Monday; and, his lordship having again entered the carriage, the cavalcade moved forward, up the New-road by the Cathedral, to the Castle. The fine gates were opened to receive the procession, amidst a flourish of trumpets. On arriving at the front of the County Hall, the Judge was met by the Governor of the Gaol, and other gentlemen, and thus escorted into Court, when, the commissions having been read, the Court was adjourned, and the Judge returned to his lodgings.

The County Hall is a modern Gothic building, from the designs of Smirke: it consists of a spacious entrance hall in the centre, and two courts occupying the two wings; Grand Jury Room, Waiting, and Witnesses' Rooms, &c. There are subterranean passages for conveying the prisoners into the bar. The interior of the Courts is in a palatial style: the Judges' seats, and the panneling throughout, are very elegant.

On Monday the courts met; the Judges (Mr. Justice Maule having previously arrived privately in the City) taking their seats at 11 o'clock. The business commenced by the swearing of the Justices of the Peace and Coroners, and answering to their names; this was followed by the proclamation of "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, answer to your names, and save your fines." After being called over, and an oath to observe impartiality, &c., being taken by the foreman, the Grand Jurors, were then duly administered to them: "Gentlemen, the same oath your foreman hath taken on his part, you and each of you shall well and truly observe, perform, and keep, on your parts respectively, so help you God!" After this, the Proclamation against vice and immorality having been read, and silence ordered by the Bailiff, the Judge delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, and they retired. The Petty Jury were then called over, and sworn in by the following oath: "You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoners at the bar, so help you God!" During this time, the Grand Jury having returned on finding a true bill against a prisoner, the foreman, accompanied by the jurors, enters the gallery, and, having placed the bill in a square open tray, attached to the end of a long pole, hands it down to the Clerk of Assize, and, the bill having been read over to the prisoner, the trial commences.

During the sweating in of the Jurors, an officer of the court holds a long white wand, on the end of which is a glove, which he hands round, and into which each one present drops a shilling.

On Sunday morning the Judges attended divine service at the Cathedral, in state; and this majestic pile of building was never seen to greater advantage than on the entrance of this splendid pageant into its aisles. The civil procession was formed similarly to the previous day —but all on foot, preceding the carriage. On arriving at the west entrance of the Minister, the trumpeters having ceased their flourish at the doorway, his lordship entered amidst a flourish of trumpets, and, accompanied by the High Sheriff, his Chaplain, and other civil officers, proceeded up the nave, where they were met by the ecclesiastical authorities in full costume, who escorted them into the choir, at the nave, with the Chancellor of the Diocese on his left hand, and the Minor Canon on his right, his train borne by an officer in waiting. Full Cathedral service having been celebrated by the Chancellor, the Minor Canon and other clergy, an excellent sermon was preached by the Chaplain to the High Sheriff; and the procession returned in the same order as on its entrance. A vast concourse of people, numbering several well-dressed ladies, assembled to witness this imposing pageant. Every person was a complete circle of beauty, contrasting strangely with the solemn sobermity of the grey pile of building, and the warmth and variety of colour in the dresses with the cold rigidity of the stone.

Javelin-men were formerly the most picturesque portion of the procession; they have, however, been of late years abolished at Lincoln, and the white wand used instead. Javelin-men are still used in several counties, and, to render our examples complete, we have engraved a group of them, as they have just been revived at Oxford. The present High Sheriff of that county, Colonel North, having determined upon adopting them, chose 20 of his principal tenantry, and who were habited in the gentlemanly dress of olive green coat, buff waistcoat, drab breeches, and gaiters. They were all mounted on fine horses, and each man carried a javelin. The High Sheriff, in his carriage and four, dressed as a deputy lieutenant, and accompanied by the trumpeters in livery and Javelin-men, and a numerous retinue of friends, met the Judge at the railway station, and escorted him into the city with all the usual honours.

We find recorded an interesting instance of this relic of feudal pageantry, in the "Memoirs of John Evelyn," who was the last Sheriff of the counties of Surrey and Sussex jointly. On this occasion, he attended the Judges, with 118 servants in green satin doublets and cloth cloaks, guarded with silver galloon, as were the brims of their hats, which were adorned with white feathers. These men carried new javelins; and two trumpeters bore banners, on which were emblazoned Evelyn's arms. There were, besides, 30 gentlemen, to whom he was uncle, or great-uncle, all clad in the same colours, who came, with several others, to do him honour.

The New Houses of Parliament.—Mr. C. Barry, the architect, has sent to the Government, an account of the exact state of the buildings intended for the new Houses of Parliament, upon which it appears that the centre and curtain portions of the river front are roofed in. The north wing is up in readiness for the roofs, part of which are already fixed, and the remainder are being put on. The south wing is nearly up to a level of the roofs, which are prepared, and in readiness for being fixed. A considerable portion of the north flank of the building is now being roofed in, and the south flank is up to the level of the roof which is being prepared, and will soon be ready for fixing. The remainder of the north and south flanks, together with the turrets and pinnacles surmounting them, will be completed in the course of the present year. The Victoria Tower is carried up to a height of thirty-eight feet, and the Clock Tower is at a height of thirty-six feet above the ground. The House of Lords is roofed in, and the ceiling and other fittings of that chamber are in hand. The central tower is carried up to a height of twenty-eight feet above the ground. The House of Commons is about thirty feet above the ground, and will be roofed in during the present year. The other portions of the building are, upon an average, thirty feet above the level of the ground, some of which are in readiness for the roofs (now nearly ready for fixing), while others are being roofed in. The alterations directed to be made at the Victoria Tower and Gallery, and the Queen's Robing room, have been carried into effect. A contract has been entered into for the finishings of the entire building, and those of the House of Lords, and the rooms provided for the business of that house are in hand. Some delay has taken place in the fixing of the ironwork of the roofs, owing to the insertion of the iron tubes in the ground, and difficulties with workmen. The stone for the exterior of the building is still continuing to be supplied in great abundance, and of most excellent quality. The present estimate of the total amount of the cost of the building, is £938,913. Prince Albert and the Commissioners for Encouraging the Fine Arts, visited the new houses a few days ago, and spent some time in the examination. His Royal Highness warmly congratulated Mr. Barry, the architect, and Mr. Grissell, the contractor, upon the progress made and the admirable manner in which the work was executed. There are now upwards of 700 men employed on these works, under the superintendence of Mr. Allen, and sheds are being erected to accommodate 150 more masons.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March 16.—Palm Sunday.
Monday, 17.—St. Patrick, Tutelary Saint of Ireland, died at Ulster, A.D 493.
Tuesday, 18.—Cambridge Lent Term ends.
Wednesday, 19.—Oxford Lent Term ends.
Thursday, 20.—King of Rome born, 1811.
Friday, 21.—Good Friday.
Saturday, 22.—The first Charity School of the Protestant Church opened in England, 1668.

High Waters at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 22

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
7 58	8 33	9 36	10 10	10 36	11 8	11 30	0 0	0 10	0 33	0 48	1 1	1 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber."—The "Nautical Magazine" will be found very serviceable.
"Thomas Westmorland" is thanked; but the subject is not suited for our pages.
"A Subscriber."—The address of the Canada Company is No. 13, St. Helen's place.
"A Subscriber from the Beginning."—Vol.—There are 26 Nos., Supplement, Title-page, Index, &c., in our last volume. The covers for binding either volume may be had at our office, price 3s. each.
"A Subscriber" (Ansom) question was replied to in our last.
"A Friend," near Boston, should see the last page of the present No.
"H. B."—We have not received any "scraps."
"W. Q."—The coroner and the jury must know every body upon which an inquest is held.
"A Subscriber," Scotland.—The author of "Wild Sports of the West" is not "in the church."
"An Impenitent," Mount Sorrel, should address a letter of inquiry to any of the advertising manufacturers; Mr. Felix Austin, New road, Regent's park.
"A Scribe."—The difference in temperature between Newfoundland and Britain arises from their relative position with other land over which the wind has to pass. 2. Jupiter's satellites may be seen as mere points by the ordinary five inch telescope, when that planet is more than 45 degrees above the horizon. 3. Dr. Arnott's "Elements of Physics" has been sometime out of print; but, it may be occasionally purchased second hand.
"Medusa."—A second Treatise on the Daguerreotype is published by Knight and Co., of Foster-lane.
"Argonaut."—We cannot decide without having seen the specimens.
"M. W." Bucks.—It is only requisite that the papers be posted within seven days. For charges see the Post-office Directory.
"A."—Innumerable.
"Jupiter."—A terrestrial globe for inflation may be purchased at a globe maker's, or philosophical instrument makers.
"A Constant Reader," Huddersfield.—The subject, however interesting, is unappropriate for a newspaper.
"A Housewife," Surrey.—The price of the work in question is 7s. 6d.
"Inquisitive," Cork, should consult Lewis's English Grammar.
"A Subscriber"—Pilcrow's Rudock Model is exhibited in King William-street, City: Samuda's Model is exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery.
"Antiquarian."—The copy of the Bible (1615), is no extraordinary value.
"R. T. L. E."—The portion will appear shortly.
"I. S."—The passports issued from the Foreign office gives the bearer no advantage over those obtained from the ambassadors
"D. H.," Bungay.—The covers for our volumes, price 3s. each, may be obtained through any bookseller.
"R. Q." Lincoln's Inn, will find his hope realized in our present No.
"W. W." Woolwich.—The mode of spelling surnames is too arbitrary for us to decide which is correct.
"J. E." Huddersfield.—A does not keep his engagement.
"A Subscriber."—Mr Canning died Aug. 8, 1827. The writer must judge for himself as to the forwarding names.
"A Clonmel Subscriber."—The party sending the first design would be entitled to the premium.
"An Early Subscriber."—We know nothing of the establishment in question.
"A Constant Reader," Liverpool.—Volume's "Candide" is on sale.
"C. C., a Constant Subscriber," will find the information he requires in the account of London contained with our Large Print.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement," Bishopsgate-street Without.—Yes.
"J. D. B." Shaftesbury, is thanked; the subject was engraved in our four sal of last week
"N. M. S. E." [illegible] Be Love [illegible] selling at 12s is meant that for every 12 12 [illegible] may be purchased a Government Annuity payable until the year 1860.
"J. B." Manchester.—The cause is unknown.
"A Subscriber," Liverpool, is thanked.
"A. Z."—Certainly.
"An Irish Subscriber's" hint shall be attended to.
"L. L."—The address of the American Consul is No. 1, Bishopsgate Churchyard
"Perry-street" would apply to M. Horne, Newcastle
"A Constant Reader," Bromley, should try.
"J. T."—The Church, sevens-y.
"Curious."—The reason why Easter Sunday will fall this year on the 23rd instant has been already explained in our pages.
"A. B. C."—We have no information respecting the vagrant.
"A Constant Subscriber" may quit the house at the expiration of the twelve months, provided the agreement has been made for that term only.
"G. G. B."—Fotheringay.—Not at present.
"A H."—Tenpence is thanked, but, at present, we cannot enter further into the subject
"S. W."—Tapcroft.—Thanks
"Reviews," and three other Correspondents.—The office of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution is at No. 32, Sackville street, Piccadilly.
"T. A."—"O. W."—We yhen; "K. Y. Z."—Acceptable
Erratum in Last No.—In No. 6 of "Evening Melodies," fifth stanza, first line, for "flies," read "flows."

*** We did not receive from Leicester the sketch of the late Miss Linwood in time for our present Number.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

The most effective debate that has yet occurred on the Income-tax took place on Monday evening. We speak, of course, of the arguments, for as to the votes, they remain as they were—the words and the actions of the great body of the Whigs being of no kin to each other. This carping and cavilling at the tax—this denouncing in principle what they do not oppose in practice—is beginning to be exceedingly contemptible. The inconsistency of many of his own party was happily exposed by Mr. Charles Buller, with that witty sarcasm of which he has so perfect a command; and we wish it had as much effect in the house as it will out of it. Along with his strictures on the Income-tax, he dissected the whole financial plan of the Government with great skill and some truth—the omission of the greater articles of consumption from the remodelled Tariff being a fact that almost invites invidious observations. It is true the change does not affect corn and butter, and does let in alum and lard, by which both butter and bread may be adulterated; and such articles as divi divi and goose-skin furnish an apt enough topic for a little raillery. But it should be recollected, the main ground on which these 480 duties are abolished, is their unproductiveness. They were nearly useless as sources of revenue, and that the articles themselves should scarcely be known by name, that they should be "remote from use, obscure, and subtle," is not to be wondered at. Had they been well known, and in demand, they would have been productive to the revenue, and, as a consequence, would not have been abolished at all: it would be better to have the greater boon, but we can only have what can be safely afforded. Public feeling will not go so completely with Mr. Buller in this part of his subject as the other: he will have the laugh with him, for that his cleverness deserves and wins from every one; when he attacks the injustice of the Income-tax with the same weapon, he gets the laugh and the conviction too. The member for Liskeard would, doubtless, say that a different plan would have effected these greater changes and secured the revenue also; but the Legislature has to deal with the specific plan before it and no other: a better one might be framed, perhaps, but no Government has as yet proposed it.

We have so repeatedly stated our opinions of the justice and policy of a Property-tax, and of the injustice and impolicy of a Tax on Income, that we do not feel called upon to go into the question again in this, probably the last week of its discussion in the Commons. To the striking illustration of the oppressive inequality of the tax furnished by Mr. Shell, when he placed the precarious income of the literary man in comparison with the fixed, certain, and permanent revenue of the land-proprietor, as substantial as "the sure and firm set earth" from which it is derived, nothing can be added; nor is the defence of the injustice of taxing the struggling man of a profession, at the same rate as "the lord of Netherby, and the master of Drayton," so much founded on the principle that it is right to do it, as on the difficulty, in practice, of doing otherwise. This appears to us a poor defence; the "difficulties" in the way of living honestly in the world, do not pass as a valid plea at the Old Bailey when an individual has chosen to adopt the short and easy method of helping himself to other people's means instead of earning his own. It may be difficult to live honestly; but it is by no means impossible, and the duty of society is to compel both individuals and governments to try the experiment. We must confess that Sir Robert Peel has not been much pressed on the subject by excitement out of doors. The flock has submitted to the shears with extreme quietude, which may be attributed in a great measure to the fact of pasture being at present pretty abundant. When food gets scarce, employment slackens, and the sources of wealth lose some of their fulness, we shall hear complainings arise, loud and frequent. The principle of the measure is as unjust now as it ever will be; but in England it is seldom much popular excitement is roused on behalf of an abstract question of right and wrong. The bitterness of the draught is "craftily qualified," and will go down smoothly.

While Mr. Disraeli was accusing Sir Robert Peel of appropriating to himself the political garments of the Whigs, the Ministry was preparing another proof of there being some degree of justice in the charge. The removal of the Civil Disabilities of the Jews, was one of the measures the Liberals proposed, but never could carry; their opponents being the men who refused to make the concession they formerly resisted. The measure will, of course, become law.

A discussion was raised on Tuesday evening, on the New Poor Law, which was chiefly remarkable for exhibiting more decisively than ever, the political extinction of the member for Knaresborough, Mr. Ferrand, of "devil's dust" celebrity. The Home Secretary is not particularly thin-skinned, but he cannot totally overlook an attack from an opponent who has any shred of political importance. There is a significance, therefore, in his being able to preserve a perfect, even a contemptuous silence towards this honourable gentleman. Mr. Ferrand made a speech on Tuesday evening, one of his speeches which could be made by no one else,—and to all the furious denunciations of the Poor Law and the Government in general, and Sir J. Graham in particular, the callous Secretary deigns not in reply a single word: from his answer to Mr. S. Crawford, it could not be gathered that he is conscious of the existence of Mr. Ferrand, once "the Thunderer of the Scene."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty's Second Levee.—Her Majesty held her second levee for the season, at St James's Palace, on Wednesday. It was most numerously and splendidly attended. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace shortly after two o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the crowd which had assembled in the Park. The Foreign Ambassadors, and all the Cabinet Ministers, arrived in state shortly before two o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared in excellent health and spirits. The grenadier company and the presentations were exceedingly numerous.

The Order of the Thistle.—After the levee on Wednesday, the Queen held a Chapter of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. The Queen was seated in the chair of state, and wore the mantle and collar of the order. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also wore the mantle and collar. Her Majesty was pleased to command the Knights Brethren to take their seats at the table, according to their seniority in the order; the officers standing in their places at the bottom of the table. The suffrages having been duly collected, the Queen was pleased to command that James, Duke of Montrose, should be dubbed a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. Her Majesty also conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Duke of Montrose, after rising had the honour to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The Duke of Montrose again kneeling near the Sovereign, and the Deputy-Secretary on his knee presenting to her Majesty the ribband and jewel of the order, her Majesty was graciously pleased to place the same over the Noble Duke's left shoulder. His Grace having kissed the Sovereign's hand, and received the congratulations of the knights Brethren, retired. The ceremony took place in the throne room in the presence of the Ministers and Officers of State.

Death of Lord Churchill.—Lord Churchill, uncle to the Duke of Marlborough, died at Brighton last week. His lordship had not been in good health for several years, most of which he spent in Brighton. Just before his death, however, he was in his usual state of health, and his immediate dissolution was unexpected. His lordship was the second son of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough, and was born the 26th December, 1779. He was uncle to the present Duke of Marlborough, and was created Baron Churchill in the year 1815. He was Colonel of the Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. His lordship is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, Francis George, now Lord Churchill.

The Earl of Mornington.—A Brussels paper says:—"Lord Wellesley, who has so long resided at Brussels, which he left only on Saturday last, has already taken the oaths to her Britannic Majesty as Earl of Mornington and has given up to the Government the title on the death of his father, with a fortune of having succeeded to that title on the death of his father, with a fortune of £60,000 sterling per annum."

The Dowagers Grand Duchess of Baden.—The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday evening in Portman square, the guests being invited to meet her Royal Highness the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester honoured the noble duke and duchess with her company at dinner on the occasion. The Duke of Hamilton received his illustrious guest in the entrance hall of the mansion, and conducted her Royal Highness to the principal saloon. The banquet was served at eight o'clock. At a later period of the evening the Duke of Hamilton had a musical *soirée*. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came from Buckingham Palace shortly before eleven o'clock.

Earl Grey.—Earl Grey completes his 81st year to-day.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. March 13.

Classical Tripos.—*First Class*—Holden, Rendall, Knox, Macleane, Trinity; Cox, John's; Peel,* Trinity. *Second Class*—Newport, Pembroke; Bristed, Trinity: Phillips, Pembroke; Lightfoot, Alderson, Trinity; Davenport, Christ's; Burnett, Trinity; Blenkin, Corpus; Buxton, Bryans, Fussel, Cayley, Trinity.—*Third Class*—Russell, John's; Thompson, Queen's; Jefferson, John's; Clive, John's; Layard, Christ's; Yeoman, Trinity.

Bell's Scholarists.—*Successful Candidates*—J. L. Davies and D. J. Vaughan, both of Trinity.

Degrees.—*Honorary M.A.*—G. T. O. Bridgeman, Trinity. *M.A.*—W. H. Wing, King's; R. Harrison, Queen's; Bristow, Brimley, Caley, Feigate, Fenn, Harriott, Munro, Robinson, Webb, Yeoman, all of Trinity; Fenwick, Mayor, Metcalfe, Rothery, Steel, Wilson, all of John's; Fuller, Peter's, Alexander, Christ's; Woodford, Pembroke; Barker, Caius; Ragland, Jarvis, Corpus, Parr, Catharine Hall; Peter, Westmoreland, Jesus; Carter, Castlehow, Emmanuel. *B.A.*—Hutton, Trinity; Smith, John's.

* Second son of Sir Robert Peel.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY. March 14.

This day Frederic William Foster, of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, was elected to the Lusby Scholarship at Magdalene Hall.

The Late Innovations in the Church.—Acting, as it is understood, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Bishop of London, the officiating clergymen at St. Mary's Ware, have resumed the use of the prayer in the preceding Advent, given up the prayer for the Church Militant, and the weekly collection of the Offertory. The preacher last Sunday morning delivered all who had left to return. The service in the town-hall continues to be well attended, and on Sunday, Dr. Alder, of London, read prayers, and preached to crowded congregations; and it is intended that on Easter Sunday the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall be administered in that building.

The Bishop of Ely.—We learn that the Bishop of Ely still suffers from his cough, but in other respects his lordship is better.

The death of the Rev. Sydney Smith, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, has rendered vacant the vicarage of Halberton, near Tiverton, Devon, and the rectory of Combe Florey, Somerset.

POSTSCRIPT.

Alleged Attempt to Shoot Prince Albert.—As many reports are at present afloat regarding an alleged attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Tuesday last, and these reports are all exaggerations, it becomes necessary to disabuse the public mind, and state the real facts of the case:—The Prince left the Palace on horseback, by the garden gate, shortly after twelve o'clock on Tuesday noon, attended by Sir E. Bowater (Equerry in Waiting), and a groom. The Prince had proceeded about half way up Constitution hill, when a man, who was standing on the pathway, presented a pistol (as it is alleged) at his Royal Highness. There appeared to be no attempt made to fire the pistol, but the man was at once observed by the Prince and his Equerry, but Colonel Knight, of 73, St. James's place, and a Mr. Arnold, were on the spot at the time, and having observed what passed instituted the search at Sir Edward Bowater's. The man who had the pistol walked on towards Buckingham Palace, as did a man who was with him. Sir Edward Bowater despatched the Prince's groom in search of a policeman, but he failed to meet with one until he had reached Hyde park corner, when he called police constable Bolton, 57 B, to his assistance, and took that officer with him to the Prince's Equerry. Sir Edward described the appearance of the man to the policeman as did Colonel Knight and Mr. Arnold. These gentlemen also accompanied the constable in search of the man. He was traced to the little gate by the Duke of Sutherland's mansion, but at this spot all further trace was lost. The man was described as being from eighteen to twenty years of age, about five feet six inches high, of sallow complexion, with brown hair: he was dressed as a decent mechanic. The constable continued his search until he reached the Horse Guards, where he apprehended a man somewhat answering the description given him, and took him to Sir Edward Bowater. That gentleman at once discovered that he was not the individual who presented a pistol, and he was immediately set at liberty. All further inquiry has proved fruitless.

Death of the Hon. Miss Fox.—The Hon. Caroline Fox, niece of the Marquess, and sister to the late Lord Holland, died at Kensington, on Wednesday.

Sudden Death of Professor Daniell, of King's College.—On Thursday night Mr. Riggs held an inquest in the Council Chamber of the Royal Society on the body of Mr. Daniel, professor of chemistry, in King's College, and foreign secretary to the Royal Society, aged 58. The jury, who had died suddenly in the course of the afternoon, immediately after delivering his usual lecture at the College, and just as he had entered the Royal Society's room for the purpose of attending a meeting of the council of that learned body. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Bowman, assistant surgeon to King's College Hospital, that the professor was previously in good health; that apoplexy was the cause of death: and that he was a remarkably temperate man, having taken only wine nor spirits during the last two years. He fell down, breathed hard a few minutes, and expired. The Jury returned a verdict, Died of Apoplexy.

Charles Dickens.—A letter from Naples, dated Feb. 25, says: "Charles Dickens has been gloriously *féted* here during his short stay, and started this morning for Rome by the old road, through St. Germain's, Ciprano, &c. Lord Byron has said that the night he passed Somma, that volcano was the first time for years, emitted neither flame nor smoke': Charles Dickens and his party were more fortunate, for, when they ascended Vesuvius on the night of the 21st, a new cone burst forth, and was awfully grand, with whole mountain, from the crater to its base, being white with snow, nothing like it having been seen since the eruption of January, 1839.

Dartmouth Election Committee.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition, complaining of the undue return of Mr. Somes for the borough of Dartmouth, met yesterday (Friday) morning. Mr. Pakington chairman. Mr. Sergeant Wrangham opened the case on the part of the petitioner.

Adulteration of Snuff.—In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday (Frederick Baker, of Fleet street, tobacconist, was charged with adulterating snuff with sand, ochre, and other earthy matter. The penalties were laid at £1000. The charge was proved, and the Court fined the defendant £50.

Fire in the City.—Yesterday morning (Friday), about half-past one, a fire broke out in the lower part of a large pile of building occupied severally on the ground and upper floors by Messrs A. and S. M'Laurin and Mr. G. Clapham, stuff merchants, between Gutter-lane and Foster-lane. An abundant supply of water being procured, the fire was stopped from doing further mischief. A considerable quantity of stock is destroyed, and the premises are much injured by fire and water.

The Croome Murder.—At the Worcester Assizes, on Wednesday, eleven men, charged with the murder of the gamekeeper at Croome, on the 19th of December last, were brought to the bar. The evidence adduced was much similar to that which has already been published on many previous occasions. The trial was not concluded till Thursday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter" against the whole of the prisoners.

The Sharwick Murders.—Sarah Freeman, the woman charged with these fiendish atrocities, and now in the gaol of Taunton, is not likely to live until the approaching assizes, a series of epileptic fits having dallyied to the expectation of her dissolution.

The Murder at Salt Hill.—Under the proper head, page 174, we have given the conclusion of the trial of John Tawell, with the verdict of Guilty against him.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Election of City Pleader.—John Locke, Esq., has been elected City Pleader, by a majority of 20, over Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart

Bank of England Meeting.—On Thursday, the half yearly meeting was held, and fully attended. Mr. Horsley Palmer, the Governor, moved a resolution that a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. out of interest and profits, after deducting 7d. in the pound for the income tax, should be declared. In reply to Mr. Cayley, the Governor stated that the Rest, before the dividend was deducted, would be £3,573,524 4s. 2d.; and after the dividend was paid it would be £3,079,025 7s. 9d. The resolution was agreed to, and thanks were voted to the chairman and deputy-chairman.

The Literary Fund.—The annual meeting of the members of this Institution was held on Wednesday, in Great Russell-street, Sir William Chatterton, Bart., in the chair. The report stated that the sum dispensed during the past year, to distressed authors and their families, was £958, and that the total amount applied to this purpose since the formation of the society was £31,189. The committee felt happy to announce that her Majesty had granted the institution the privilege of bearing the Imperial Crown as an addition to its armorial bearings, with the title of the "Royal Corporation of the Literary Fund." The Marquis of Sandowne was re-elected President, and the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Mountmorris, was filled up by the appointment of the Archbishop of Dublin. After the adoption of the report, Charles Dickens, Esq., Fraser Tytler, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Mill, Sir Harris Nicolas, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, William Brockedon, Esq., and Edward Gandy, Esq., were elected members of the committee.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.—On Sunday evening last a sermon was preached on behalf of the funds of this truly excellent charity, by the Rev. Saunderson Bebus, M.A., at St. Clement Danes, Dorset-square. In the course of a very eloquent appeal it was stated that the total number of out-patients relieved is now nearly 3000, and the number of in-patients 800. At the conclusion of a very impressive sermon a satisfactory collection was made.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The registration for the week ending Saturday last was 1,000, which is above the average of the seasons, to the 1141. The weekly average of deaths in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and corrected to the middle of the present year, appears to be, males, 491; females, 471; total, 962. The number of births in the week ending Saturday last is put down at 1254. By the meteorological observations taken at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, it appears that the variations of the thermometer were these during last week: Monday, highest, 49.5, lowest, 26.9; Tuesday, 31 4, 23 8; Wednesday, 31 4, 19 6; Thursday, 28 7, 18 8; Friday, 35 6, 27 3; Saturday, 37 0, 29 6—the means being 34 4, 24 3

The Weather.—The very severe and extraordinary weather for the season is the topic of general conversation, and the prolongation of winter begins to give rise to general discomfort. During the week there has been severe frost and snow. On Tuesday afternoon there was a very heavy snowstorm, and it has snowed occasionally since. A keen north-east wind has generally prevailed. On Wednesday night the thermometer stood at 20 degrees, and on Thursday morning at nine o'clock it was at 22 degrees. Wind north-east.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

The Independent West Middlesex Assurance Company.—A case has been heard in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, by the decision upon which the plaintiff will obtain restitution of some property out of which he was defrauded by the above swindling Company. The plaintiff, Mr. Bruce, was one of the persons entrapped by the scheme, and was induced by the capitivating representations of the directors to invest a sum of £2000 in the purchase of an annuity of £280 a year, for the joint lives of himself and his wife and the survivor, the payment of which was "secured" by the bond of the managers. The plaintiff discovered the fraud practised upon him in 1841, and proceeded, by means of his own solicitor, and against such of the parties as he was able to pursue. Meantime Hole, the manager, invested some of the plaintiff in the purchase of leasehold houses at Maida hill, which he had endeavoured to secure by a settlement upon his wife, and the present bill was filed to set aside this settlement, on the ground of fraud, and to make the property available in repayment of the plaintiff's £2000. Hole himself had disappeared from the contest, and the opposition to the plaintiff's relief in equity was made on behalf of the trustee of the settlement, the children of Mrs. Hole, and other persons who were interested under it. The Vice-Chancellor said that the courts of equity were established to set aside frauds. The only question was, whether it was not manifest on the face of the narration that a fraud had been practised in the present case; and unless the Court had vigour enough to break through the sort of cobwebs which were thrown about the case by the technical difficulties which had been raised upon matters that would not sustain the objections, the Court might as well, as far as regarded this part of its jurisdiction, be altogether abolished His Honour then recapitulated the facts of the transaction, and said he thought there was a case made out against Hole, who did not appear, and quite a sufficient case also against the other parties, who, though personally innocent, were implicated in the transaction, because Hole had thought proper to make use of their names in order to secure to himself the plunder he had made of other persons. He, therefore, declared that the settlement was fraudulent, and ought to be cancelled, and decreed a sale of the property and the payment out of the proceeds of the plaintiff's £2000, with interest at five per cent.

IRELAND.

Death of Sir H. F. Barrington by Fire.—On Thursday morning last week a fatal accident occurred to Sir H. F. Barrington, a very old gentleman, who resided in the house of Mr. John Ryan, 20, Middle Gloucester-place, Dublin. The deceased, who, it is said, was not at all in affluent circumstances, resided for some time past in the above house, and was attended by a female named Ellen Barrington. On Wednesday night she left the deceased going to bed about ten o'clock, and on Thursday morning, about ten, she went in and found him dead, sitting in an upright position in his chair before the fire. She at once called in a policeman, and he found that deceased had been burned in several places, and no doubt he died from the injuries he had received. It is a curious fact that, with the exception of the head and the portions of deceased's person against which the chair stood, the apartment seems to have been on fire. Mr. Hyndman held an inquest on the remains of the unfortunate gentleman, and after the examination of several witnesses—one of whom was Lady Barrington, sister in law of the deceased, who deposed that the family of which he was a member were desirous of conferring acts of attention and kindness on him, but that he would not receive them—the jury found that he died of suffocation, and that by his clothes having accidentally caught fire. The deceased was elder brother of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

Fatal Accident in Cork.—On Thursday week an accident of a fatal kind took place on Patrick's Quay, Cork, occasioned by the falling of a corn store, four stories high, the property of Burke Brothers. It was soon ascertained that four persons were missing—John O'Brien, a chandler, Timothy Hanlan, an old labourer; Patrick Walsh, a young man and labourer; and Honoria Griffin, a young woman similarly employed with the others. A fifth person, named Dillon, escaped. The stores were 100 feet in length, and it is computed the quantity of wheat in them amounted to 1200 tons, in addition to 600 or 700 barrels of oats.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Convict James Tapping.—This unfortunate young man persists in refusing to acknowledge his guilt or to make any confession. To the admonitions and instructions of the chaplain (the Rev. R. W. Davis) he has attended with perfect docility, reading those portions of the sacred Scriptures and other works pointed out and recommended to him, but evincing a great ignorance of, or unwillingness to converse upon the subject of the crime for which he is to suffer. He attended divine service both morning and afternoon on Sunday, in the chapel of Newgate, and joined in the devotions with great apparent piety. He frequently gives way to tears, and expresses much affection for the unfortunate deceased (Emma Whiter). When the dreadful announcement was made to him on Saturday morning that Easter Monday was the day positively fixed for his execution, and that he had not the slightest chance of a reprieve, he fell into a paroxysm of grief, but recovered, after a little while, the same composure he had before exhibited. The last culprit executed at Newgate was Crouch, for the murder of his wife in Little Mary-lebone-street, St. Marylebone, who suffered on last Easter Monday, the day appointed this year for the execution of James Tapping.

An Old Woman Burned to Death.—On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a female named Sarah Cox, who had arrived at the age of 103 years, expired under the following distressing circumstances

The deceased resided at Chapel-place, Brompton, and was in possession of a small independence. Her daughter, who is upwards of 60 years of age, and who lived with her, had left home for the purpose of obtaining her quarterly amount of income, leaving the old woman, in reaching something from the mantelpiece, fell over the guard in front of the fire and set herself in a blaze, in which state she was found by her landlady; but before the flames could be extinguished her clothes were consumed, and her person frightfully scorched. She was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where death terminated her sufferings.

Death from Starvation.—On Monday evening an inquest was held, before Mr. Gell, at St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of Mary Ann Thompson, aged 76. Mr. Frederick Tothill, surgeon, said that, on Saturday afternoon last, he was called to see the deceased, who lived in Little Mary lebone-street. He found her lying upon an old mattress, covered with a few filthy rags, and in a room almost destitute of furniture. She was quite dead, and apparently had been so for eight or ten hours. His declaration was that she died from want of proper and sufficient raiment and food. The room was in a filthy condition, and there was not the slightest appearance of comfort. From some inquiries witness made, he learned that the deceased had been in the habit of getting her living by begging at the door of a chapel in Warwick-street, until she and other poor persons were driven away. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the want of the necessaries of life."

Robbery of Bullion.—On Friday morning a box, containing two bars of gold, value £1860, was stolen from the luggage-train station of the Dover Railroad, at the Bricklayers' Arms. The box was delivered at three and four o'clock in the morning, and was deposited amongst other luggage, and at six o'clock it was missed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Private letters from India, state that the Bishop of Calcutta, the Rev. Dr Wilson, was suffering from severe indisposition. His lordship intended returning to England immediately; but as he was at a distance of 800 miles in the country from Calcutta, it was apprehended that this great distance would be almost too much for him to accomplish without very great fatigue.

A curious but not a very uncommon discovery was made in Hamoaze last week. The moorings lately occupied by the *Arethusa*, 36, off St. John's Leke were examined, when, on heaving up the anchor, a small hole was perceived in the stock on the surface. On driving off the hoops and taking the stock apart, out came a fine black crow-fish, above four feet in length, and weighing above 16 pounds. He must have entered when very young, as the hole on the outside would not admit one half his size, and although he could turn in his house, yet he must have lived well, as he was remarkably fine and fat

A continental meteorologist has predicted an unusually warm summer for 1845, because the spots on the sun are diminishing in size!

The quick trains commenced running on Monday on the Great Western Railway. The journey from Exeter to London, 194 miles, was performed in four hours and fifty-three minutes, up to the ticket platform, and the passengers had alighted at the Paddington station about ten minutes after five. The down train reached Bristol, 118½ miles, in less than three hours, after stopping ten minutes at Swindon, and calling at Didcot and Reading. The running time is calculated at fifty miles an hour, and the whole journey was performed with ease and exactitude as to time.

According to intelligence from Vienna, dated 23rd ult., the Duchess de Berri is at present staying at Venice, and has given up her residence at Gratz. It is stated that she hopes to find at Venice more greater facilities for maintaining her connection with the Legitimist party in France.

By the last accounts from Constantinople, which are of the date Feb. 17, Assaad Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Teheran, was returning to Ameer, who was on his way to England, as Ambassador from the King of Bokhara to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A letter from Belgrade, of the 24th ult., assures us that Servia is again in a very disturbed state, and that the emissaries of Prince Milosch are actively sowing the seeds of a new revolution.

A Lisbon journal states that a few days ago two little Savoyards were found in the road near that place frozen to death. One of them was kneeling, with clasped hands extended upwards, as if in the act of prayer.

The Dutch Government intend to establish a line of steamers between Singapore and Batavia to carry the overland mails, and for the conveyance of Dutch passengers

A few days since a gentleman shot in the neighbourhood of Hasborough, Suffolk, a very curious bird, called from its resemblance to the *musicus dandin*. It is a native of Africa, and is very seldom seen in this country. Curver says it is the only bird of prey that sings agreeably. In length it equals the goshawk; its plumage is grey above, white, barred with brown on the lower part of the back and on the under parts of the body.

Reschid Effendi, the Governor of Smyrna, has issued a proclamation, interdicting the issue of coin at more than its value as fixed by the tariff reducing the price of money-changers and subjecting bakers who shall sell by false weight to penalties. Instead of bastinado, which is the usual punishment, delinquents are to be obliged to close their shops one day for every drachma that their bread is deficient in weight.

Four engineers have started from Paris this week to make a survey for a projected railway from Madrid to Cadiz, connecting the capital with the principal Spanish seaport. The length of line will be about 390 miles and it will have to pass two chains of mountains. M. Lafitte, we hear, is the principal speculator in this great and important enterprise.

About ten days ago, several houses in the small town of Massat, in the South of France, were buried under an avalanche. When the snow was cleared away, the dead bodies of an entire family were found in one of the houses

A letter from St. Petersburgh, in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that the health of the Emperor of Russia is completely re-established, and that the natural strength of his constitution has enabled him to triumph over the effects of his recent family afflictions. The health of the Empress, the letter states, is still very delicate, and requires the constant attendance of her physicians.

Gibraltar letters mention the death of Mr. D. Kay, the British Consul General at Tangier. The occurrence took place rather suddenly.

The King of Naples has just ordered surveys to be made for two most important railroads, which are to unite the capital with the two extreme points of his states from north to east. The first of these two grand enterprises, from the north, is a length of forty four leagues, and is to run from Naples to Pernoli, on the Adriatic. This line will also have a branch to Chieti. The second line, to the east, is seventy eight leagues, and is intended to be carried from Naples to Lecci, being eight leagues from the port of Brondisi, on the Adriatic. The Duke of Tuscany is also endeavouring to obtain a communication as far as Saverna, or Rimini, with the railroad constructed between Leghorn and Florence

MONSIEUR PERROT.

In the last number of the Illustrated News we offered a striking likeness of M. Perrot, and in accordance with a promise made at the same time, we now give a sketch of the principal incidents of this distinguished artist's life. M. Perrot was born at Lyons, in 1810. His father was the principal mechanist of the Grand Theatre, and no sooner had the little fellow strength to undergo the severe training required for the profession, than he was put under the care of the head teacher of dancing. He was thus here for the stage, and stepped, as it were, from his cradle on the boards. He soon became the favourite pupil of his master—his agility was prodigious—his patience exemplary—his aptitude intuitive, and at ten years of age he was more advanced than other lads generally are at fifteen. At that period, Mazurier, whom our readers will recollect appeared at Covent Garden during the latter years of Mr. Charles Kemble's management, was the rage of Lyons. The Grand Theatre was every night filled to an overflow to witness his performance of the Italian Polichinelle, or of the monkey Jocko, in which he displayed an activity fearful to behold, and a degree of comic humour almost irresistible. The young Perrot saw and admired, and having full opportunities at rehearsal of witnessing the studies of Mazurier, he determined to appear in the same character at one of the minor theatres. Without letting any one into his confidence, he prepared the necessary costumes, and having arranged with the manager of the Theatre des Celestins, he appeared in the Petit Carnival de Venise as Polichinelle, and astonished as well as delighted the audience.

Perrot, encouraged by this success, eagerly sought for an engagement in the capital, and we find him, in 1825, at the age of 15, making a first appearance in Paris, at the Gaieté. Mazurier at the same time was astonishing the *Badauds* by his performance of *Jocko* the ape, but Perrot's representation of a similar character was deemed nearly equal, and the Gaieté was crammed every night he played. It was well known that Mazurier studied all his pranks from the living models at the *Jardin des Plantes*, and Perrot, following the example of so good a master, was also a frequent visitor at the Singerie. But he did not confine his studies to the monkey tribe, but, extending them to the movement of birds in the large aviary of the Garden, was inspired with the idea that the graceful daily rising of a bird from the ground could be successfully imitated in dancing. The celebrated Taglioni had conceived and acted on a similar inspiration, and she and Perrot thus formed that school of grace which has superseded the jumping and bounding of the old style.

The object of Perrot's ambition was the Academie Royale, and in 1830, he made his *début* before the most critical audience in the world, when there is no indulgence for first attempts, and where one false step is literally an unpardonable *faux pas* in the Rue Lepelletier. A *rôle* was not granted to him, but he was allowed to appear in the "Revenant," and in a pas de trois in "Muette de Portici." At that period men dancers were out of fashion, and Perrot had an awful struggle to surmount that feeling. He did surmount it, however, and in a *pas de deux* with the celebrated Taglioni, in the ballet of "Fernand Cortes," he received thunders of applause. His style was so light, so elegant, and graceful, that he was at once pronounced to be the only man dancer fit to appear with Taglioni. The ballet of "Sylphe and Zephyr" was then got up for the purpose of giving full scope to those brilliant stars, and Perrot was again successful

After a long repetition of similar triumphs at the French Opera, our artist made a tour through all the capitals of Europe, and he was received in the most rapturous manner at Naples, Milan, Berlin, and Vienna. In this latter capital he acquired to a higher rank, and not only danced at the Grand Theatre, but he composed ballets, which have been deemed models of perfection. The public are not only indebted to M Perrot for his individual talent as a dancer and a composer of ballets, but it is to his masterly lessons we owe the admirable performances of Carlotta Grisi. About eight years since Duriots appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, in a *pas de deux* with Perrot. Her style was then unformed, but Perrot saw that she possessed all the qualifications of a first-rate artist. He became her master, revealed all the secrets of the art, demonstrated the principles on which Taglioni's school dance was created, and in the end made La Grisi the excellent dancer she now is.

When, three seasons since, the beautiful ballet of "Alma" was brought out, Perrot, with a view to display his peculiar talent, devised the admirable *pas de fascination*, which excited so much applause. Mr. Lumley was so struck with this proof of his genius, that he immediately contemplated employing Perrot at the *Théâtre de Ballet*. He was first employed to produce Dumilâtre in her advantage, and the success of the divertissement of "L'Auroge" settled the choice. Dumilâtre's fame has been perpetuated by a beautiful sketch in the part, which represents her falling asleep on coals. The "Hours" was another conception of Perrot's, adapted to the aerial form of Dumilâtre. On the occasion oth Queen coming in state to the Opera, Perrot devised the celebrated *pas de trois* between Elsler and Cerito, which for the first time these great rivals were combined in a memorable struggle for pre-eminence, which produced applause, encores, showers of bouquets, and ovations immuneable since that which Perrot himself received for his own creations. "Le Sal sous Louis XIV.," "Onème," "La Paysanne Grande Dame," "Esmeralda," and last, but not least, "Eoline," prove that Perrot can pourtray with equal ease romantic and quaint subjects as well as that which is purely imaginative. Until repeated accidents had warned him to desist, Perrot performed the most remarkable and the most novel feats of dancing. Since then he has brought his *pas de bolière*, which was the greatest success, the art of combining mimic effects and poetical motion with those that are merely saltatory, and his ballets combine the most novel devices of scenery and machinery, of dancing and of pantomime. The art must ever remain his debtor.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Sooth to say, the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last was a species of miracle. The severity of the weather had first laid low all those of the *troupe* who possessed voices, and next those who had the most need of their legs. To complete the misfortune, at the last moment, Perrot, in one of his fits of impetuosity, declaring through a trap-door, had broken his head, and had shed as much blood as one of the heroes of Ariosto. Fortunately, like the aforesaid imaginary personages, all the *dramatis personæ* to appear on the stage at last, although three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time. But, owing to the abovementioned causes having rendered the rehearsals incomplete, the per ormances dragged on to an unusually late hour, and half the perfections of opera and ballet were obscured. On Tuesday they came forth in full relief.

The opera is a work of the highest order of merit; the composer has taken possession of the ruling thought of Victor Hugo, and has vivified it up to the catastrophe without for a moment swerving from his object in the search of clap-traps of style and meretricious effects. On Tuesday, encore followed encore from the rise of the curtain, and if all the demands for repetition had been acceded to, the second night's performances would have been the original cause of the first. Solos, duets, and trios were applauded with equal fervour, but the concerted pieces created the most surprise and admiration. The composer has managed his score in the introductions to his concerted pieces so as to allow each singer in his turn to develope the resources and qualities of his voice—the diversity of feeling by which the personages are agitated is constantly felt, and thus the *ensembles* possess a novelty and an impassioned fervour unprecedented.

Verdi has been unusually felicitous in his distribution of the vocal parts. The various characters are so musically individualised, and so peculiarly accompanied by the orchestra, that the voice of the singer becomes as easily recognisable by the *media*, as he does by his costume. To secure this is the highest achievement of the dramatic composer. Another difficulty has been surmounted by Verdi—a difficulty the conquering of which has been the study of the great German writers, and which, with the exception of Rossini, they have failed to surmount—we mean the natural and unforced moving of the chorus. In the drama, a line is sufficient for the removal of a host of attendants; a word may command their presence—a second effect they exit. In lyrical works their presence and their voices are as vitaly important as those of their Greek precursors. In many of the *morceaux d'ensembles* they form the very vantage-ground of the scene—their responses and their actions are the keystone of the composer's design. To use these great aids effectively—that is without too great prominency—is the true *pons asinorum* of the lyrical writer. Madame Eulalie Borio has, by her fantastic cleverness, and her vocal powers, fully established herself as a received *prima donna*, by the most cold and hypercritical audience in Europe. Her's cannot be called efforts; for her pure organ and her flowing style are the results of excellent training unmarred by the slightest apparent labour; the andltor is never pained by signs of physical exertion, sparing of embellishment, the thoughts of the composer are never marred by exhibitions and slovenly accented *fioriturl*. In her first solo—a cavahna, with a slight approach to the polaca—the running passages were conquered with singular precision, and the cantabile part was finely and truthfully rendered. She never for a moment relaxes her energy and musical prominence in the concerted pieces. Madame Rita Borio is not only an dramatic artiste, but is—vital we regret is a rare quality—a conscientious one. Signor Roteli, the new baryttone, has the merits of an extended register, a fine person, and dramatic action. The music of "Carlos Quint" is more adapted for the scale of a low tenor—and hence the voice straining to reach the F sharp and G, which are of frequent recurrence, begets a huskiness which in some degree mars the general effect of his singing; but he is, without dispute, the best second baryttone we have heard on any stage, and will, in the course of the season, prove that he is in possession of qualities of singular usefulness and excellence. Moriani has returned with renovated voice and added vigour,—

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "ERNANI," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

his exquisite tones go at once to the heart, and evoke all the hidden sympathies of our nature. His impassioned utterance—now trembling with fearful energy, and again melting into tones fraught with tearful emotion—charmingly illustrates

The battle wild of Boreas old,
With Zephyr soft of younger spring.

He is a true artiste, and has quaffed inspiration at the tragic fount. Stern and fervid, he never departs from the truth of his impersonations to awaken false applause or misplaced approbation. Fornasari, as the old Castillian noble, resembled a portrait of Velasquez frowning from the discoloured panels of the Escurial. His naturally fine organ has acquired steadiness, and his rendering of the character was chivalrous and poetical. At the fall of the curt. in the principal performers were called forth, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the audience.

The new ballet, "Eolme, ou La Fille de la Dryade," proves that Perrot's imagination is akin to the German tale-teller, for not only has he embodied the vague thoughts of the legend, but he has imparted new beauties, and poetical colouring to the original. What a fine fancy is the "Mazourka d'Extase," in which the wild passions of the Gnome overcome the mixed aversion of the semi-mortal nature of the forest-born maiden. In this exquisite creation the truth is not overstepped, and the poet's thought is undebased by the artificiality of the canvass or the glare of the gas-light. The fragile form of the Dryad, whirling unresistingly in the grasp of the half-fiend, until her frame is weakened, and her strength exhausted by the effort, is worthy the inventor and the fair illustrator. It would be vain to seek for so admirable a representative of the quaint creation of the legend as Lucile Grahn—her fair northern complexion and undulating form—her delicately chiselled feet and hands are worthy the sculptural genius of her late countryman, the great Thorwaldsen. Her style partakes of the best qualities of Taglioni and Elssler—for she possesses the graceful buoyancy of the former with the sparkling *terre a terre* execution of the latter. Perrot is, *par excellence*, your only fiend—not the vulgar "auld Clootie," but the spiritual fallen one—rejoicing in all the wild poesy of Ariosto, and the vivid grotesqueness of Callot. When we add that Marshall's scenic effects are worthy the subject, we can offer no higher praise. The several scenes deserve an "art article" to do them scant justice.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "EOLINE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADAME RITA BASSO-BORIO.

This lady, whose successful *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday last we have had the pleasure of recording, was born at Mondovi, in Piedmont, in 1819. She lived happily in private life with her family, not manifesting any particular disposition for music, until, by accident, having heard a grand opera she was so strongly affected by the sweetness of the melody, and brilliancy of the harmony, that the passion hitherto concealed within her breast broke forth, and she devoted her whole time to the cultivation of her voice. Her family and friends, delighted with these dispositions, seconded them by every means in their power, and in order that suitable instruction should not be wanted, she was sent to Milan, and placed under the care of Mr. Ray, then a famous professor of singing, and now a master of counterpoint at the Conservatory of that city. An accident of an alarming nature, however, had nearly cut short her career, and it is only wonderful how she recovered sufficiently from its consequences to be able to continue the profession in which she had engaged. A boy, playing with a gun which he did not know was charged, directed it in sport towards her, and drew the trigger. The gun was loaded with two balls, both of which struck the poor little Rita. The persons present thought she was killed, but medical assistance was procured, and her life was saved, though a long and painful illness followed. The regular course of study was interrupted by this calamity, and it was a long time before the fair subject of this memoir was enabled to follow the lessons of her master. Youth and a good constitution at last prevailed, and Madame Rita worked with double energy when her health was restored to regain lost time.

SIGNORA RITA BORIO.

After her studies were completed, she was selected as *prima donna* to open the new Italian Theatre, built under the auspices of King Otho, at Athens. Her success was great, and her private life was, at the same time, so respectable, that she was received at the Palace, and in the mansion of the resident nobility, both native and Bavarian, on the most friendly terms. Indeed, her influence was so remarkable in the best circles, that, at a concert given for the benefit of the distressed inhabitants of the Island of Crete, she collected a sum equal to 20,000 francs.

It was at Athens that she married Mr. Joseph Borio, a civil engineer, then resident in that city.

Soon after her marriage, Madame Rita Borio determined on returning to Italy, notwithstanding the tempting offer made by the director of the Athenian theatre, and the entreaties of the Court and the principal inhabitants. She first sung at the Opera of Corfu, in Piedmont, and then, for the space of two years, made a circuit of all the great theatres of Italy, gaining fame on every boards, and adding to her vocal knowledge by an earnest study of the *methods* of all the great artists with whom she was associated during that period. From Italy she was tempted to go to Madrid, where she had to contend against the *souvenir* left by Julia Grisi, Madame Lalande, and other *primas donnas* of excellence; but she was received with enthusiasm, and continued for a long time to be the special favourite of the Madrilenos.

Her last engagement was at Turin, where she went through the whole range of premier *rôles*, which we hope to see her repeat in this country. In all she was successful, and many offers were made to her from the great operas of Europe, but London is the great point of attraction for all *prima donnas*, and our artist naturally gave the preference to those of Mr. Lumley.

Madame Rita Borio is inclined to *embonpoint*, but her face has a most pleasing expression, and her smile instantly wins an audience in her favour. Her voice is rich, and of most extensive compass, as it equally partakes of the reach of a high soprano and the depth of a sound contralto. It perhaps wants flexibility; but at a period where ornament is carried to excess, a pure and natural style of singing is more acceptable on account of its great rarity. Madame Rita Borio is an excellent musician, and we must already consider her as an established favourite at Her Majesty's Theatre.

HER MAJESTY AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, ON SUNDAY LAST.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

On Sunday evening last her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Christ's Hospital. A Royal visit to that institution is by no means a common occurrence, no Sovereign having been to it during several reigns. Her Majesty, however, has recently taken some interest in Christ's Hospital. Besides being herself a governor, she caused the Prince of Wales to be made one; and Prince Albert is one also.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived at half-past six o'clock, alighting at a temporary entrance erected on the south side of the hall leading to the principal staircase, where they were received by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., the President, and Mr. R. Hotham Pigeon, the Treasurer. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Danmore, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Groom in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry to the Prince.

PIGGIN-BEARER.

THE READER.

BOWL BEARER.

The admissions were confined to the governors and their friends; but as the number of governors exceeds 300, even this limitation did not prevent a very large assemblage of visitors. The arrangements were as usual. The sides of the hall were completely lined with gentlemen, and at one end

BASKET BEARER.

The occasion of her Majesty's visit was her wish to witness an interesting scene, which is, no doubt, familiar to many of our readers. The public supper of the youths educated at the school, or, as they are more commonly styled, the "Bluecoat Boys." These suppers take place annually, on eight successive Sundays, prior to Easter Sunday. They are held in the great Hall of the Hospital, the public being usually admitted by tickets, signed by the treasurer, and issued privately; and great numbers of persons are accustomed to assemble on these occasions to see what is really a very interesting and even imposing scene, from the numbers of the boys, their orderly conduct, and, above all, from the religious solemnity which accompanies the ceremonial—the public expression of their gratitude to Heaven and to their earthly benefactors, by these hundreds of youths, many of them orphans, all more or less dependent on the bounty of the institution for that education which may in after life fit them for distinction among their fellow men. These acts of prayer and thanksgiving, so characteristic of the simple, humble, and undiscriminating piety of the age in which the foundation of Christ's Hospital dates, may be regarded by the spectators, and participated in by many of the boys, as mere forms; but that they must have some effect on the young minds of the latter may be inferred from the uniform and remarkable decorum of their behaviour, the air of quiet, unpretending self-respect which is discernible in the elder boys, and that degree of respectability and almost of dignity in their bearing which not even their ungraceful and unbecoming dress can neutralise.

CANDLESTICK BEARER.

there was a large deep gallery, with another smaller one overhead, both filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. The boys occupied their customary seats at the tables, which run lengthwise down about three fourths of the hall. Those who formed and accompanied the choir sat in another gallery, in which the organ is placed. Among the general company present were the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Arundel, Lord Sandys, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Mr. Baldwin, M.P., Mrs. Anson, Miss Burdett Coutts, the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and the Sheriffs.

As the Royal party entered the hall the organ commenced playing the national anthem. Her Majesty and Prince Albert (who wore the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter) passed up the middle of the hall, followed immediately by the President and the Treasurer, and also by the Royal suite.

The appearance of the hall was very interesting; the building, which is about 200 feet long, 85 feet wide, and 47 feet high, contained near 900 scholars, ranged at long rows of tables; and great numbers of governors of the Institution occupied seats on either side of the hall.

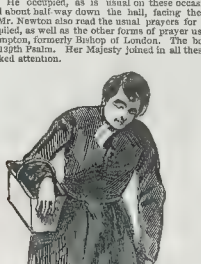
At the east end was the organ gallery with the scholars composing the choir, and at the west end were a number of raised seats, filled with the ladies of the governors and of the members of the corporation.

Her Majesty sat in the chair of state usually filled by the President, who sat on this occasion on her Majesty's left. The Treasurer was on the right of Prince Albert; the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Countess of Dunmore were on the right of the Treasurer, and the noblemen and gentlemen in waiting occupied seats on the left of the President.

The chair of state was placed in front of the raised seats at the west end of the hall, and behind the Queen sat Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the President, and Mrs. Pigeon, the wife of the Treasurer.

The Steward of the Hospital was stationed underneath the magnificent window of stained glass in the middle of the hall, which contains the arms of its four Royal governors, viz., the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince George; and those of Edward VI., the founder of the hospital, and of Charles II., founder of the Mathematical School; also the arms of the President and the Treasurer.

As soon as the Royal party were seated the usual ceremonial was gone through. It commenced with the singing of the first two verses of the 100th Psalm by the boys. The lesson was then read. It consisted of a part of the 10th chapter of St. Luke, from the 38th verse to the end. The reader was Mr. Algernon Newton, the eighth on the list of Grecians. He was selected for the office because his voice and manner of reading particularly qualified him. He occupied, as is usual on these occasions, the pulpit, which is placed about half-way down the hall, facing the place where her Majesty sat. Mr. Newton also read the usual prayers for Sunday evening, originally compiled, as well as the other forms of prayer used in the institution, by Dr. Compton, formerly Bishop of London. The boys then sang a portion of the 139th Psalm. Her Majesty joined in all these religious exercises with marked attention.



KNIFE-BASKET BEARER.

Mr. Newton next delivered the grace before supper, to which meal, frugal though it was, and taken at an earlier hour than usual, the boys applied themselves with a readiness that showed their appetites at least to be independent of the influence of royalty. Their fare is of the simplest, consisting of bread and butter—familiarly known in economical houses as "bread and scrape"—with an allowance of thin beer. The table arrangements are equally simple. No knives and forks are needed, and their beer they drank out of wooden vessels. While the supper was going forward her Majesty and the Prince, followed by their suite, and attended by the chief officers of the institution, walked round the room, between the tables, looking on,—apparently much amused at the celerity with which the supper was being removed. Not less rapidly were the tables cleared. Everything is of course done by rule in such a place, each boy having his allotted duty; and the royal party had scarcely reached their seats again, ere not only the supper, but every vestige of the table-furniture, table cloths, beakers and all included, had vanished as if by magic. The Queen seemed at once surprised and amused at the quickness and precision with which all this was done—no noise or confusion, but all quiet, orderly, and effectual; the monitors meanwhile marching up and down between the tables, two and two, looking on and seeing that all went well.

Mr. Newton now read the grace after supper, after which the boys sang the following anthem: -

"The Lord is good, fresh acts of grace
His pity still supplies;
His anger moves with slowest pace,
His willing mercy flies.

"Therefore will we the righteous ways
Of Providence proclaim;
And sing the wonders God most high,
And celebrate his name

"CHORUS.

"By angels in heaven of every degree,
And saints upon earth, all praise be addrest
To God in three Persons, one God ever blest,
As it has been, now is, and always shall be."

The concluding portion of the evening's proceedings was the most singular, and apparently the most amusing to her Majesty. It is the custom, on the occasion of these suppers, for all the boys to walk in procession, two and two, past the chair of state, where they make their bow. As it was her Majesty's wish that the proceedings should be in the usual course, this part was of course not dispensed with, but it occupied no little time for upwards of 800 boys to pass and make their formal bows to the Queen. They were preceded by the 12 Grecians, Messrs. Evans, Scargill, Voigt, Greenfield, Laing, Polehampton, Potter, Newton, Williams, Hayman, Searle, and Russell. It appears that these Grecians on the occasion of ordinary public suppers never bow to the governors; to the present care the rule was relaxed, and they set the example. Twelve of the boys of the Royal mathematical school (founded by Charles the Second, and who are especially called "the King's boys,") followed after the Grecians, and bowed separately as they passed. Then came the whole of the rest, divided according to their respective wards or dormitories, each minute, or "nurse," as they are technically called, headed each division. One feature in this procession amused the Queen much. It has been mentioned with what magical rapidity the tables were cleared. The tablefurniture is not, it seems, removed at the time, but certain boys belonging to each division are appointed to remove it; yet they form part of the procession. It was not a little amusing, therefore, to see a long and apparently interminable cavalcade of boys, a "nurse" later than heading the rest and holding a pair of candlesticks, the light from which seemed almost to annihilate him, and followed by others, one bearing a wooden platter, another a wooden mug, another the tablecloths, and, though last, not least, another with a huge breadbasket much larger than himself on his head, staggering under the weight of which he, like the rest of this singular string, had to make his bow to the Queen as he passed. Her Majesty and the Prince laughed heartily as the first division of these business-like participants passed them, with their quaint grotesque dresses and their awfully solemn manner, sinking as they seemed to be under the solemnity of the occasion. A long and seemingly endless train followed, the enormous bread baskets rising one after another in the distance like banners, the "little men" at intervals holding up their candles, those who bore away the remnants and utensils of the feast bringing up the rear, each with something or other, like the break-up of a gipsy encampment. The Royal party appeared to be much interested in this scene. Both her Majesty and the Prince bowed separately to each pair of boys as they came up: it was noticed that they did not omit to return the salutation of their young admirers, even although engaged in conversation at the moment.

With the close of this procession of the boys the proceedings terminated. Her Majesty expressed to the President her great satisfaction, and the Royal party immediately afterwards departed. They were cheered by the people outside as they drove off. There were no less than 200 of the Governors present. Dr. Rice, the Head Master, and the Rev. Mr. Webster, the Head Mathematical Master, were present in the hall. Her Majesty wore a green velvet bonnet, trimmed with black lace; a black velvet Polish pelisse, trimmed with ermine; and a plaid silk dress

The solo part of the anthem was sung by Master Sharp; the duet by Masters Fizey and Hunt. Mr. Cooper presided at the organ. Copies of the anthem and of the psalms were handed to her Majesty and the Prince by Masters Barker, Hill, Handfield, and Scott.

When the Queen and Prince Albert quitted the hall the President and the Treasurer conducted her Majesty and his Royal Highness to their carriage.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

So, on Thursday next the Easter Holidays are to commence, and Parliament is to take its first turn of enjoyment after a manner in which the people are not particularly to participate. It affords a pretty easy condition of idleness and nonchalance does the pleasant business of legislators. We seldom encounter an M. P. with round shoulders or a broken back. There is seldom any stint of growth occasioned by the labours of the legislator—they do not grind themselves with work, and fainting fits from exhaustion at Bellamy's, or Anderton's, or indeed St. Stephen's, are of very unfrequent occurrence. But the most pleasing ease which they exhibit to constituent contemplation is ever discovered before Easter. "Before Easter" embraces the magic period in which, by a sort of tacit understanding, the Conservatives agree to do nothing, the Whigs to help them, and the Radicals to look on.

It is true there must be a little of the work of promise held up to the public hope, and it is not unlikely that a wise Premier will smooth away all his anxieties upon the subject of money before he goes into the Easter Holidays, to prepare for the remainder of his Sessional Campaign—but of wise, practical legislation, for redressing the grievances or improving the condition of the people, not an atom will be done. But, on the 14th of March Sir Robert Peel comes down and tells the members that on the 26th he will let them loose, after their nothing doing, for ten days' holiday—he is sorry, as they have done no work, that he mustn't give them more play—but they must be good boys, and make the best of the time which the indulgence of the Cabinet affords them at the expense of the country. This is the true spirit of the Minister's tone on Thursday, and this is the true way in which the nation interprets it

But up to the present moment what have we got out of the present session? Let us see—

1. An income tax debate to renew a triennial injustice.
2. A sugar debate to threaten away the bitter of the income tax.
3. A violation of confidence debate without prospect of a redress of grievances.
4. A factory debate, without promise of alteration in the slavery of the system.
5. A poor law debate, with no other hope in it than that of an increased tyranny for the poor.
6. A corn-law debate, with the Premier adhering to his scale.
7. A personal debate with a castigated Minister and discontented partisans.

This is all that has been done—and this is nothing. We are not going to moot here any of the political questions involved in these debates, but only to remark that they have by their discussion produced *no results*—that the business of the nation, except the money business of the Minister, has been left by them in *statu quo*, and that Great Britain has made in the present session no progress in social or political improvement. Well, we must e'en endure, and hope the best for after Easter.

In France the Ministry are beaten; and although we would fain have had them hold the reins of power, if they could have done so upon constitutional principles, yet we fear the very manner of their defeat has an air of discredit about it, and that of Guizot loves—as we believe he does—character more than expedience, he will assuredly see about it. We do not see how that can—much as we wish he could—even resort to a dissolution. Foiled upon a money question, and we may almost say upon a *second trial of it*, for the evasion of the first division was almost equivalent to a defeat, only we think not quite so respectable; but Cabinets must now be considered in the throes of dissolution, and we have only to hope that the spirit which may pervade any new (and, we trust, *not hastily formed*) Administration may be a spirit conservative of friendship with England, the happiness of France, and the peace of Europe.

We have to congratulate the public upon her Majesty's visit to Christ's Hospital. We are also glad that Prince Albert should have so far used his influence in the capacity of Governor, as to have interested the gracious kindness of the Queen, in an institution so every way worthy of Regal and munificent support. The educational foundations of the empire—the schools of its wisdom—the founts of its learning—must ever be worthy of the countenance of a Royal regard; and it should be a source of delight and enthusiasm among the people, when their rulers, princes, and potentates evince a genuine desire—by pleasing and practical patronage—to deepen the well of literature and science, and to open the springs of charity to refresh and stimulate ambition where the elements of genius and virtue are young and fresh, and pliant—and where a love planted in infancy may be best made to shoot forth the fruits of knowledge, and to spread over the general community the branches of our social welfare and our public renown.

Ireland is in the looking-glass again, and the truth is not quite in a different spirit to that evinced by the youthful denizens of our nobly founded hospital; for though the topic of education has been torn to tatters in the Sister Isle, we do not believe that either the priests on one side or the Orangemen on the other are prepared to question the popular loyalty at the grant to Maynooth! Concessions in Ireland and the truth is a melancholy one—have been seldom very graciously made or very gratefully accepted; and new born benefits occasionally seem to set upon this remarkable people almost as uneasily as their burdens. Still, if they could get the Queen over, even Mr. Mac Nevin is prepared to admit that she would be greeted with an honouring loyalty, and that Dublin would be half frantic with the temporary and profitable excitement of that novel episode in its history—the immediate residence of a splendid court and a numerous nobility.

The criminal trials which are progressing on all the Circuits, still point to a sad system of social demoralization, and a very bold and remarkable charge delivered to his Grand Jury by Mr. Justice Coleridge (one of the most able and discriminating Judges on the bench), presents matter for serious reflection upon the all-important subject of summary jurisdiction. We have always inclined to the opinion that this power in the hands of magistrates should be at least extended. The evil, as a matter of expense of sending a number of petty cases for trial has always been palpable; but when we learn that out of thousands of prosecutions, the *acquittals* are in the ratio of *one-third*, we perceive at once the ruinous mischief of such a burthen upon the people. In the Judge's case, in a large number of the *committals*, the offences have seemed expiated by the imprisonment *before trial*, and an unwillingness to sentence the culprits beyond the just measure of a proper punishment often weakens the force of example, and obliges the Judge, on account of the *past*, to diminish the *present* severity to the amount of wickedness committed. This must be on all hands injurious; and a system, however generally good, which has superinduced cruel mishief, deserves to be speedily inquired into, with a view to retain the good and to reform the evil. We therefore rejoice that Mr. Justice Coleridge has brought it so emphatically before the notice of the public.

We have been greatly distressed by reading an awful account of the fire which has laid waste so large a portion of the capital of one of our most flourishing West India colonies. We speak of Bridgetown, in the island of Barbadoes, a loyal and devoted place, long proud, through its inhabitants, of being designated "Little England." The amount of this awful conflagration are estimated at not less than a million of money; and the sudden destitution of persons comparatively wealthy is described as appalling. For the sake of the progress of the press in this distant colony we lament deeply that two flourishing newspaper offices, types, paper, the whole *menage* in fact, have been annihilated by the flames.

It is a consolation to learn that no human lives have been sacrificed, and that slavery had been expunged from the soil before the occurrence of this dire calamity. A fire in a slave colony is terrific. Many years ago we were present at a great fire in this very Bridgetown, when immediately was the prevailing suspicion of every mind, and the fear that the slaves were in organized insurrection half paralysed the exertions of the inhabitants to quell the flames. Every shut—every public edifice closed and guarded by military and the terrified multitude shrunk from the street to avoid the desperate and reckless revenge of property—the want of fresh water, and the [illegible] that the Negroes that salt water would not quench the flames that were raging in one of the steady breezes of the tropics—all these combined circumstances of alarm, doubt, folly, and desperation, made the *ensemble* of a picture the most exciting and horrible we ever beheld. One of the principal of these elements—the dread of slave insurrection—was absent from this late calamitous fire, and accounts for the system of self possession and concentration of human aid so immediately brought to bear upon the rescue of property and the preservation of peace. Still the sacrifice has been lamentably enormous, and we hope our English benevolence will not shut its heart against the losses of the suffering Barbadians.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

The first appearance of "Robert le Diable" in this country was towards the close of Monck Mason's unfortunate management of her Majesty's Theatre, where, under the superintendence of the composer himself, it was produced with extraordinary splendour. The untimely termination of the season did not afford it a chance of enduring popularity, and the subsequent adaptations of it to the English stage only served to give an unfavourable opinion of its merits.

Its reproduction by Mr. Bunn at Drury Lane has placed it in a more favourable light to the general public. Still there is a ponderosity about it, which accompanies all Meyerbeer's works, and will render them anything but immortal. There are gems in it, such as "Robert toi que J'aime;" but the general feature is that of struggle after effect without producing more than surprise.

Of its performance we cannot say much in a commendatory way; for we recollect poor Nourrit, Levasseur, Dorus Gras, and the sweet Heberle, and it would be vain to compare the present with the past. Altogether, we should pronounce it to be a "fiasco."

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Peake's new comedy of "The Sheriff of the County," followed by "Speed the Plough," or other established pieces, continues to attract large audiences to this very popular theatre. In dramatic as in domestic matters, good management is the prime element of success; and we have rarely seen the rule so well exemplified as in the full tide of prosperity at the Haymarket.

To our mind, Mr. Peake's bustling three acts are, however, forced into somewhat disadvantageous comparison with Mr. Morton's comedy, by the performance of these pieces on the same night, when the *farce*, oddly enough, precedes the play. The latter is a very judicious revival; for "Speed the Plough" is as sound a specimen of homely English comedy as is to be found in our dramatic repertory. It is, on the present occasion, admirably cast; and had the author written it to measure for the actors, he could not have fitted them better. First, we have Farren in the polytechnic *Sir Abel Handy*; and Mrs. Clifford as his virago of a Lady: the former with his inventive absurdities, and his dress embroidered with snuffers, was very ludicrous. Holl, as *Bob Handy*, was cared in a part which is usually a lure to extravagance. *Sir Philip Blandford* was rendered conventionally cold by Mr. Stuart. Prominent, however, in interest, were *Farmer Ashfield* and his wife, exactly the duty played by Webster and Mrs. Glover the opening of *Sam's* trunk, the dame's timid curiosity, and the farmer's conscientious bluntness, were admirably contrasted; and the joy of the rustic couple at their child's good fortune was a perfect representation: Webster's homely pathos presents a remarkable instance of natural acting matured by careful study; as will be acknowledged by those of our readers who remember his loud manner and hard style in the Drury Lane Company, several years since. The dance, at the close of the second act, was as warmly received by the audience as would have been the last new polka: it was, indeed, a genuine picture of well sustained rusticity.

THE FRENCH PLAYS

Since our last notice, the great Frederic Lemaitre has appeared in his chief character, that of *Rénoncl*, or, as he is more popularly known, *Robert Macaire*, in the drama of "L'Auberge des Adrets." The French phrase, that such and such an actor has "created" a part, was never better applied to any one than to M. Lemaitre in this *rôle*, which was first represented in Paris at the Ambigu-Comique, in July, 1823, and which he has made completely his own.

The circumstances connected with the production of this drama are somewhat entertaining. Several stories are told of it, but we believe this to be the true one. The original piece was a melodrama, abounding in the most horrible features of the French school of pieces of that class, and the part was entrusted to M. Lemaitre. On the first night of its representation he perceived that its condemnation was rapidly approaching, when, with consummate tact, he threw overboard all the notions of the authors, took the interpretation of the character into his own hands, made him a highly comic swaggering *chevalier d'industrie*, instead of a "heavy villain," and brought the piece to a most triumphant conclusion. He finished, when pursued by the gensd'armes, with leaping into a private box and appealing to the audience for protection, maintaining that the soldiery had no right to enter there. From that time the piece enjoyed the most extensive popularity, and "Robert Macaire" became the rage. He was selected by the clever comic artist, Daumier, as the type of any swindler projecting a scheme or conducting an *exploitation*. He was made the sign of shops on the Boulevards, reproduced from the "Charivari" and the "Musée Philippon;" and his black patch and red trousers became as well known at the carnival as the boots of the hussars or the white shirt of the debardeur.

His representation of this renowned individual, at the French plays this week, was perfect, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter whenever he was on the stage. He made every point tell, even the most trivial, whether it was the scroop of his snuff box, or his comical accompaniment to the village dance, played on the bottles, plates, and tumblers, with the handle of his knife. In the "Valse de Faust," which followed his pantomime was exquisite, indeed, it was scarcely a burlesque. Had M. Lemaitre put on the costume of a demon instead of his well known attire, his action would be the complete personification of an evil spirit fascinating a young girl into his toils. Some praise is due to the young lady who was his partner, but with whose name we are unacquainted. As we have stated, the reception of the piece throughout was enthusiastic.

On Wednesday, Mdlle. Clarisse took her benefit, when the drama of "Trente Ans" was repeated. We expressed our opinion of this piece last week. We have only to notice its falling, that its success might have been jeopardized by the judicious arrangement of the concluding effect, where the hut is burned. Is there supposed to be a stage manager attached to this establishment?

PRINCESS'.

Mr. Forrest has appeared at this house in the part of *King Lear*, and with much greater effect than in any of his previous characters. Indeed, if first impressions are as important as they are generally allowed to be, it is a pity he did not choose *King Lear* for his *début*, since he certainly reaped very few laurels in his preceding performances. The entire impersonation was most effective and careful, and every physical attribute of the part admirably assumed, although we did not imagine he could make up so well for the tottering and infirm old man. In his bursts of passion there was far less of the vaulting manner which we had observed in some of his previous performances; at the same time his anger was very forcibly pourtrayed. At the close of the second act his denunciation brought down thunders of repeated bursts of genuine applause, and these were constantly renewed. He also betrayed an acute acquaintance with every phase of the character, especially in the mad scenes, which were excellently conceived. It was in every respect an admirable performance. Mrs. Stirling was graceful and unaffected in *Cordelia*—the part suiting her gentle style; and Mr. Graham was a commendable *Edgar*, picking up his points with judgment. The scenery and dresses We were glad to see the theatre so well filled. The Easter burlesque is to be founded on "Timour the Tartar," written, as we understand, by a new author.

LYCEUM.

This theatre closed its prosperous season on Friday evening, when the performances were for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. The general respect in which the talented couple are held would have been sufficient to ensure a full attendance of their friends, but the overflowing hall of fare was put forward as well. "Martin Chuzzlewit" was revived, introducing *Young Bailey* and *Mrs. Gamp* once more to the Lyceum audience. The Messrs. Distin performed "Robert, toi que J'aime" and "Fra Poco," on the Saxe-Horns, in which they were loudly and deservedly encored. Miss Fairbrother danced the Polka with Miss James; and Mdlles. Adele and Louise, the Misses Mrs. Egan's funny interlude of "A Model of a Wife" followed, and the programme concluded with "Valentine and Orson."

We regret to announce the very serious indisposition of Mr. W. Harrison, the tenor singer. This gentleman was taken suddenly ill during the performance of "The Bohemian Girl," at Drury-lane, on Monday, when the performance was changed in consequence. On Thursday he was a trifle better, but not considered out of danger. He is said to be suffering from brain fever, brought on by over-work, and too long-continued attendance at rehearsals and evening performances. We hope next week to report more favourably of this attack.

There will be no less than six burlesques produced at the theatres on Easter Monday, viz., the Haymarket, Lyceum, Adelphi, Princess', Olympue, and Sadler's Wells. This will be the sharpest *mêlée* of joke-producers that has been for some time.

MUSIC.

MR. WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, AT THE MUSIC-HALL, STORE-STREET, MONDAY, 10TH MARCH.

Although Mr. Wilson's former entertainments might have been continued for years without a chance of varying *vague ad nauseam*; yet he has introduced a new one, which, however excellent, cannot make us forget the old, which we hope to hear repeated from time to time. One of the chief features in this new entertainment is the "Covenanter's Lament," the exquisite words and music of which were admirably given by Mr. Wilson's charming and expressive voice. We have no doubt that his merited success will long and long may it continue!

MR. LOVER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

This triple artist, as we have often had occasion to denominate him, continues to attract and delight audiences. There is a witty, harmless "laughing devil in his eye," which, nevertheless, possesses a talismanic influence over you, and sheds a magic charm upon his performance.

MR. BEULER'S CONCERT

This gentleman's annual concert took place on Monday last at the Crown and Anchor, and was most numerously and respectably attended. In addition to his own *fantaysms*, many excellent vocal pieces were performed, several of which were encored

Mr. Lavenu's Concert of next Tuesday will afford a novel treat to the lovers of native talent. The chief parts of his programme will consist of selections from an opera entitled "Gul Razee," the libretto by Mr. Wade; and report says that more beautiful music has never been heard. It has all the grace of the Italian with the learning of the German schools.

LITERATURE.

MAXIMS AND OPINIONS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON; with a Biographical Memoir. By Francis Bond Head, Esq.

The notions of the Duke of Wellington need no additional chronicle to impress their greatness, or their success, on the present generation. He yet lives (and may he be long spared) among us, and every man who can scarcely be called witnesses of his military career, are familiar with every incident of it, for it is a theme often spoken of, and never without pride. Nothing can be added to what is already known of this part of the great Captain's life. Military memoirs may be multiplied and re-written to any extent, but "what is done, is done," and we despair of our knowledge of these achievements being increased by them. It is not upon the public political life, which may be said to have begun, in England, only when his military career terminated, though the present volume proves that his opinion frequently had considerable weight in the Council at which the whole campaign was directing the energy of its arms abroad. The "Maxims" of a great man are valuable, as they convey the principles and motives on which he has acted; the "Opinions" of a great mind show us how it has been affected by circumstances, and what conclusions it has drawn from them. Considering what the life of the Duke of Wellington has been, over what a space it has extended, with what events it has been filled, whose "Maxims" or "Opinions" can be of higher value? The present volume is intended to illustrate his political life, which Mr. Francis truly says has been "comparatively neglected." For this reason, the extracts from his despatches of the Duke are not so extensive as those given from his parliamentary speeches. As these speeches extend over a considerable period, and have not hitherto been collected, the task of bringing together the many characteristic passages here given required great research, industry, and an intimate acquaintance with the political events of the last twenty years. The task has been exceedingly well performed. There is no dead wood in the language that gives so complete and perfect a record of the Duke's mind as that of a statesman; of his own actions we have his own explanations, with his own motives for them, stated tersely and strongly: his opinions we have also before us, laid down with the same force; and whether the reader may agree with them or not, it is impossible not to admire the clear, if not always extended view taken of circumstances and events, the perspicuity of the language, and, above all, the superiority to mere party motives, which frequently exhibited. In this respect the portion of the volume furnished by the Parliamentary proceedings throughout the latter years of the Whig Ministry is especially worth a perusal. The memoir written Mr. Francis has added to the work, is an elaborate effort to establish the claim of the Duke to the character of a statesman as well as that of a great warrior. It is earnestly and ingeniously written, and if the reader went no further, he would be convinced that the fact was proved. But the speeches of the Duke himself go far to weaken the claim set up for him by the biographer. An able Minister, a first rate administrator of the established forms of government, the Duke undoubtedly is; a great legislator, or far-seeing statesman, we cannot consider him to be. His opposition to Catholic Emancipation, even when Ireland was on the verge of rebellion and then its being a most gracious concession; his eulogy of our old "rotten" system of representation, his resistance of every, even the most reasonable change in it; his denunciations of the Reform Bill, his declarations that when carried no Government would in this country be possible; all these things are here registered, and we read them with the full experience that time and events have proved his fears to have been unfounded, his declarations unreasonable, and his forebodings altogether falsified. A more utter want of political foresight no statesman ever exhibited, and we could cite numerous passages from the work before us that would prove our assertion. But these comparisons, which the reader is enabled to draw between the predictions of the past and the realities of the present, give a lively interest to the work, which we can sincerely recommend to the public as the best he can refer to for the military life of the Duke of Wellington; it is, in fact, indispensable to those who wish to have a full knowledge of the modern political history of England. It is printed in a good "library form," and the style and getting up of the volume are unexceptionable.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Since the days of Actæon, Diana and her nymphs have surely never been so discomfited as during this instant winter. Will there ever again be a will or a way for wooden-legs? For months past the chase of the chase has been in this wise. The sportsmen go forth; haply they return with the cover side (but even that is not to be relied upon), and the instant the hounds are laid on, they go off, and securing themselves under the lee of some compassionate barn, or friendly hay-stack, they draw their cigar cases, and having smoked there twenty minutes, best pace, return home—thankful that they have to hunt another day. In every necessary, not to say convenient, appliance, the current hunting season has been the worst on record. The weather speaks for itself, while scent has been almost universally execrable. The latter circumstance is owing to the wane of the seasonable time for coursing is over—for no true friend of the article will risk the death of a matron doe "and all her pretty ones at one fell swoop," and for the spirits that delight in huntings by flood and field, this is truly the winter of their discontent. During the present week, to meet the exigencies of those gentlemen of enterprise in the metropolitan districts, who, in the absence of modern chivalry, called prize fights, was provided by the caterers of such entertainments. The cause of humanity the allegiance man owes to his fellows—demand that this spectacle is prohibited by well meaning people, as well as promoted by the whole gamut of blackguardism, should be told by those who, while they "set down naught in malice," will "nothing extenuate."..... On Tuesday last, an "adjourned fight" between two professors of the manly art of self defence, named respectively "Young Sambo" and Jordan, was celebrated on Horley Common, greatly to the credit of the Sussex magistrates After the usual preliminaries, which, if they were brought into the ring, in the presence of 2000 spectators, and beneath a London gas light, to scale the stipulated weight, 8st. 7lbs., in his professional appointments, with "harness as in battle," he was compelled to engage bare-footed, while his adversary was armed with a pair of shoes, such as are used by mechanics, shodded over the soles with exceedingly sharp steel spikes, about an inch long. When they had been fought, the betting was in favour of Sambo, who "*seated himself of his spoiled shoes by kreading with them on the naked feet of Jordan, and mutilating them exceedingly.*" Thus the manly exhibition went on, in this wise the mirror of fair play and manhood was held up to two thousand spectators. They kept up the contest for three hours and forty seven minutes, *Sambo continuin* [illegible] *of his feet of Jordan, and mutilating them exceedingly.* [illegible] the hero of the spikes won the laurels of the day, and the moral is how human endurance could have held out for nearly four mortal hours under such a course of mishoard of torture.

Now we have nothing to urge against either of the miserable beings engaged in this foul butchery: neither, most probably, are many of them other. Had Jordan been favoured with the alternative which fell to his opponent's share, he would, it is to be supposed, have "availed himself of it. His backers would, no doubt, have insisted on it; for surely he was fair! and within the rules of boxing." We do not stay to cry "Shame, shame," to the abettors of this base, brutal, and bloody conflict, for we know that they are beyond the sense of feeling; but we *do* ask how long will the Legislature of a Christian, a civilized community, connive at such unholy outrages—such truculent treason against manhood—as are protrated in the tenancing and concealment of boxing? Such unpatched audacious offence nuisance to the neighbourhood in which it occurs is a point conceded by its advocates: that those who make the ring a profession are not among the useful or ornamental ranks of society, they only profess to admit. That a contingent advantage, then, attaches to the practice of prize fighting, that for its sake social outrages should be constantly inflicted on peaceful districts, and a flood of pollution be poured into the very class in this country is a gross, disloyal libel upon Englishmen to search in its existence, even by inference, is treason against the spirit of the age, and the honour of the land we live in. The death of Tommy Hurley (*alias* Hardy) on several but a few days old—read them again ponder on them as facts contemporary with the march of humanity of the enlightened era, and say has not the citizen of the metropolis of the world grave cause for disgust, that barbarities should be licensed at his door which he would shudder to read in the history of a horde of savages.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—A good deal of "pottering" business was done on the two standing oldsters, without leading to any important results. We may observe, however, with reference to the Cup, that the four leading favourites remained their positions unchallenged, and were in steady demand. On the others nothing was done worth speaking of, but from what was said, we shall not be surprised if that renowned animal now called Zanoni, gives rise to an investigation similar to that which made his Rumming Rile career so conspicuous. The Derby transactions had no material influence on the odds; they helped to prove, however, that the Cohweb colt and Old England are anything but rising favourites—they have been tolerably well "peppered."

[illegible] Lias (t) | 9 to 2 agst Cobweb c (t) | 9 to 2 agst Kedger (t)

3 to 1 on the field agst four (t) | 25 to 1 agst Swinegar | 40 to 1 agst Agriculture
11 to 1 — Cataract (t) | 25 to 1 — Zenoni | 40 to 1 — Fitz Allen
11 to 1 — Scimscrn | 33 to 1 — St. Lawrence | 50 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn
11 to 1 — The Don | 33 to 1 — Puz | 1000 to 15 — Scrella (t)
15 to 1 — Obscurity | 40 to 1 — Old Ireland (t) | 1000 to 15 — Polgh-a-Ballagh (t)

11 to 1 agst Poet's Ice | 25 to 1 agst Clear-the Way (t) | 33 to 1 agst Annesdale
10 to 1 — Alarm | 30 to 1 — Mentor | 40 to 1 — Old England
16 to 1 — Idas | 30 to 1 — Ironmaster | 50 to 1 — Young Eclipse
15 to 1 — Coliweb | 33 to 1 agst Pantaun (t) | 1000 to 15 — Furbos (t)
15 to 1 — Kooger | 33 to 1 — Windsorlad | 1000 to 15 — Desperate (t)
15 to 1 — Pam | | 3000 to 30 — The Hermit (t)

14 to 1 agst Mail of Orleans (t) | 34 to 1 agst Miss Elis (t)

THURSDAY.—This week, being compari-on, the dullest afternoon of the year, during the Corn, and Cattle Show Week and Old England for the Derby, having been the only horses backed to any purpose, and nearly therefore, exclude matter of more immediate interest, in giving any more than a short quotation of the closing averages.

[illegible] | 33 to 1 agst Treeboy | 1000 to 15 agst Alice | 50 to 1 agst Ascot
15 to 1 — Scr'aymeres-old | 33 to 1 — Theonma sc | 1000 to 15 — Athlone | 50 to 1 — Cobweb
15 to 1 on the field | Knac (t) | 1000 to 15 — Obscurity and | 50 to 1 — Ellerdale
15 to 1 agst Obscurity (t) | 1000 to 15 — Polgh-a-Ballagh (t) | Wincsour (t)
25 to 1 — Winchester | 1000 to 15 agst Cataract (t)

10 to 1 agst Alarm | 30 to 1 agst Ironmaster [illegible] | [illegible]
15 to 1 — Idas | [illegible]
15 to 1 — Coliweb c | 30 to 1 — Mentor | 50 to 1 — Ellerdale
18 to 1 — Clear the Way | 40 to 1 — Old England (t) | 50 to 1 — Cathi Bo
25 to 1 — Miss Whip c | 50 to 1 — Sanger (t)
1000 to 15 agst Connaught Ranger (t)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The arrangements for the first trip for the season have just been completed, and it has been fixed for Thursday next, on which day the greater portion of the yachts connected with the club will assemble at Greenwich, and proceed from thence to Erith, and on the two following days the cruise will be continued to the Nore. The first race of the season will be for the cup given by Lord Saye and Seale, and the contest will lay between Greenwich and Erith. Mr Alderman John Johnson, the next in rotation after Alderman Thomas Wood for the civic chair, has been elected a member of the Club, and has presented a valuable cup, which will be sailed for during the season. Lord Alfred Paget has also given some prizes. Several new yachts are now in course of construction for some recent members, amongst them being Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Henry Webster, and others.

POLICE.

A BOY TAKEN LADY CHARGED WITH STEALING FROM A SHOP.—At WORSHIP STREET, on Saturday last, *Elizabeth Forster*, an elegantly attired elderly widow, residing in Brunswick place, City-road, was charged with having stolen a piece of salted beef at the shop of a butcher named Fowerdeun, in Pitfield-street, Hoxton.—Charles Wolford, a snopman to the prosecutor, stated that the prisoner entered the shop between ten and eleven o'clock that morning, and he was privately ordered by his mistress to keep a watchful eye upon her, as she was suspected to have purloined some meat when she last called, a few days previously. Having advanced to the counter, the prisoner requested to be served with some sausages, and while giving the order she stooped forward over a pan containing several pieces of salted meat, one of which she sprolily abstracted, and secreted it underneath her shawl. He made no observation at the time, but handed her the articles she had purchased, since then no money passed, and immediately left the shop. Witness followed her out into the street, and on accusing her of the robbery, the prisoner vehemently denied the charge, when he suddenly lifted up her shawl and exposed the stolen property. The prisoner then earnestly entreated forgiveness, but he turned a deaf ear to her supplications, and on the arrival of a policeman he gave her into custody. Police-sergeant N 32 stated, that since the prisoner had been in custody she had visited her residence, which presented nothing whatever to indicate that the offence had been committed under the pressure of distress, as it was well furnished, and bore every appearance of comfort and respectability.—On being asked if she wished to say anything, the prisoner, who was dreadfully agitated, made an agitated appeal to the magistrate to induce him to take a lenient view of the case, and spare her the ignominy of a committal to prison. She assured him that she had acted on the occasion under a sudden and uncontrollable impulse, which she felt it impossible either to account for or excuse. She was connected with a family of the highest respectability, and having herself been a householder in the parish for more than twenty years, she implored the magistrate to deal mercifully towards her, as the world would be sure to assign any punishment for her folly and indiscretion.—Mr. Broughton told her, very properly, that it was his duty to administer even handed justice, and remanded her till Monday.—On hearing the charge against the prisoner, the interests of justice in the case were removed, in a fainting state, out of the dock.—On Monday the prisoner was again brought up, but the witnesses were not in attendance.—Mr. Broughton said he could not see the interests of justice in any longer delay by the withdrawal of the evidence in a case of this description, and he should, therefore, again remand the prisoner, and order summonses to be issued to compel the attendance of the persons whose evidence was required examination.—The prisoner was again brought up on Wednesday, when the shopman was in attendance, and after some hesitation he admitted that the prisoner's friends had made an application to him on the subject, but he positively ordered the depositions to be taken at once.—In defence, the prisoner, who covered her face with her hands, and appeared convulsed with grief, said she was at a loss to what to allege in answer to the charge preferred, declaring that she had dealt for more than twenty years at the prosecutor's shop, and had never on any occasion been guilty of a dishonest action.—Mr Broughton said that he felt it his duty to commit her for trial upon the charge, and that anything she had to offer in exculpation she might lay before the jury.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday Mr. Gale held an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on Catherine or Robert Elkins, aged sixty-nine. The deceased, it appeared, on Saturday night last, was quarrelling in a small basket of linen through the Green Park, when he suddenly stopped and leant over one of the hurdles. A police constable ran to his assistance, and whilst he was removing him to the hospital he died. Verdict, "Natural death."—On Wednesday another instance of the uncertainty of life occurred to a man named James Darby, a blacksmith, residing in Ewer-street, Gravel-lane, Southwark. The deceased was at his business in his usual good health, when he suddenly fell to the ground and expired. He has left a wife and seven children unprovided for

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat, since Monday, have been on a moderate scale, especially from Lincolnshire and Norfolk, yet the quantity on offer here, this morning, is to the full extent of the demand. For all descriptions the trade is sluggish state, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. Foreign wheat was again dull, yet sales could not be effected on lower terms. Bonded grain quite nominal. Barley was in full average supply, and heavy quality; and the same may be said of malt. There was rather more life in the oat trade, at full prices. Other grain and flour, at unchanged currency.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 4770; barley, 6560; oats, 13,900 quarters. Irish wheat, [illegible] barley, oats, 6790 quarters. Foreign, wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —quarters. Flour, 2240 sacks, malt, 1750 quarters.

[illegible] Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red and Cork, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 46s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Barley, 20s to 24s; ditto, fine, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 36s to 38s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town made flour, 40s to —. Suffolk, &c. per sack. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, —s to —s; fine, —s to —s; Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 15s to 16s; peas, 30s to 32s, per quarter. Flour, Austrian, 37s to —; Baltic, —s to —.

Weed Market.—Our market for all kinds of seeds has been heavy, and prices [illegible] rem with little buying.

Liverpool.—The following are the present rates:—Linseed English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa —s to —s. Hempseed, 30s to 32s, per quarter. Cotton-seed, 12s to 13s, per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 6s to 14s, white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 5s to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 42l to 42l, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 12l to 12l 5s per 1000; Foreign, 11l 5s to 11l 10s per ton. Canary, 42s to 43s, per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 5d; barley, 32s 3d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 35s 5d.

Six Years' Average.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 32s 8d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 35s 0d; peas, 35s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn - Wheat, 22s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Per —The late arr [illegible] ce are in steady request at very full prices [illegible] but in old qualities [illegible] is doing. Laough they cannot be considered cheaper [illegible] to noticing a more [illegible] business.

[illegible]—West India is still in sluggish request, and some qualities may be purchased on [illegible] 4d. less prices.

[illegible] 300 bags at auction sold at 11s to 12s per cwt. for [illegible]

[illegible] in better request, at somewhat more money. Patnas are selling [illegible] equal 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt.; ravisee did, at 31s for Valencia.

[illegible] have been not [illegible] run, but at no more money [illegible] Jamaicas.—Owing to the [illegible] winds, the supply of butter have been very trifling [illegible] Irish and Friesland producing 10s to 113; fine Holland, 106s to 112s; and fine Kiel, 104s to 108s per cwt. Irish butter is in good request, at 1s to 2s per cwt. more money. Carlows, landed, are producing 90s to 100s; Clonmel, 90s to 98s; Cork, 93s to 95s; and Waterford, 94s to 96s per cwt. The value of bacon has again risen a shade, with a downward tendency. Prime Waterford singeable, landed, sell at 48s to 49s; Limerick singeable, 30s to 44s; Waterford, Limerick heavy, 38s to 40s per cwt. Lard moves off slowly, at 56s to 58s for Waterford, landed; Belfast, 52s to 56s; and kegs, 48s to 52s per cwt. The best hams are in request, but other kinds of provisions are a [illegible]

Oils.—Linseed oil is a slow sale, and som [illegible] All other kinds of oil rather inactive though not cheaper.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. still remains in the same dull state as for some weeks past, the price on the spot being 39s 6d to 39s 9d per cwt. Odessa is offering at 38s 6d to 38s 9d, town tallow, 36s to 40s, net cash

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s to 60s 4d; useful ditto, 65s to 85s; fine upland ditto, 85s to 90s per load; clover hay, 65s to 80s 4d; inferior ditto, 40s to 60s; and straw, 21s 10s to 27s 10s, wheat straw, 25s to 29s per load.

Wool.—Selected qualities of English wool are commanding a ready sale at full prices, but in other kinds, we have very few sales to report.

Potatoes.—The cold weather and the falling off in the arrivals have produced a better demand for most kinds of potatoes, which are selling fr 4y, at 80s to 85s per ton.

Hops.—During the whole week there is a decided improvement in the demand for fine hops, both in pockets and bags, and last week's quotations are steadily supported. Of the latter, however, comparatively little is doing, at nearly previous rates. Sussex pockets, 47s to 52s; ditto, Weald, 48s to 53s; ditto, Mid Kent, 53s to 57s; East Kent, 58s to 63s; ditto, 64s to 67s; Farnham ditto, 65s to 68s; Bags, 44s to 48s; ditto, 49s to 52s; East Kent, ditto, 61s to 67s.

Fruit.—Chester Main, 16s; Hastings Hartley, 16s. Tunfield Moor, 1' 6d. Gibson Early Kent, 20s. Shepherd. Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with meat: as to number, while a great falling off was observed in the general quality. There was a very short supply of beasts, but all of the kinds had a very slow inquiry. Scarcely any fat sheep stock was on offer, but the few that arrived from Essex and Kent realised 6s per 8lbs. Scots. The numbers of sheep were rather full, while the attendance was firm, and some of the quotations were steadily supported. Calves, the supply of which was small, sold from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 8lbs. Pigs were held dearly in every instance. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £20 each, including one small for coaching.

PRICE.—To sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 12d to 4s; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 10d to 4s; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s; working oxen, 12l to 20l; and cows, 12l to 18l.

SUPPLIES.—Beasts, 1,800; sheep, 16,000; calves, 300; pigs, 280; cows, 190; sheep, 3,000; calves, 116; pigs, 288

SMITHFIELD.—Beasts (Friday).—There was a slight improvement in the general demand to-day, and prices were supported in every instance. Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; veal 3s 10d to 4s 10d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The only operations in the English Market during the week have been on the part of the public, speculation having for the present apparently transferred itself to the Railways, as a more desirable source. Consols opened on Monday at 89⅞ to par, for money, and 100¼ to ⅜ for time, and maintained these prices until the news of the defeat of the French Ministry was received on the Market. Prices have since been a trifle flatter. Exchequer Bills have fluctuated between 64 to 66, and 61 to 63 (the closing quotations) for the interim advanced to 65 to 67. Bank Stock gradually advanced to 220 for the account, and on the meeting on Thursday the announcement by the Governor that an addition of £2737 would be made to the *Rest*, after the payment of the usual dividend, was received with much applause; but the price has since receded, and now quotes only 217. Consols are par for money, and 100 to ⅜ for the account.

There has been somewhat less speculation in the Foreign market during the week, prices, however, are generally maintained with considerable firmness. Spanish Actives on Monday, closed at 29⅞ to ⅞; and the Three per Cents, 46½ to 47. These quotations were improved on, during Tuesday, but have since yielded to sales, and the last quotation for the Actives, 29⅜; for the Three per Cents, 46⅝. Portuguese maintained its high quotation of 69 to 70, until Wednesday, but has since receded to 68 to 69. Mexican has not improved materially upon the last advices from the interior, although the arrest of Santa Anna will doubtless cause a cessation of hostilities and lead to the establishment, by promoting peace. The closing quotation is 30¾; Dutch Three per Cents are 65¾. Four per Cent Certificates 99¾. Belgian is 104¾, and Peruvian 32¾.

The Share Market was rather flat on Monday and Tuesday, but became the scene of extraordinary excitement on Wednesday, from the rejection of the London and York line by the Board of Trade being produced in the course of the preceding evening. The amount of speculation in this line can scarcely be estimated, as the news was first received by a *ruse* qld decline in the price of the shares. Birmingham Stock rose, but not to the extent as Midland Stock, on the contrary, advanced ten pounds per share. Eastern Counties also improved, on Wednesday afternoon, on the day previous advanced to a premium, and, on the decision becoming known, quoted 2½ premium. Blackwall and York declined to 3½ to ¾. The French lines are worse, affairs in Paris not being satisfactory. A new company is formed to compete for the Great Northern of France Railway, and the shares (as the old company have consequently declined. Caledonians have been in request, both in Shares and Scrip, and the new lines, Wolverhampton, and Dudley line, although withdrawn from Parliament for this session, has quoted 4 to 4. The Bears have overaid themselves in these shares, and have been obliged to purchase to cover. Less has been the result. The closing quotations are—Bristol and Exeter (New), 64; Caledonian, 8¾; Cambridge and Lincoln, 6¾; Churnet Valley, 7; Direct Northern, 4¼; Eastern Counties, 3; Great Western, 78; Hull and Selby, 113; London and Birmingham Stock, 234; Croydon, 18¾; South Western, 11¾; London and York, 3¾; Midland, 104; Northern and Eastern, 59; Glasgow and Dumfries, 16s. 6d.; Sheffield and Manchester, 35; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 18; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 4; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 6½; Dover, 4¾; Grand Junction, 44; York and North Midland, 95; Boulogne and Amiens, 11¾; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 3; Orleans and Bordeaux, and Cette, 9¾; Great Northern of France, 6, Orleans and Vierzon, 12; Paris and Orleans Railroad, 92; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 4; Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's), 2¾; Paris and Orleans, 5½; Paris and Rouen, 44½; Rouen and Havre, 32; Tours and Nantes, 2¾; Strasbourg, 13.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Funds were firm yesterday. Consols quoted 89¾ to par for money; Exchequer Bills 66 to 68. Portuguese Stock 68 to 69. Bank Shares fluctuated. Churnet Valleys were lower. Direct Northern firm; and London and York maintained their price. At closing, Churnet Valley stood 7; Direct Northern, 4¼; London and York, 3¾.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

WHITEHALL, March 8.—The QUEEN has been pleased to grant to the Rev. James Endell Tyler, D.D., the place and dignity of a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul London, void by the death of the Rev Sydney Smith

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 7.—The QUEEN has been pleased to approve of Mr. Joseph Gordon, as Consul at Jamaica for his Majesty and King of Prussia. The QUEEN has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Robert Gordon Shaver, as Consul at Port Louis, in the Isle of France, for the United States of America.

BANKRUPTS.—[illegible] TAYLOR, Whitbeck, Cumberland, draper. A. GREEN, Brighton, apothecary. H. HEMMING, Yorkshire. [illegible] KNOTT, Brighton, miller. W. [illegible] TURNIPSEED. [illegible] ROBERTS, Bodle, near Liverpool, [illegible] SMALLWOOD, HAMLEIGH, Glasgow, stable keeper. W. BIRNIE, Aberdeen, painter and glazier. D. KEITH, Dundee, merchant.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 14.—4th Dragoon Guards: Brevet Lieut. Col. H. D. Campbell to be Major, vice C. Westmras, Capt. A. W. King to be Major, vice Campbell. Lieut. J. Connolly to be Captain, vice King; Cornet Sir W. H. Don, Bart. to be Lieutenant, vice Connolly. C. Johnson to be Lieut. vice Sir W. H. Don.

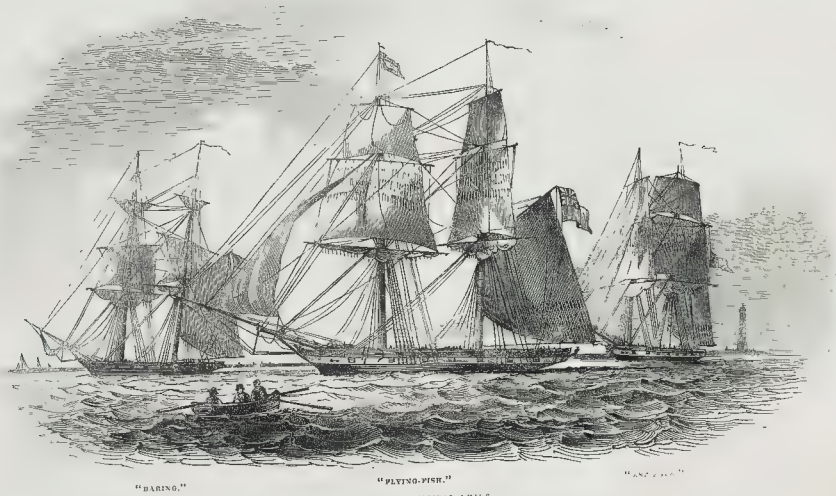
18th Foot, H. H. Fenler to be Ensign, vice Viscount Maida [illegible] ad: To be Lieutenants—Ensign Sir Arthur de Vere Vincount Maldon, to be second Lieutenant, vice Sheridan

[illegible] Surgeon G. H. Dartnell to be Surgeon of the First (or Royal) Regt. Surgeon A. CAMPBELL, M.D. to be Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Thom.

STAFF.—Brevet-Colonel W. Stanley, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. MAKEPIECE, woollen printer, Metcalfe, Surrey.

BANKRUPTS.—J. THOMPSON, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant. J. CARTER, Great Peter-street Westminster. J. GREEN, wine-merchant, Fall-mall. T. M. STEWART, [illegible] Cumberland-terrace. W. H. MILLS, wine-merchant, Hanway-street, Oxford-street. [illegible] Bermondsey-square. W. MILLS, Southwark-bridge-road, Surrey.



"DARING." "FLYING-FISH." "ESPIEGLE."

THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS "FLYING-FISH," "DARING," AND "ESPIEGLE."

These fine brigs, which have excited so much interest in the naval world, proceeded to sea on the 4th inst., on another trial to test their qualities. Their orders were, we understand, "to go out and look for a gale of wind, and remain at sea till they found one." They got under weigh from Plymouth about two o'clock P. M., with the wind at east; *Flying-fish* leading, her commander being the senior officer, closely followed by *Espiégle* and *Daring*. When outside the port, the little squadron set studding-sails, and kept a beautiful line to the Eddystone Light-house; thence, they proceeded down Channel to the Bay of Biscay, where the trials are to begin.

We look forward with the greatest interest to the return of these vessels, when we anticipate a similar report to that on the former trials, viz., that *Daring* will maintain the superiority and advantage she has had hitherto over all the brigs, and under all circumstances, with the exception of dead before the wind, which is a point of minor importance. She carries her guns higher, stows her provisions, is stiffer under canvass, and more weatherly than any of the others—very essential requisites in a man-of-war; and, moreover, sails faster. The detractors from the well-earned fame of the builder of this fine brig have vainly endeavoured to decry her qualities. One says her draft of water is too great for a brig; but we would remind our nautical readers that she only draws 9 inches more water aft than *Espiégle*, and *much* less forward; and therefore, in case of emergency, could be taken into shoaler water, by bringing her by the head: her draught of water is—forward, 12 feet 2 inches; and aft, 16 feet 8 inches. This objection is a failure. Another is, that she is strained all to pieces, and, consequently, leaks. If this were the case, why should she have leaked before proceeding to sea—which she did—and in the same ratio as she now does? 11 inches of water per diem, or nearly three-quarters of a ton. She was docked twice, had her copper off, rudder unhung, caulked, &c., but still the cause of the leak remains undiscovered; it is generally attributed to defective timber. The argument to prove that she is not strained is, that she makes the same water in harbour that she did during the trials that took place.

We have seen the papers teeming with reports favourable to each of the other brigs, but little comparatively has been said for the *Daring*. Sir G. Cockburn simply remarked in "the House," that the *Daring* appears to have the advantage, and stated that she was "built by an excellent *practical* man, but not a scientific shipwright." We cannot understand what is required of a ship. *Daring* has every requisite for a man-of-war. Does she not carry her guns higher, stow provisions better, sail faster, and is she not more weatherly than the others?—and all these advantages without the slightest alteration being made in her trim or draft of water. Can this be said of the others, or, more especially, of the one built by the School of Naval Architecture (*Espiégle*), and on every scientific principle that could be adduced? Has she not had her foremast stepped further aft, the masts raked more, trim altered, and *an additional foot* of false keel added? The *Flying Fish*, also, has had several alterations, her masts stayed, &c. The only difference in *Daring* is that she has had ten tons of the sixty she carries replaced by water. How, then, can it be said that Mr. White is not a scientific shipwright? The proof is the best test of whose science is the greatest. Mr. White has shown that practice is his *forte*, and, at the same time, that he is not in the least deficient in the theory and science requisite for ship-building.

Our Illustrations are from spirited sketches by Mr. Condy, the marine painter. The first shows the three brigs off the Eddystone. The second scene shows the *Daring* scudding in a gale, and carrying away her lee fore-topsail sheet.

EXPERIMENTAL BRIGS SCUDDING IN A GALE.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR T. SAUMAREZ.—This officer died at his residence, at the Petit Marche, in the Island of Guernsey, on the 4th instant, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Sir Thomas served in the first American war.

FLAG-SHIP FOR THE BRAZILS.—We believe that the *Vernon*, 50, frigate, at Sheerness, will be the flag ship for Rear Admiral Inglefield, C.B., appointed commander in chief of the Brazils station. She will be fitted with all possible despatch, and will take the flag from the *Eagle*, 50, on the station; in which latter frigate the gallant admiral proceeds to the river Plate immediately.

Lieut. S. Otway Woolridge, promoted in 1837, when serving in the *Buzzard*, or capturing, with a boat and five men, a slaver of two guns and 93 men, and who paid off the *Spy*, 3, brigantine, from the coast of Africa, about six months since, has been appointed to re-commission that vessel.

Letters from Rome state that the Russian Councillor Struor had left that city for St. Petersburgh the day following that on which a courier reached M. de Butenieff, the Russian minister at Rome, with despatches from the Russian capital. Expectations are entertained that the presence of M Struor at St. Petersburgh, and the verbal explanations which he will be enabled to enter into with the Russian Government relating to the church differences between the two Courts, and which of late have become more and more complicated, will be the means of bringing those important matters to a more speedy settlement.

The Rouen journals state that the following curious notice was lately proclaimed by the town crier of Yvetot (Seine Inférieure): "A considerable number of Englishmen being about to be employed on the railroad, the Mayor enjoins the ladies, both old and young, not to walk in the streets after nine o'clock in the evening."

NEW GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the recent anniversary festival of this society, the Fothergillian Gold Medal, of the value of fifty guineas, was presented by Lord Morpeth to Mr. John Erichsen, Surgeon, of Welbeck-street, for his work "On the Pathology and Treatment of Asphyxia;" and to Mr. Kay Shuttleworth, of the Privy Council Chamber, for a treatise on the same

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S FOTHERGILLIAN GOLD MEDAL.

subject, published some years ago. This is the first award of the above medal, which has just been executed for the society, by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint. It is a very beautiful work of art. On the obverse are represented three figures on a raft, one of which, that of a dead child, is partly supported in the arms of the centre figure, which is looking up and watching intently the approach of a boat that appears in the distance; emblematic of the object of the society, that of affording succour to persons in danger. On the reverse is the device of the rising sun, a figure blowing the flame of an expiring torch, with the motto, society, "*Satius scintillula foveare.*" Our Engraving is of the size of the Medal.

SOLILOQUY OF A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

Spes mihi vana condit.

I feel a morbid sensibility
Grow 'round my heart:
And day by day,
As autumn leaves decay
And drop away,
Deciduous hopes depart,
Which in my springtime bloom'd most smilingly!

I bear the remnant of a happy mind,
Which once enjoy'd
Each pleasing sweet
It sought or chanc'd to meet;
Right glad to greet—
For then no pleasure clov'd,
Nor ever ling'ring left regret behind!

Summers agone, to walk through pleasant vales
At morning time,—
Or, on the hills
Trace up those trickling rills
The dew distils
Above the lark's high chime,
Was joy o'er which my Memory now wails!

For now all lovely happy scenes I shun,
And in the gloom
Of some old wood
Where once a castle stood,—
In solitude
I pore upon its tomb,
And think how Time destroys what man hath done!

And thus I say, unto my early dreams:
"Air Castles all!
(Like this old pile)—
In beauty bright erewhile,
'Neath Hope's false smile
Ye led me to your hall
A trusting guest, then vanish'd like dark streams!"—W

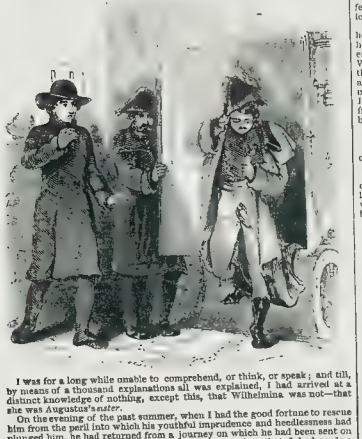
HOPES.

BY FREDERICA BREMER. TRANSLATED BY LEWIS FILMORE.

(Concluded from page 154.)

When I opened my eyes, I was in the midst of a brilliant flood of light and as it dazzled me painfully, I shut them again, and listened to the confused hum of voices I heard around me. I opened them once more, slightly, and strove to distinguish the objects about me, which seemed to me so strange and unaccountable, that I began to fear my mind was wandering. I was lying on a sofa, and—no, I did not deceive myself—the beautiful girl, whom I had been observing so attentively that evening, stood over me, and with an angelic expression of sympathy was bathing my head with vinegar. A young man, whose features seemed to be known to me, was holding my hand between his own. I recognised also the fat gentleman, another more slender—the old lady, the children, and, glancing in the distant twilight, the paradise of the tea table. In short, I found myself, by some indescribable caprice of destiny, in the midst of the very family whom I had, an hour before, watched with such lively interest.

As I regained the clear possession of my faculties, the young man embraced me with true military frankness. "Do you not know me again, then?" said he, with an expression of disappointment, as he saw no signs of recognition in my countenance; "have you so completely forgotten Augustus D———, whose life you but a short time ago saved at the hazard of your own? whom you so boldly dragged out of the peril of remaining for ever in the uncomfortable society of the fishes? See! let me present you to my father, my mother, and my sister Wilhelmina!" I pressed his hand, and now his parents also warmly greeted me. With a hearty slap of the hand on the table, Augustus's father exclaimed, "As he has saved my son's life, and as he is an honourable good-hearted man—hungering himself to give others to eat—he shall have my vacant living of H———; yes, he shall be the new pastor, I say, I have the *jus patronatus*, you know!"



I was for a long while unable to comprehend, or think, or speak; and till, by means of a thousand explanations all was explained, I had arrived at a distinct knowledge of nothing, except this, that Wilhelmina was not—that she was Augustus's *sister*.

On the evening of the past summer, when I had the good fortune to rescue him from the peril into which his youthful imprudence and heedlessness had plunged him, he had returned from a journey on which he had been sent on duty. Since this accident, I had not seen him; before that, I had made a slight college acquaintance with him; we had called each other brothers—parted—and since then I had almost forgotten him.

He had now, with all the generous exaggeration of youthful enthusiasm, related this occurrence to his family, and told them, besides, all he did, and did not, know about me. The father, who had a living in his gift, and who, as I afterwards learned, had made from his window sundry commiserating observations on the meagreness of my dinner-table, resolved, in consequence of the entreaties of his son, to take me from the lap of poverty, and place me on the pinnacle of fortune. Augustus, in his delight, would apprise me of my happiness that instant; and, at the same time, in order to indulge his propensity to practical joking, chose a manner of making himself known as he came up the staircase; the consequence of which was to me, a severe, though not a dangerous contusion on the temple, and the unconscious transfer of my person across the street, from the midst of gloom and darkness into the brilliantly-lighted apartment in which my senses returned.

A thousand times did the young man implore my pardon for his thoughtlessness; a thousand times I assured him that so slight an injury was not worth speaking of. And in truth, the living was a balsam that might have healed the smart of a much deeper wound.

Astonished and somewhat confused, I now perceived that the ear and shoulder, whose owner had dealt so fearfully with the biscuit-basket, and on whom I had poured out my wrath, belonged to no one less than Augustus's father and my patron. The fat gentleman on the sofa was Wilhelmina's uncle.

The goodness and heartiness of my new friends, soon made me feel quite at home, and happy with them. The old people treated me like a son of the house, the young man like a brother, and both the little ones seemed to see in me future prospects of unlimited gingerbread.

After I had received from the small, white hand, of Wilhelmina two cups of tea, in which I almost fear in my distraction, I dipped more biscuit even than my worthy patron, I rose to take leave. They pressed me to remain all night in the house, but I kept steadfast to my resolution of spending my first night of good fortune in my own poor dwelling, in prayers of thankfulness to the guide of my destiny.

They all embraced me again, and I embraced them all round in return, including Wilhelmina, her gracious permission first obtained. "I might as well have forgone it, I thought afterwards, if it is to be for the first time—and the last." Augustus accompanied me back.

I found my landlord standing in my room, in the midst of overturned seats and tables, with a face of mingled sunshine and storm. On one side his mouth curled with a grim smile, almost up to his ear; on the other it drooped with mortification down to his double chin; his eyes followed the same direction, and the whole had something the appearance of a fit of the cramp, till the tone in which Augustus ordered him to leave us alone, changed it into the most friendly and simpering mein, as with abundance of low bows he vanished through the door.

At the sight of my chairs, table, bed, and so forth, Augustus was in despair. It was with difficulty I withheld him from following my host, and giving him a hearty cudgelling for demanding money for the use of such a den. I was obliged to pacify him by a solemn assurance that I would certainly leave it the next morning.

"But tell him," said Augustus, "before you pay him, that he is a scoundrel, an extortioner, a cheat, a—or if you like, I will."

"No, no," said I; "do be quiet and leave me to deal with him."

After my young friend had left me, I spent some happy hours in reflecting on the change in my prospects, and inwardly thanking heaven for the change.

My thoughts then dwelt upon my living, and God knows what fat oxen and cows, what fields with flowers, fruits and vegetables, I saw surrounding me in my new paradise, where my Eve, leaning on my arm, was walking by my side. I saw, too, countless crowds of my edified parishioners streaming out of the church where I had preached. In the joy of my heart it seemed to me that I was already christening, catechising, marrying—I forgot nothing—but the funeral service.

The poor curate, without prospect or hope, suddenly presented with a benefice, or indeed any one who sees a long cherished desire crowned by unexpected fulfilment, may easily imagine the state of my feelings."

At a late hour of the night a sort of mist seemed to gather before my eyes, and my thoughts became mixed up with each other in a chaos of extraordinary things. I was preaching with a loud voice in my parish church, and the congregation were all asleep. After the service, the people came out in the shape of cows and oxen, who bellowed at me when I attempted to admonish them. I approached my wife, and could not separate her from an enormous turnip, that in a moment closed round us both, and grew at last over our heads. I attempted to ascend a ladder that seemed to be raised towards Heaven, whose stars were shining brightly and beautifully over me; but peas, and vetches, and grass, twisted themselves pitilessly round my feet, and clogged every upward step. Finally, I saw myself, in the middle of my new possessions, coolly walking on my head! and while I was sleepily wondering how this was at all possible, I fell into a deep slumber, while yet pondering over my half-waking visions. Yet even then I must, unconsciously to myself, have pursued this train of thought connected with my pastor's life, and passed the greater part of the night in preaching, for I awoke in the morning to the sound of my own voice giving utterance to a loud "amen."

That the events of the preceding night were an actual reality and not a vision, I could scarcely persuade myself, till Augustus called again, and at noon took me with him to his father's.

The living, Whilhelmina, the dinner of that day with my friends, all the bright linked chain of HOPES of the future that now beamed on me so clear from the sun of the present,—all things filled me once more with emotions of joy that may be felt, but can never be described.

From the inmost depths of a thankful heart I greeted the new life that had arisen before me, with the firm resolution, whatever might hereafter befall me, to "Do what is right, and to HOPE for the best."

Two years from that day, I sat on an evening of autumn, by my own fireside, in my parsonage-house. Opposite me sat my sweet Whilhelmina—my dearest wife—spinning at her wheel. I was beginning to read to her a sermon I was to preach on the following Sunday, and from which I hoped my parishioners would derive much edification. As I turned over the pages a loose leaf fell from among them. It was the very paper on which, two years before, in very different circumstances, I had recorded my sad and lonely feelings. I showed it to my wife. She read it, smiled -but with tears in her eyes, and with an arch air, that is I believe peculiarly her own, she took up the pen and wrote on the other side of the leaf:—

"The author can now, from his own experience, furnish a description completely contrasting with that which once in a sad hour he gave of one as unhappy as he.

"Now he is lonely no more; no more is he forsaken; his sighs are echoed back, his secret sorrows shared, by a gentle partner. He goes forth, and her heart follows him; he comes, and she meets him with a smile; his tears fall not unnoted—her hand will dry them; and the smiles of his happiness are reflected again in her own. She plucks the flowers of earth to twine a wreath for him, and to strew them along his path. He has his own hearth, and a circle of devoted friends, and counts among his kindred all those who have none. He loves—he is beloved—he can make others happy, and he is happy himself!"

Truly had my Whilhelmina described the happy present, and, animated by feelings as cheerful as the beams of the sun in Spring, I will now, as ever, let my little troop of gladsome hopes dance merrily off into the future.

Thus I hope that my next Sunday's sermon may be of profit to my hearers; and even should some of the more obdurate sleep through it, I will hope that neither this, nor any other of the little disagreeables all must encounter, will affect me so deeply as to disturb my serenity. I know my Wilhelmina, and believe I know myself sufficiently, to hope with confidence, that I shall always be able to make her happy. I have reason to hope that in addition to our circle will bless us both; and I hope, that with time there may come more of them, for I have formed all sorts of hopes for my children. If I have a son, I hope he will be my successor; if a daughter, that—if my friend Augustus would but wait—but I believe he is now on the point of being married.

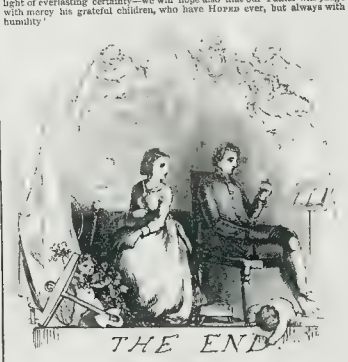
I hope in time to find a publisher for my sermons!

I hope to live with my wife a hundred years to come!

We both hope, during that time, to dry many a tear, and to shed as few ourselves, as our lot, being children of the earth, may permit.

We hope we may not outlive each other.

And, finally, we hope to be always able to hope! And when the hour cometh when all the Hopes of this expecting world shall vanish in the clear light of everlasting certainty—we will hope also that our Father will judge with mercy his grateful children, who have HOPED ever, but always with humility!



TRIAL OF JOHN TAWELL FOR THE MURDER OF SARAH HART AT SALT HILL

The trial of John Tawell for the murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt Hill, commenced at Aylesbury, on Wednesday morning. The scene both inside and outside the court is represented as very disorderly, from the excitement that prevailed on the subject. It more resembled the crush and rush at the hustings at a contested election than the opening of a Court of Criminal Justice. After a struggle of more than half an hour's duration, destructive to clothes and almost fatal to life or limb, the reporters fought their way to a miserable little corner of one of the galleries, totally insufficient in space, and destitute of any accommodation. But the scene within the court beggars all description. The opening of a minor London theatre for the first night of a Christmas pantomime is the only scene to which it could be compared. Crushing, yelling, jesting, shouting, and making every sort of noise. At length, about a quarter after nine o'clock, some sort of order was established, and Mr. Baron Parke having taken his seat, a murmur ran through the Court, "He's coming."

Mr. Sergeant Byles and Mr. Prendergast conducted the prosecution; and Mr. F. Kelly, with whom were Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Gunning, the defence.

The prisoner, who was attired in a suit of black, made after the fashion generally adopted by the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, was then placed at the bar. As already known, he is a man about fifty years of age. His appearance is respectable, and the expression of his countenance intelligent, although rendered somewhat disagreeable by a squint. When he approached the bar he was very pale, and looked anxious, but betrayed no timidity or nervousness, and on being asked by the clerk of the assize (after the reading of the indictment, which contained but one count, charging him with causing the death of Sarah Hart, on the 1st of last January, by giving her poison), "How say you, are you guilty with respect to that murder, or not guilty?" he replied in a firm and audible tone "Not guilty."

Having also pleaded "Not Guilty" to the same charge upon the coroner's inquisition,

The jury was sworn, after a challenge by Mr. O'Malley on behalf of the prisoner, of 13 names.

Mr. Sergeant Byles stated the case on the part of the prosecution and then called witnesses in support of it. We subjoin a full report of the evidence. A chair was allowed to the prisoner, at the request of Mr. Kelly. The first witness was

Mary Ann Ashley, examined by Mr. Prendergast.—I live in Bath place, Salt Hill. On the 1st of January Sarah Hart was living next door to me. I saw the prisoner that day going to her house, between four and five in the evening. He went in. I saw no more until I heard a stifled sort of scream in the house. That was between six and seven o'clock. I was then in my house at the fire in the lower-room. The stifled scream appeared to come from Mrs. Hart's. I took the candle and opened the door. I saw the prisoner coming out of Mrs. Hart's house. There is a little garden in front of each house, seven yards long. The houses are in a small row, consisting of four. My house is nearer to London, and her's next. They have two rooms each on each floor, two storeys high. On opening the door I saw the person I had let out at the gate. I went to Mrs. Hart's gate before the prisoner got out. He appeared agitated and could not open the gate. There was a small button, which was hard to open. I said nothing to him about what I heard when I was opening the gate for him. I had made a remark before. Directly I went out I said "I am afraid my neighbour is ill." I should think I spoke loud enough to be heard by the prisoner. He was in the pathway, coming down, about six or seven yards from me. No reply was made; not a word. When I got to Mrs. Hart's gate I could hear her still, whilst I was opening the gate. It was the same stifle sort of scream still. When I opened the gate, I merely said to the prisoner, "There is a little button, sir; allow me to open it." He made no reply. He appeared hurried in his manner and motions. He was agitated. He tried hurriedly to open the gate, in an agitated manner. He went out first, and I went in.

By Baron Parke.—I saw his face. I had the light in my hand.

I held the candle over. I can say the prisoner is the same man.

By Baron Parke. I had never until the afternoon of that day seen the prisoner. I chanced to go into Mrs. Hart's that day, about two o'clock, and she said to me, "I expect my old master down to-day, but, perhaps, he won't come till to-morrow."

Mrs. Hart's door was shut when I got to it. I opened it. I am positive the prisoner is the man who passed me out. I opened the door and went in. I saw Mrs. Hart lying near the door, with her head not a great way from the door. Her dress was disordered. One of her stockings (the left) down and torn, and her left shoe off. Her cap was a little distance from her. She was making a noise, and her eyes were fixed. Her hands were not moving. I took her hand and raised her, and said, "Oh, Mrs. Hart, what is the matter?" She made no reply. Froth came from the corners of her mouth. Her eyes being fixed, I thought she was dying. I put down my candle and went into the landlady's (Mrs. Wheeler's), the last house of the row. When I first went in I saw on the table in Mrs. Hart's a bottle and a glass with some porter, little more than half full. There was a glass at each side of the table. In one glass there was porter (half full). There was only a little froth in the other. There was a chair beside where Mrs. Hart lay. Another chair was on the other side of the fire. I returned with Mrs. Barrett, a relative of Mrs. Wheeler. We placed a pillow on the child's chair, and put Mrs. Hart's head on it. I saw one of the glasses used by Mrs. Barrett. She used the empty one to get some water glasses used by Mrs. Barrett. She used the empty one to get some water from a jug to give to Mrs. Hart. The jug was in Mrs. Hart's kitchen. She could not drink any. I said "Don't give her any, 'twill choke her." Mrs. Barrett rinsed the glass before putting the water in it. I sent one of Mrs. Barrett's apprentices for Dr. Champneys. The deceased's name was Sarah Hart. I saw no phial about Mrs. Hart's house after I found her, and before I went for help, not many seconds. The apprentice was sent for the surgeon directly by Mrs. Barrett, after she saw Mrs. Hart. The apprentice's name is Lovegrove; she is not here. The doctor's is about a quarter of a mile from the house of Mrs. Hart. Dr. Champney's arrived in a few minutes. I cannot say how soon I heard Mrs. Hart speak before the stifled moaning. I heard her voice in rather a loud tone; but only a few words; not for many minutes. I did not think they were quarrelling about money matters; there was not enough said for me to think so: there were only a few words. I thought she might be in hysterics, merely because I knew she was in distress about money matters

THE COURT-HOUSE AT AYLESBURY.—TRIAL OF JOHN TAWELL

She was not hysterical. She was not passionate that I ever saw. I have never said that she was subject to violent fits of passion. I never knew a bend from her that she and Mr Tawell had had differences about the children. I heard her say she had been advised to put the children out to be taken care of. That was all. It was some time, but not a great while, before I heard the screams that I heard the high voice. I did not think they were quarrelling, because I heard no voice but Mrs. Hart's own. It is not true that I ever said they were first quarrelling about money matters before I heard the scream. The screams were repeated several times before I went in. I did not address the remark about fearing that my neighbour was ill to any one, and I cannot tell whether they first heard it. Mrs. Hart's cap was only about a yard from me on the floor. When I first entered the house I looked back and saw the prisoner looking at me. When I found Mrs. Hart made no reply to my inquiry, I left her and went for help. When Mr. Champneys came he said he should try the means, and bleed her." He tried to do so. He felt her heart. I held a basin whilst Mr. Champneys bled her. A little blood came; probably as much as would cover a plate, but I cannot tell how much. She was dead before she was bled. Mr. Champneys said she was gone. I believe she was dead before Mr. Champneys bled her. I always thought so. I never said anything else.

Catherine White, examined by Sergeant Byles: I am barmaid at the Windmill, at Salt Hill. I knew Sarah Hart. She came to our house on Wednesday, the first day of the races, about half-past seven, for a bottle of Guinness's stout. She borrowed a corkscrew also. It was rather bent. This is the screw (produced), and this is the sort of bottle, with that sort of label on it. She stayed about ten minutes, and then went home with me. Nothing was the matter with her at all. She was neither agitated nor ill. The bottle and screw were to have been returned in the morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly: It was half past six when she came. I looked at the clock, and when she had been gone a few moments it wanted 20 minutes to seven

John Kendall: I am waiter at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill. Mr. Tawell, the prisoner, is a subscriber to our house. It is a subscription coffee house. On Wednesday, the 1st January, he came to our house about three o'clock, and asked me what time we could dine that night. I said eight o'clock, and asked him "why?" He said he could not get back till half-past nine, as he was going to the West-end. He had a great coat and a parcel, which he wanted to leave. He said he would call for them, and I made an arrangement that he should have them at half past nine. I saw him again between half-past nine and a quarter to ten. He called for the coat and parcel, and took them, but left his umbrella with me. I did not see him next day.

Cross examined by Mr. Kelly: He has frequented our house for seven or eight years.

Henry Gratten I am one of the clerks at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. On the 1st of January I gave a ticket for the four o'clock train down to Slough to the prisoner. He returned again by the half-past eight o'clock train from Slough.

George Lewis. I am a post-boy at Salt Hill. I know the prisoner these two years or thereabouts, coming down that way. I saw him on the 1st of January, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Windmill. I was standing at the door, and he was running from the direction of Bath-place. There was light from the house lamp. I have no doubt about his being the man. I said, "How are you, sir?" He turned his head, but made no answer. I saw his face clearly then.

Charles Wilmot: I am one of the guards of the Great Western Railway. I remember the 1st of January. I was in the omnibus from Slough to Eton. A gentleman in the garb of a Quaker got on. I let him out at Herschell House. I cannot swear to him, but I believe he was the prisoner. When I called, "Is there any one for Herschel House?" no one answered, and I had to call again. The Quaker then came out, and gave me the money. We went on to Eton. I merely said to the Quaker, "That is Herschel House, sir"

Henry John Howell I am superintendent of the railway at Slough. I remember on the evening of the 1st of January the prisoner came to me and asked the way to the train. I did not serve him with the ticket. It was forty minutes past seven. I saw him go off by the train. A person coming from Bath place would be turning his face to the railway if he got into an omnibus going to Eton. The distance of Bath-place from the station is about three quarters of a mile.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly: The train started at forty-two minutes past seven

(A drawing of a plan of the entire district was here put in and shown to the witness, who explained the relative positions of the places.)

The prisoner went by a first class carriage

Re-examined: After the departure of the train I forwarded some directions by the electric telegraph in consequence of some directions I received.

The Rev. Mr. Champneys: I saw the prisoner getting into a first class carriage. I made an observation to Howell before the train departed, but the prisoner was not molested. I then gave directions to the persons in charge of the electric telegraph, and information was forwarded to town by it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly: Mr. Champneys, the surgeon, is my cousin. I went down in a pony carriage to the railway station in consequence of what I had been told. The prisoner entered the carriage immediately the whistle was blown. Herschell's telescope stood on the grass plot behind the house. It was not beyond the house towards Eton, but directly behind the house. I do not clearly recollect whether it could be seen by going past the house towards Eton.

William Williams, examined by Mr. Prendergast. I was on the 1st of January, sergeant of police at the railway station, Paddington. In consequence of information I received I went to the up-train, and there I observed I saw the prisoner get out of a first class carriage and get into a New road omnibus. I got up behind, and asked the conductor. It was then twenty minutes past eight o'clock. The prisoner alighted at the corner of Princes-street, and gave me the sixpence. I opened the door on purpose to see him. I saw that he squinted. My attention had not been directed particularly to that peculiarity. The prisoner got out, and went towards the Mansion-house. The confectioner, in Cornhill, went behind the statue, and the prisoner stood looking on it for some time. He then went on, and I traced him to the Jerusalem Coffee house. I lost sight of him about a minute. I then saw him again, and traced him through Birchin-lane, and on to the Leopard, in the Borough. He stopped there about half an hour, and then returned and went to a lodging house in Scott's-yard. I waited about for an hour, and then returned to Paddington Next morning I went again to the lodging house in Scott's-yard, but he was gone. I then went to the Jerusalem Coffee-house, thence to the Hall of Commerce, and back again to the Jerusalem Coffee-house, where an officer named Wiggins found him, and brought him out to me. Wiggins said to him, "I want you to go to Slough, to the house of a woman found dead." Nothing was said about how she was found dead. The prisoner said, "No, I wasn't at Slough yesterday, I know no one there." I remarked, "Yes you were, sir, you got out of the train, and got on an omnibus, and gave me a sixpence." He said something about my being wrong in the identity, and added, "My station in society would be sufficient to rebut any suspicion against me." He was then taken to the station.

Cross examined by Mr. Kelly. A great many omnibuses stop at Princes-street during the day

William Wiggins corroborated the evidence of Williams.

Samuel Perkins:—I am an inspector of the Eton police. On the 2nd of January I went to Mrs. Hart's house and got two of three papers. Some others were taken possession of by Mr. Prendergast. I saw the prisoner on the first day of the inquest. I took him to Eton to his own house. Mr. Williams, his counsel, saw him on the following day about one o'clock. The inquest was resumed on Saturday. After the inquest I went with Mr. Williams, on Friday, the prisoner spoke to me. He said "This poor unfortunate woman once lived in my service about two years and a half, or nearly so, perhaps you know that I did not part with her." I said I had heard so." The other constable then came in, and the prisoner went on to say that she had left his service about five

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THE ROBY DAY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MANCHESTER.

NEW SCHOOLS AT MANCHESTER.

This handsome edifice, called "the Roby Day and Sunday Schools," has just been completed at Manchester, in the rear of Grosvenor-street Chapel, in connexion with which this educational provision has been established. The style of the building is Elizabethan of the later period; and it presents a fair specimen of school architecture. The arcade, or ground floor, is to be the playing place for the children; from thence two staircases, one for boys and the other for girls, conduct to the rooms above. On the first floor are a large apartment for a library and reading-room, and a capacious school-room fitted up on the British system, for about four hundred children. The entire cost of the building has not exceeded £3000.

THE LEAMINGTON CUP STEEPLE-CHASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Royal Leamington, Thursday.

The affair of yesterday drew together an immense assemblage of the resident and visiting nobility and gentry of the Spa and surrounding counties. The morning was delightful. The locality being generally known, crowds of persons, including the gay equipage of the peer, and the more homely one of his dependents—from a four-in-hand to a "one-horse shay"—were soon on the alert, and the quiet town of Southam presented a most lively appearance. The "gentlemen sportsmen" making host Mash's, of the Craven Arms Hotel, their general rendezvous. It was not, however, till after four o'clock that a signal was given for the start; which had no sooner been responded to by twenty gentlemen, than the most severe snow-storm, propelled by a "stunning" north-easter, burst upon us; and, ere the horses gained the winning flag, the snow was an inch deep as far as the eye could reach.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE-CHASE.—PRIZE CUP AND WHIP.

To many of the riders the ground had not been previously known, and nearly all of them acknowledge the uncertainty of having correctly traversed the path drawn out by the stewards, owing to the impracticability of seeing the white flags, from the density of the storm; neither could the race, under such circumstances, properly test the merits of the various horses. £120 were added to the splendid cup, which formerly belonged to Captain Lamb, and was won some years back by a horse of his named Shepherd, at Reigate. Had the horses been at the starting-post at the time appointed, all difficulty would have been obviated. The following is a description of

THE GROUND.

The start took place out of a grass field, then they came to a stiff bull finch, with only one gap, which had been made after the ground had been passed over. This caused great confusion, and in the next field they presented a long string. They there met with a stake hedge, which led into a ploughed field; then came another grass field with a slight turn; a small brook, consisting of posts, rails, and hedge, next came a very thick hedge something like jumping at a house; the next hedge led into the winning field, the first time round, out of which a slight fence led into other lands, which were principally pasture.

The next fence worth notice was one with a hedge and bank on the opposite side; and the one following it consisted of heaps of dirt which had been cleared out of a ditch, with a hedge on the opposite side. The next leap introduced a brook about three yards wide, with a slight take off, and in the ensuing field was the blue (the turning) flag. The brook was then crossed again, though in a less hazardous position, and a slight fence led into a piece of flat, to which two similar fields succeeded. The second field before the winning field, in coming in, was ridge and furrow, and over a stiff bullfinch led into the latter.

The following were the horses entered for the chase —

Mr. E. Nunn's The Friar (black)	.. ..	Owner
Col. Wallington's Queen of Trumps (blue and yel.),		H. Madocks
Mr. E. H. Clarke's Whitenose (primrose)	..	C. Brookes
Mr. H. H. Fazakerley's Vixen (scarlet)	.. ..	Owner
Capt. Windsor's Major A (purple, yel. sl. and cap)	..	Owner
Mr. J. Bruce's The Curate (black)	.. ..	Capt. Peel
Mr. G. Hobson's The Prince (scarlet and black)	..	Owner
Mr Madocks' Oakstick (pur. and red cap)	..	Capt. Kennedy
Sir A. Chichester's Champagne (blue and bl.)	..	Capt. Sutton
Mr. H. Story nas The Countess (dark blue)	..	H. Story
Sir Wm. Russell's Pussey (blue) ..	.. ..	Capt. Bushe
Mr. J. E. Madocks' Liberty (blue and red cap)	..	Owner
Mr. H. M'Calmont's Magnum (dark blue and white)		
Mr. Owen's Charley (crimson body and black sl.)	..	Owner
Mr. J. Wilson names Gray Falcon (blue and wh.)	..	Mr. Sanderson
Mr. Bradshaw's Cesarne (blue and wh. stripe)	..	Mr. Bright
Mr. Bright's Embassy (crimson) ..	..	Owner
Mr. R. M'Alpine's Lutz-Guardsman (green)	..	Owner
Mr. P. Bennet's Martingale (blue and wh. magpie)		G. Bake
Mr. E. H. Clarke's Leo (puce and white stripe)	..	Owner
Mr. Carew's Waverley	.. ..	Mr. Gage

THE START,

As may be expected, was rather a curious one. A stiff bullfinch, the first test of a steeple-chaser's abilities, was so placed that the "high mettle" had not time to show itself; and, there only being room for one horse at a time to use "the Gap," sent the whole force of the contest into the next field, in the most laughable condition.

The lead was taken up by Mr. Hobson on the Prince to the first fence, which his horse refused and turned round; then came the rush at the gap, all making for the same place, which, of course, caused "a tail." At the hedge before coming into the winning field, Mr. Fazakerly, on Vixen, came down, with another horse upon him, which threw his chance completely aside. Nothing else particularly occurred until reaching the winning field the first time, when Champagne took the lead in earnest, closely followed by Major A. Thus they went on, one after the other, but the snow storm prevents us further particularising at this stage of the proceedings. We may, however, state that Life Guardsman was the last. At the muddy bank we have before described, the Countess fell, and escaped from her rider. The Friar then took up the running, followed by Mr. A and Whitenose. About six of the riders were immersed in the brook, which the next horse that came up cleared, but fell on the opposite side. Curate came after him, and was pulling double at the time, but in jumping fell over his adversary; then came old Waverley, who sprang right into it, and his rider, over head and ears in sludge, crawled out. Round the blue flag the lead was taken by Mr. Nunn, the Queen of Trumps being second, and Major A third (the rider, Capt. Wyndham, not having seen the ground previously to the race). The latter was about going over the brook the second time the same way as the first, but seeing Mr. Nunn and his companion nearing to the right, he followed them, but lost at least sixty yards by "the move." He, however, soon regained his position, and, in the second field from home, he passed the Friar, and ultimately won easily by four lengths. The following have been placed by the Stewards, Lieut.-Col. Whyte and Capt. Reynolds —

Capt. Wyndham's Major A	.. .. ..	(Owner) 1
Mr. E. Nunn's The Friar	.. ..	2
Col. Wallington's Queen of Trumps	..	(H. Madocks) 3

And all the remainder claimed to be *fourth*.

BETTING.—The winner had taken £500 to £10 on his horse, which, with £120 added to the Cup (valued at 100 sovs), gave him a stake of upwards of £700. The betting at starting was 5 to 1 agst. Pussey, 6 to 1 agst. Champagne, ditto Oakstick, 10 to 1 agst. The Friar, and 12 to 1 agst. The Curate and Whitenose. The stakes were given up by Mr. Ashmore the following morning, he having acted as secretary, and all concerned are unanimous in awarding him their warmest thanks for the spirited, effective, and harmonious manner in which all connected with the affair has been carried out. The handsome whip, valued at 20 sovs, was given to the rider of the second horse.

LONDON AND CROYDON RAILWAY.—The nineteenth half-yearly meeting of the above Company, was held at the London station, on Tuesday, W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., in the chair. The report mentioned that there was an increase of revenue on the half-year, applicable to dividend purposes, of £5,679 8s 11d., and the increase of passengers 219,004. The atmospheric line between the Dartmouth Arms and Croyden was expected to be in operation in June, though that to Epsom was delayed from pressure of business. The disposable balance in hand was £17,810 8s. 10d., and the Directors recommended a dividend of 8s. per share. The report was adopted.

NEW STREET.—The opening into Leicester-square, from Coventry-street, is to be called St. Anne-street, being the entrance into the parish of St. Anne, Soho.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult. state that the cold had been intense in the extreme there during three weeks (from 23 to 25 degrees of Reaumur), but that it had somewhat abated in consequence of a very heavy fall of snow, which had rendered the streets almost impassable.

A new island has been discovered in the Pacific Ocean by Capt. Simmonds. It is situate in the track from Otaheite to Valparaiso, in south latitude 21 degrees and 10 minutes, and west longitude 138 degrees 54 minutes. He named it the Isle of Faith, from his vessel.

Accounts from Norway to the 21st ult., mention that the British Envoy (Sir Thomas Cartwright) and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had arrived at Christiania. It appears that the weather there was also more than usually severe. Negociations, it is said, are pending between Sweden and Belgium respecting an extension of certain commercial privileges to the former country, which have been already granted to the Zollverein by the recent treaty. The principal object of Sweden and Norway is to advance the interests of the timber trade.

The Scotch papers contain accounts of the death of Mrs. Cunningham, the mother of Allan Cunningham, the poet, which took place at Dumfries. Great respect was paid at her funeral.

A Berlin letter of the 5th, asserts that the question of a Constitution for Prussia has been again discussed in the Council, and that there is a prospect of some important announcement on this subject being made during the present year.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*R. D.*" *Louth.*—*We are unwilling to discourage "R. D." but, on all friendliness, must assure him that the execution of a really fine Chess Problem demands a much greater knowledge of Chess than he at present possesses.*

"*C. E. O.*"—*The position is ingenious, but it wants the charm of novelty. If we mistake not, it has appeared in two or three works on Chess, both here and abroad. By the way, how is it that correspondents so partial to the game as "C. E. O." and many others who favour us with their opinions on Chess, do not make themselves conversant with the ordinary English Chess notation? How is it possible an amateur can derive instruction from works on the game who is unacquainted with the signs which denote the pieces and their movements? In attempting to describe the solution of the problem under consideration, "C. E. O." has committed as many errors as there are moves.*

"*M. K. G.*"—*Problem is not very difficult. If it has not been published before, we will insert it shortly.*

"*Queen's Pawn,*" *Windsor.*—*We have not time to examine positions which come unaccompanied by their solutions*

"*C. Wood,*" *Brighton.*—*There is not much difference, but we should prefer Black's position.*

"*An Amateur,*" *Walsoach, is thanked, but the position presents no points of interest. The poor forlorn King is so jammed in by the adverse forces, that our wonder is not how the mate can be given in so few moves, but how he can possibly survive so many.*

GAME, NO. 4.—CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following game was lately played by a countryman of ours, Mr. S—y, formerly a promising amateur of the London Chess Circle, and now Hon. Secretary of the New York Chess Club, against an American amateur—the former giving the odds of the drawn games.

BLACK. (Mr. S—y.)	WHITE. (Am.)	BLACK. (Mr. S—y.)	WHITE. (Am.)
1. K P two	K P two	37. P to R 8th ‡	P takes Kt
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	38. R takes P (ch)	K to R sq
3. K Kt to B 3rd	Q P one	39. Q R to Q Kt 7th	K R to K B 2nd
4. Q P one	Q B to K Kt 5th	40. Q R takes R	B takes R
5. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	41. K takes P	B to K R 4th
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd	42. Kt to K B sq	Q P one
7. Q B P one	Q Kt to R 4th	43. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q P one (check)
8. K B to Q Kt 5th (check)	Q B P one	44. K to Q 2nd	R takes P
9. K B to Q R 4th	B takes B	45. R to Q 7th ‖	Kt to Q 3rd
10. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 3rd *	46. Kt takes B	Kt takes P (ch)
11. Q Kt P two	Q takes P (check)	47. P takes Kt	R takes Kt
12. Q to K 2nd	Q takes Q (check)	48. R to K 7th	K to Kt sq
13. K takes Q	Q Kt P two	49. R to K 6th	K to B 2nd
14. B takes P	P takes B	50. R takes R P	R takes R P
15. P takes Kt	Q R to Q B	51. R to R 7th (ch)	K to K sq
16. Q B P one	P takes P	52. R to R 8th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
17. Kt takes P	Q R to B 3rd	53. Q R P two	R to Q R 6th
18. Q R to Q Kt	K Kt to K 2nd	54. R P one	R takes P
19. Q R (ch)	Kt interposes	55. R P one	R to Q B 2nd
20. K R P one	B to K 3rd	56. K to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
21. K Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	57. R to K 8th	R to R 5th
22. K Kt P two	K B P one	58. R to Q 5th	K to B 3rd
23. K R to Q Kt	K R P two	59. R to Q 8th	K to B 4th
24. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q R P one †	60. K to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 3rd
25. P takes K B P	K B P one	52. R takes P	R takes R
26. K R to K Kt	K B P one	53. K takes R	K to Q 3rd

The White king having, what is technically called, the "opposition," Black is unable to queen his pawn; the game was, therefore, abandoned as drawn.

* The leaving his Kt to be attacked by the enemy's pawn, relying upon the counter attack with his own Kt's P is very well conceived.

† This appears to be lost time.

‡ The game having assumed so much the aspect of a draw, which with Black would be equivalent to a lost game, he makes the hazardous attempt to carry it by a *coup de main*.

‖ He might also have played his B to K Kt's sq with safety, we believe.

¶ It looks, at first sight, as if White could save the piece by playing his B to K's sq, and then the Kt to Q's 3rd. In that case, however, Black would still win the Kt or B by moving his Kt to K B's 8th.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 63.

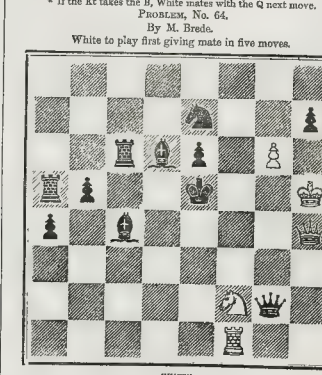
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K's 5th ch	K to his 2nd *
2. B to K B's 6th ch	K to his sq (best)
3. Q takes K's P ch	K B's P takes Q (best)
4. B to K R's 5th ch	B to K Kt 3rd
5. B takes B checkmate	

* If the Kt takes the B, White mates with the Q next move.

PROBLEM, NO. 64.

By M. Brede.

White to play first giving mate in five moves.



WHITE.

ADDITIONAL RAILWAY NOTICES FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(From Tuesday Night's Gazette.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 11.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication between London and York and in the intermediate districts to the east of the present lines of railway, viz.:—The Barnsley and Goole; the Bedford and London and Birmingham; the Cambridge and Lincoln; the Direct Northern; the Eastern Counties—Cambridge and Huntingdon; the Eastern Counties—Ely and Lincoln Extension, the Eastern Counties—Brandon and Peterborough Deviation; the Eastern Counties—Hertford and Biggleswade Junction; the Ely and Lincoln; the Goole and Snaith; the Great Grimsby and Sheffield; the Hull and Gainsborough; the London and York; the Lincoln, York, and Leeds; the Midland and Lincoln; the Midland Railway—Nottingham and Lincoln; the Midland Railway—Swinton to Lincoln, the Rotherham, Bawtry, and Gainsborough; the Sheffield and Lincolnshire; the Tottenham and Parkingston-street Extension; the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole; the York and North Midland, and Doncaster; Direct Northern (as to the portion between Lincoln and Goole); Direct Northern and North Midland, and Goole, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Bedford, London, and Birmingham; Cambridge and Lincoln; Direct Northern (as to the portion between Lincoln and York); Eastern Counties—Brandon and Peterborough Deviation; Eastern Counties—Hertford and Biggleswade Junction; Great Grimsby and Sheffield; Midland Railway—Syston and Peterborough; Midland Railway—Nottingham and Lincoln; Midland Railway—Swinton to Lincoln (as to the portion between Swinton and Doncaster); Tottenham and Parkingston-street Extension; Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole; and agreed to the Barnsley and Goole; Direct Northern (as to the portion between Lincoln and London); Eastern Counties—Cambridge and Huntingdon; Eastern Counties—Ely and Lincoln Extension; Ely and Lincoln; Goole and Snaith; Hull and Gainsborough; London and York; Lincoln, York, and Leeds; Midland Railway—Swinton to Lincoln (as to the portions between Doncaster and Lincoln); Rotherham, Bawtre, and Gainsborough; Sheffield and Lincolnshire; York and North Midland, and Doncaster; York and North Midland, and Goole.

DALHOUSIE

C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.
D. O'BRIEN. S. LAING.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 151.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE RECESS.

THE House of Commons adjourned on Thursday for the Easter Recess: this is the first "break" in the session, and by the time it arrives, the course of the Ministry for the year is generally determined by itself, and known to the country. The anxiety that is felt more or less at the opening of every legislative sitting has ceased, and all "interests" know the best and the worst that can happen to them, as far as their welfare can be affected by the measures of the Executive.

The sittings before Easter are, when parties are nearly balanced, occupied by those exclusively party debates, or contests, that have grown rarer and more rare since the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power. But we scarcely remember a session that has been so wholly free from them as the present; and, as we cannot ascribe to the Premier any peculiar secret for depriving party spirit of its virulence, it may not be out of place if we take advantage of the present suspension of business to examine a little into the causes that render the present Government the strongest, the least assailable, and the most able to carry every measure it proposes, that has existed for many years, although there is dissatisfaction and discontent among its own supporters, scarcely concealed at any time, and now openly expressed. Its great reliance at the general election was on the landed interest; and now, among the agricultural members, the willingness to wound is very apparent; it would be dangerous, too, were they not also "afraid to strike." Another section of the party delighting in the name and principles of Toryism, is in open rebellion; their favourite aversion is the head of their own Government, which they attack with talent—persecute with inconvenient allusions to the past—assail with epigrammatic irony that concentrates wit, bitterness, and point—reproach with want of principle and breach of faith—and, as the sum of all, denounce the whole Conservative Ministry as nothing but "an organised hypocrisy."

Thus, with some estranged and doubtful, with some as hot in their hate as the others are cold in their attachment, with an Opposition strong in numbers and powerful at least in talent, how is it the Government stands not only firmly, but almost unshaken; willing and doing as if to will and to do were one; and carrying with unexampled facility measures which the Whigs, in the days of their parliamentary majorities may have wished to originate, but could never carry out, and in their decline and fall dared not even venture to propose?

There are causes why and wherefore, as Disellen says, and one of the most potent of them, we take to be the fact, that Sir Robert Peel having succeeded, when in opposition, in building up his own party, as soon as he came into power, as effectually succeeded in breaking down and disuniting that of his opponents. This, be it said, was not at all difficult to effect. The Liberal party is, and has long been, divided into sections that do not amalgamate readily. The course taken by Sir Robert Peel has frequently set these knots and parties against each other, but he has rarely united them all against himself. For organic or political changes there is, literally, no agitation whatever; all our energies are directed to social and commercial improvements, and on these the Premier has cut the ground from under the feet of the Opposition, by conceding the principle it contends for, and meeting it only on details. He knows that the battles about the more or less are not likely to be very formidable, and if he goes beyond what his immediate followers approve, he converts opponents into supporters, and triumphs by the votes of his enemies! If these censure him for not going far enough, he has plenty behind him to defend him, even if he did not stir a step in that direction. If he frighten his friends by too rapid, or too great an advance, then there are the free traders to back him, and the result in both cases is a triumphant majority. There is infinite skill and tact in all this. Sir Robert Peel has as perfect a knowledge of all the political affinities and antipathies of the House of Commons, as the chemist has of the affinities of his different compounds, and calculates his effects as nicely. Judged by the test of success, we must call him the most able of modern ministers; we of course leave adherence to principle out of the estimate.

The Session, as far as it has gone, has been wholly occupied by the topic of finance; to the Income-tax there was no effective opposition, and it is now virtually law. The abolition of the Excise of Glass was carried with universal approbation; the sweeping away the import duties from four hundred and thirty articles excited only a few cavils on lard and tanned hides, and thrown silk; and the revision of the Sugar Duties was another question debated mostly on details. One subject only has been brought forward in a manner calculated to excite a little anxiety on the part of the Government—the espionage of the Post-office; and this was a question on which any very determined opposition from the Whigs was staved off by the *tu quoque* accusation against the late and all former Ministries, that they had been guilty of the same practice, or something like it, themselves. The New Zealand question seems to have resolved itself into a "misunderstanding," and whether the pending debates on Lord Ellenborough's conduct in India will produce anything remains to be seen; from the little alacrity displayed in commencing the movement, we apprehend the Liberals do not expect to make very much of it.

So the Premier dismisses the house for a space with the complacency of a man who has managed them skilfully, and got from them just as much as he wanted. His friends regard him with a surprise not unmingled with fear; his foes with envy and something like admiration, for his dexterity, and his singular success in carrying measures, the mere proposing of which, by them, brought ruin on their party. The people, looking to measures and not men, and seeing commerce prospering and employment abundant, have neither time nor wish to engage in political agitation, and accept changes that are beneficial from whatever side they may come. It may be that there are among them some which could hardly have been expected from such a quarter: but if the grapes are gathered from thorns and the figs from thistles the surprise is not an unwelcome one. The people have learned to attach less importance to the mere opinions of Party, than to the measures of Power

H. M. S. "COLLINGWOOD."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "COLLINGWOOD."

We feel pleasure in presenting to our readers a portrait of the *Collingwood*, 80, one of those naval bulwarks of which England has strong reason to feel proud. This vessel, which is sister to the *Vanguard*, the finest ship of her class, was built at Pembroke, after the design of Sir W Symonds She was first commissioned by Captain H. Eden, who, from ill health, was unable to proceed in her to the Pacific. She is now commanded by Captain Smart, and her officers and men number about 800. The *Collingwood* is called after the brave commander of that name, who, in the *Royal Sovereign*, broke through the enemy's line at Trafalgar, under the eye of Nelson, from whom he drew forth the exclamation—"See how that brave fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action!"

Her sailing qualities appear to realise the most favourable anticipations of naval critics, with whom she has been a constant theme of panegyric. In general appearance she is strikingly beautiful: with her lower deck guns in, she is in draft abaft 23 feet 4 inches.

The following are her main dimensions:—

	Feet.	In.
Length on the Gun Deck	190	0
Length of Keel for Tonnage	155	0
Breadth Extreme	56	4
Breadth Moulded	55	6
Depth in Hold	24	4
Burthen	2699 Tons.	

We shall, on a future occasion, illustrate the entire arrangement and economy of this admirable specimen of naval architecture

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

I am happy to announce at last, that the Duke de Broglie has quitted Paris to fulfil his extraordinary and benevolent mission in your country. He is one the most honest men in the world, covering under an exterior of austerity and distance, the soundest heart and the most unwearied generosity. Indeed, he has been the resource of the nation on all difficult occasions, and he goes now, as he has often done before, without fee, without any personal object of interest or ambition, to confirm the existing good relations between England and France, and smooth the difficulties of the right of search. The visit of the Duke should, therefore, be considered a strong demonstration in favour of the English Cabinet, as his personal friends are among the leaders of the Whig party, and there must be a certain repugnance on his part to negotiate with a Tory Cabinet. I have no doubt that a favourable result will attend the mission, and that the *entente cordiale* will be made more cordial by his influence.

The literary and political world have been at length gratified by the publication of two volumes of "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," by M. Thiers. Our papers are filled with extracts from it, some detailing what they call the conquest of Egypt, others with descriptions of the Italian campaigns. The volumes contain a great deal of original correspondence, as it appears that Napoleon was in the habit of communicating several times a day, in writing, to his Ministers and Generals. These notes were found in the Tuileries when the Bourbons entered Paris, and were by them thrown aside in lumber rooms, with other waste paper. Chance revealed the secret of this deposit, and M. Thiers has availed himself of it to bring to light some most curious pieces, all of which bear the impress of Napoleon's mind. In one of them, answering an objection made by the Ministers to his command ing in person the proposed invasion of England, Buonaparte says—"The conquest shall be made in three days; and the first tidings the people of Paris shall hear of the sailing of the expedition, will be accompanied with those of its full success."

The grand annual exhibition of modern pictures will be opened in a few days, at the Louvre. I regret to find that the first artists do not exhibit Scheffer, Ingres, Delaroche, Roqueplan, Winterhalter, and Dupré, have not sent pictures; and that Horace Vernet has produced a super-daub. Paul Delacroix; still the gallery will not be interior to that of last year, and works worthy of French art will be found among those accepted.

The trial of the Englishmen, Messrs. Barlow, Walker, Lambert, Frazer, and their associates Messrs. Peyronnet and Ogleby, for alleged cheating at cards after a dinner party, has commenced before the Cour Royale. It will take some days. Mr. Barlow is not present, but has ordered friend Mdlle. Emma Kaye sat with the other prisoners. The case comes before this court on appeal, and it piques the curiosity of both French and English. It is likely to do the latter much mischief in society here, where national prejudices are ever ready to seize any new pretence for attack. The fact is, that Paris is not only the rendezvous of pleasure of Europe, but the refuge of all the disreputable characters whose private history and identity are forgotten in the vortex of pleasure. They find easier access to society, because so many of its French members have so lately risen with a flying political leap to power, over vaulting barrier and more scrupulous men at the great crash of 1830. These are the most moving, restless members of society and so constituted, political *savoir faire*; but, above all, money, are the only things valued; and

Quærenda pecunia primum est,
Virtus post nummos

FRANCE

The Paris papers contain the details of a frightful event which occurred at Algiers on the 8th inst., namely, the explosion of the powder magazine of the park artillery. The entire building, and several others in its vicinity, were utterly destroyed, with the loss of an immense number of lives. The explosion which caused these disasters had taken place in the artillery magazines, separated from each other by thick walls at the foot of the old Spanish tower upon which the lighthouse stands. Considerable injury was done in the port, and especially on the Boulevard, by numerous stones thrown to a distance of 200 metres. In the building there were killed at first thirty workmen, 10 artillerymen, 31 pontoniers, and 2 workmen of the 2d company; there were, besides, 30 wounded. Sergeant-Major Denot, his wife, and a child perished. The Controller Lemaire died after undergoing amputation of the leg. Five other non-commissioned officers were crushed to death on the ruins. The Commandant of Artillery Pallard was killed under the ruins of his house, which was almost levelled to the ground by the violence of the explosion. Close to the pavilion occupied by M. Pallard was the house of M. Segretlier, director of the port, who had at the time about 20 persons in his drawing-room. Mme Segretlier, hearing her child, who had left her guests to go into the room where the child was, and, as she was returning to the *salle à manger* to give directions for tea, the explosion took place, and she was buried in the ruins of the house, only one corner of which was spared. viz., that which she had quitted, and in which the company was assembled to that room only one person, Madame Sylvestre, the wife of the admiral's secretary, was injured, and that slightly. When the spectators of this horrible scene had recovered from their first shock, they heard the last words of the unhappy mother—they were "Save my child."

The *Algérie* states, that the day after the explosion 135 men did not respond when their names were called: of these 48 are wounded. The cause of the dreadful catastrophe was still unknown. Two of the victims, Commander Pallard, the father of the artillery, and Madame Segretlier, the wife of the Director of the Harbour, were buried on the 10th. The *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of the 15th instant, quotes a letter from Algiers, stating that the body of Lieutenant Pallard had been found, and that, although the powder magazine, who had not been recognised by any persons belonging to the naval department. It was thence believed that he might have been induced to commit the dreadful deed himself, and that he fell the first victim, but nothing positive was yet known on the subject.

The *Journal des Débats* states that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between France and the Imaum of Muscat, was signed on the 17th November last, at Zanziba. This treaty excites the ridicule of the Opposition journals; but it is defended at great length and very energetically by the *Débats*

The *Siecle* gives an account of the funeral of M. Dujarrier, who, as we stated last week, was killed in a duel with M. Beauvallon. A large concourse of persons, friends of the deceased, including nearly the entire corps of writers and editors of journals and other periodicals of Paris, were present on the melancholy occasion. The pall was held by MM. Emile de Girardin (member of the Chamber of Deputies, and editor in chief of *La Presse*), Alexandre Dumas, De Balzac, and Mery. The procession moved direct from the residence of the deceased to the cemetery of Montmartre, where M. Emile de Girardin pronounced an oration over his remains. By M. Dujarrier's will, written after the midnight which preceded his death, M. Dujarrier bequeathed nearly half his fortune (estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000) to his unmarried sister (the deceased inherited property of £15,000 or £16,000); to a godson a share in *La Presse*, worth £3000 or £4000; besides vases and other tokens of remembrance to sixteen or eighteen friends.

A great banquet was given on Sunday by the merchants of Paris to Marshal Bugeaud, in the Grand Hall of the Bourse. The number present was limited to four hundred, among whom were the Duke de Nemours, Admiral Mackau, and Montgenier, and the Prince de Joinville, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, &c. M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, was the only member of the Government present. In the course of the evening M. Legentil proposed the health of the Royal Princes, and entered at some length on the eminent services they had rendered to their country. The Duke de Nemours, in returning thanks, said, "Gentlemen, the effusion with which you have drunk the health of the Princes has deeply affected us, and we beg leave, in return, to express the feelings of our hearts. Happy are those who have been able to increase their names in the rolls of Africa; more happy those who have there gained for themselves a glorious name. Honour be theirs! But honour is due also to all France, which has submitted to make the sacrifices required for such a glorious task! Honour to the country of France, which vivifies and fecundates what victory has gained for us; it is entitled to our thanks for its co operation in the extension of this country! There, as wherever else any great work is to be accomplished, it has taken a prominent place. Algeria will ever be dear to us; for it is there that we have participated in the deeds of our army and our navy. It is there that we have by our actions given the sentiments of our hearts—the sincere devotion to our country with which we are animated." The Royal Duke's speech was received with immense applause. Marshal Bugeaud's lady and Madame Gaston, the wife of the Minister of Justice, were also present. The banquet was conducted round the *salle* by M. de Richebourg, the Commissary of the Bourse. The whole of the company were dressed in plain clothes. The dinner consisted of 32 pieces of roast meat, 16 wooden cocks, 288 partridges *truffés*, rôtis ou en salmis, 16 filets de bœuf, 64 fowls, 16 salmon, 16 turbots, 64 dishes of forced vegetables, such as green peas, asparagus, French beans, artichokes, &c. 128 sweet dishes, 64 baskets of dessert, 64 compots, 32 plum-pudding dishes, 32 large fancy pieces in sugar, &c.; 32 jellies, 40 iced creams, 32 fromages glacés, 800 bottles of Bordeaux, Beaune, and Champagne, 100 bottles of Madeira, 100 glasses of Punch à la Romaine, 500 cups of coffee, with brandy and liqueurs

The *salle* was lighted by 6000 wax-candles. The attendance was excellent, there having been at 400 waiters employed.

The Minister of Public Works has presented to the Chamber of Deputies the Paris and Lyons Railroad Bill. The Chamber of Deputies having voted in 1843 a sum of 11,000,000f. for the construction of the portion of the line extending between Dijon and Chalon, more than two-thirds of the distance, or 2½ miles, are now nearly terminated, and will, in a few months, admit the laying down of the rails, for which purpose the Minister required an additional credit of 5,000,000f. The entire length of the line from Paris to Lyons is about 392 miles, and its cost is estimated in the bill at £7,210,000. The Minister calculates the gross revenue of the road at £1,030,000, and the net proceeds at £366,000, or nearly 7 per cent on the capital of the company. The *maximum* of the duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, and the amount to be lodged as security in order to be entitled to propose for it, is nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

The Lyons and Avignon railroad, which is to be the continuation of the Paris and Lyons line, is to proceed along the left bank of the Rhone, and unite at Avignon with the Marseilles line. Its length is 143 miles, but, adding three more for its passage through Lyons, the whole will be nearly 144 miles. The costs are estimated at £3,200,000.

SPAIN

Our accounts from Madrid, which are to the 12th inst., state that the Chamber of Deputies resumed, on that day, the discussion on the bill for restoring the mendicant country property to the clergy. The discussion possessed, however, but little interest.

The trial of the persons implicated in the last conspiracy at Vittoria had commenced, and the Fiscal had called for a sentence of death against seven officers. The provincial deputation and the municipality of that town had immediately addressed a petition to the Queen, praying for their pardon, which was to be presented to her Majesty by M. Egaña.

Letters from Bayonne of the 15th inst. state, that the celebrated Carlist General Villareal had suddenly disappeared from Bordeaux, and was supposed to be concealed in the neighbourhood of the Spanish frontiers. A colonel of the Carlist army of Navarre had arrived at Bayonne, and from the movement observed among the refugees, and the accounts from the seat of the former civil war, it was apprehended that an outbreak was at hand.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters of the 19th instant state that some disturbances have taken place in the province of Minho. On the 1st instant the tax-gatherers having gone to the village of St. Martinho to collect the new impost on wine, the people rose upon them and put them to flight. Shortly afterwards, they returned with an escort of 30 infantry; but meanwhile the tocsin had been rung in all the surrounding villages, and a great number of them, headed by the Morgado Magalaes, a country gentleman of the district, had assembled at St. Martinho, armed, some with fowling-pieces, but most with clubs or anything else. The soldiers, finding the enquiry grave, retraced their steps, and took up a defensive position on a neighbouring height, from which, however, they were soon dislodged by the people, who pursued them, firing a few shots at them, and abusing them as robbers and oppressors of the poor. Next day a detachment of 80 infantry and some dragoons, under the command of Captain Guedes, attacked the insurgents, who stood their ground for some time, but at last fled and dispersed, leaving two of their number dead on the field. The soldiers then went into the village and set fire to several cottages, which were burnt to the ground. The *Diario do Governo* has since officially announced the complete restoration of order.

The law for the abolition of the foreign Conservatorial Courts has passed the Chamber of Peers unanimously. The formation of some railways was talked of in Lisbon.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Britannia* steamer, which left Boston on the 1st instant, and Halifax on the 3rd, we have New York papers to the 27th of February. The proceedings in Congress are brought down to the 26th of February, which was the last week of the session. The subject of the annexation was the principal point of discussion in the Senate. A difference of opinion exists as to the ultimate fate of the measure, which had passed the House of Representatives; but the general feeling in Washington was, and the same is expressed by the *New York Courier*, and other papers opposed to the annexation, that upon those resolutions would be engrafted the spirit of Mr. Benton's Bill, dividing Texas into two territories, abolishing slavery in the one, and retaining it in the other; and that the measure in that shape would pass the Senate. Such was the impression, but the division was expected to be close

President Tyler, who was on the eve of official extinction, had addressed to Congress no less than three messages. The first relates to the Oregon territory, and announces that the negociations were proceeding satisfactorily, and were likely to terminate amicably. Another is occupied with alleged grievances to which certain American citizens are exposed by the operation of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade; and the third relates to the indemnity due by Mexico to the United States.

Mr. Polk was to take office on the 4th of March, and numerous were the parties paying their adoration to the rising sun. In the meantime he was exercising, in fact, all the duties of the President elect, holding his levees, distributing his offices, and paying marked attention to business. His personal habits are dwelt upon by the news gossippers of the capital, who record his early rising, his temperate habits, close application, and numerous other virtues.

These papers contain later Mexican news, the dates from Vera Cruz being as late as 4th of February. Santa Anna was a prisoner in the castle of Perote, when he had written to the Congress, begging abjectly for life and pardon. It had been decided to try him for malpractices in his late capacity of Commander-in-Chief, or President, under which head the supreme penalty that some milder counsels will be pursued towards him than what had been predicted from the fury of the people generally. This clemency appears to have emanated from the two Chambers of Congress.

The Government had ordered a court-martial all the officers who obeyed the orders of Santa Anna after the election of General Herrera as President of the Republic. They have also been displaced from their command.

The effects belonging to Santa Anna, at his residence of Magua de Clavo, have been seized by the authorities of the department of Vera Cruz, and removed to that city for sale.

The city of Mexico was quiet, and everything proceeding in its usual manner. On the morning of the 13th ult the cannons announced to the inhabitants the raising of the siege which they had been subjected during the late troubles.

The missing packet ships, the *England* and the *United States*, respecting the fate of which so much painful anxiety has prevailed, had not been heard of. As the one sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of November, the other on the 1st of December, last year, there is too much reason to apprehend that their fate is sealed. The first named vessel had on board, including crew and passengers, 98 persons; the other, 74 making the destruction of human life, if the vessels be lost, no fewer than 164.

The following letter from an American correspondent, dated Elleridge, U. S., Feb. 28, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the probable composition of the Cabinet of the new President:

The President elect, Mr. Polk, has arrived in good health at the seat of government, after a journey of some 1500 miles from his home. The 3rd of March is the last day of the present Congress, and on the 4th the new house will be organised, and the inauguration take place, the President of the United States taking the following oath agreeably with the Constitution:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Mr Polk is the youngest man ever called to the Presidential chair in the Republic, he being but forty-nine years of age. His progress through the country from Tennessee to Washington was attended with great rejoicings by the people. His political principles have been, and are, more congruous with the great body of American citizens are to be found in the interior, and along our river and agricultural districts, than those of Mr. Clay. As soon as the inauguration is over, the President will proceed to form his Cabinet, and to make such appointments as are necessary, and for this purpose the new Senate will be retained to act upon and confirm his nominations. The Cabinet consists of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Postmaster-General, and Attorney General. It is understood that men favourable to the immediate annexation of Texas will be called to the Cabinet.

The following Cabinet is talked of, and two non-slave-holding—it is likely will be represented in the Cabinet:—South Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Mr. Calhoun, the great Nullifier of Carolina, will probably be offered, and probably General Cass, our last Minister to France, who has just been elected United States Senator from Michigan, may possibly be called. But the most likely men, for all is conjecture as yet, are Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan, Walker, of Tennessee, Saunders, Butler of Kentucky, and Marcey.] Our excellent Minister in London, who has endeared himself to all classes of people there with whom he has had intercourse, will be succeeded, probably, (not till the next session of Congress) by Mr. Stevenson, our former Minister to the Court of St. James, if that gentleman is not named for the Cabinet

You will probably have heard of the capture of Santa Anna. He was taken in a ravine with cork leg in hand. He has been taken to Mexico to be tried by both houses of Congress. He possesses a great deal of money in the English funds. His property in Mexico has been confiscated. You printed a fine likeness of him some months ago.

The people in this country are beginning to the subject of the enormous rate of postage taxed by the Government. The postage at present is nearly as great as in England previous to 1840, when the admirable policy of Mr. Rowland Hill was adopted. The postage there on a single letter is 4*d* by part of the United States is 25 cents, or an English shilling; and two pieces of paper constitute a double letter, and is charged double postage. Efforts have been made for a reduction of this tax upon the dear money in the country, but have so far succeeded this session as to get a bill through the Senate founded somewhat upon the English mode, though not as good in every particular. It provides that a single letter, not over 300 miles, shall be charged at a uniform rate of *five cents.*, or twopence halfpenny sterling. Newspapers free, thirty miles or less, or two cents. per ounce for a longer distance. The franking privileges abolished. The postage free on their widows, members of Congress, and postmasters. The bill will be adopted.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—A meeting of the association formed for the purpose of agitating the repeal of the window duty took place on Wednesday night at the court house, Marylebone; Mr. Daniels in the chair. Lord Duncan and several delegates of the different parishes were present. A vote of thanks was passed to his lordship for the manner in which he had introduced his motion in the House of Commons, the reception of which was looked upon as encouraging to the cause. Lord Duncan returned thanks After which several resolutions were adopted, expressive of the determination of the association to exert themselves for the total repeal of this oppressive and unjust impost. The meeting then separated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. March 10

The nomination of candidates for the office of Librarian in this University is fixed for the 2d of April, and the election will take place on the 3rd.

The name of Mr. John M. Kemble, the celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, has been accidentally omitted in the list already published.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDALISTS.—T. Randall and T. K. Knox, both of Trinity College.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—New Fellows: Robert Bickerseth Mayor and Stephen Parkinson.

OXFORD. March 15

This being the last day of term, the following degrees were conferred —

Doctor of Divinity, by decree of Convocation.—Rev. John Medley, Wadham College

Master of Arts.—Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College.

Bachelor of Arts.—Henry A. Buckmaster, Christ Church, and the Rev. Sidney George Selwyn, Fellow of New College.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.—We regret to announce the death of the Bishop of Ely. His lordship expired on Thursday morning at two o'clock. He had been somewhat better in the middle of last week. On Monday he became worse, and the bad symptoms abated again during the night. Another increase of the leading symptoms was observable on Wednesday afternoon, and his lordship's health gradually failed until he expired next morning at the hour above mentioned. His death was tranquil in the extreme, and he was perfectly sensible to the last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE. The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London on the occasion, given by the Queen to the new treaties between this country and France. We understand he will remain with Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, during his sojourn in this country.

THE HUNGERIAN ORATOR.—On Wednesday the Hungerian Oration for the present year was read by Dr. Jordan Roone Lynch, in one of the large rooms on the ground floor of Exeter Hall, in the presence of a very strong muster of the members of the General Medical Protection Assembly, over whom Mr. Joseph C. Carpue presided

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday the bakers of Drury-lane, Covent-garden market, and other places, reduced the price of the 4lb loaf to 5*d*., being a reduction of one penny. There is some bread selling as low as 4*d*., called country bread, but not weighed. The high priced bakers still maintain their price

FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Monday there was a fancy fair and bazaar in the Thames Tunnel, which was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, the arches hung with the Rotherhithe and Wapping shores, decorated with flags, banners, and Chinese lanterns. The stall counters in the recesses between the eastern and western roadway of the tunnel were tastefully laid out with numerous articles of art, and people were invited in a very pressing manner by several individuals to take tea and coffee under water, while others were as clamorous in their invitations to be electrified for a penny each. In the Wapping shaft a large booth was fitted up for the exhibition of feats of legerdemain by the Wizard of the North, and there was a splendid cosmorama and a saloon of arts in the Rotherhithe shaft, which appeared to be the leading attraction of the place. When the shafts were illuminated after sunset, the effect was novel and brilliant. There were two bands of music, and various amusements, for the gratification of the visitors.

SOUTH EASTERN (DOVER) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday at the London station, Sir John Kirkland in the chair. He stated that the gross revenue for the half-year was £139,042 1*s*. 2*d*.; the expenditure, £69,388 6*s*. 2*d*. Of these expenses £28,643 13*s*. 2*d*. was disbursed by the joint locomotive committee, the chief subscriber of which is found to be undesirable that the directors have taken steps for bringing the department under their own direction. The Tunbridge wells branch is expected to open in September next; the Canterbury in December, and its extension through Margate early in next year. The lease of the Greenwich line is now completed, and only wants the sanction of the Legislature. No credit has been taken in the present half year for receipts from that source, but there has been an excess in the first three months of this year over last, of £1924 2*s*. 2*d*. The accounts showed a balance of £79,444 17*s*. 7*d*., out of which the directors recommend a dividend free of income-tax, of 1*s*. 4*d*. on the old shares, and 1*s*. 11*d*. per share on No. 1 shares, on which £4 was paid previous to the 31st of January, leaving £24,849 3*s*. 8*d*. as a reserve fund. The report then referred to the extensions at present before Parliament, and expressed the conviction of the directors of the soundness of the scheme. The report was adopted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Eight Millions Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Property-tax Bill was read a second time, but it was intimated, on the part of the Government, that there should be a full opportunity for discussing it on the third reading.

Some interest was excited by an incidental manifestation between Lord Campbell and the Earl of Ellenborough. Lord Campbell having moved the committal of the Deodands Bill, the Earl of Ellenborough stated some objections to the length of it. To these objections Lord Campbell replied, and hinted that the Earl of Ellenborough had issued proclamations in India, had not exhibited any remarkable love of brevity. This remark gave rise to the following retort: The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: The noble lord has misstated the case. I will say that the greater part of which might have been spared, especially that part of it which related to me. (Cheers) I am here (said his lordship, with great emphasis) to answer him or any man, and I only wish that that had been said in my presence, which was said in my absence. (Loud cheers.)—Lord CAMPBELL. If the noble earl is content with one clause, and one clause be enough, I am content also. As to the rest, I am sorry to have aroused the sensitive feelings of the noble earl by an observation which really meant nothing in the way of offence.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: Then I beg to give the noble and learned lord a piece of advice: the same advice that was given by the Earl of Chatham to a member of the other house who ventured to arraign his conduct, and then said that he meant nothing—"The next time you mean nothing you had better say nothing." (Loud cheers and laughter.)—Lord BROUGHAM: When the noble friend was absent, if he stood in need of vindication he had it. Nothing, I am sure, will give him greater satisfaction than to be attacked in his presence as he was attacked behind his back. I may add, that as often as anything was said against him, he was zealously, fully, anxiously, and ably defended by the noble and gallant duke (the Duke of Wellington) and zealously, fully, and ably defended he was. (Cheers.) He was not successfully, defended by the individual who has now the honour of addressing your lordships (Cheers.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: I know the debt of gratitude I owe to the noble and gallant duke opposite. I may add, that as often as anything was said against me, he was zealously, fully, anxiously, and ably defended by the noble and gallant duke (the Duke of Wellington) and zealously, fully, and ably defended he was. (Cheers.) He was not successfully, defended by the individual who has now the honour of addressing your lordships (Cheers.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: I know the debt of gratitude I owe to the noble and gallant duke opposite. I cannot trust myself to speak upon the subject. (Cheers.)—The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

There was a morning sitting, at which the report on the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill was received, after some discussion

At the evening sitting, several railway bills passed a stage.

The Jews Disabilities Removal Bill was read a first time SIR R. INGLIS announced his intention of opposing its further progress.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—On the motion, that the house should go into committee on the Customs Bill, Mr. Miles moved a resolution "that it is the opinion of this house that in the application of surplus revenue towards relieving the burdens of the country, by reduction or remission of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest." Mr. Miles supported his proposition by arguing that as there was a surplus of three millions and a half, this was particularly the time when the claims of the agriculturist ought to be considered. He had the agriculturists contributed their full share to the income-tax, and it was therefore only bare justice that they should derive a corresponding advantage from the partial repeal of taxation which that income-tax enabled the Government to effect Mr. Miles went on to contend that the tariff had depressed the agricultural interest, and said on his own part, and several other agricultural members' part, they knew the act of 1842 was to be followed as it had been by the tariff and Canada Corn Bill, it would have been met by an opposition which it would have been impossible for any Minister to resist. Loud cheers from the agricultural representatives.) He would suggest several measures of relief, but the chief was the transference of certain charges from the county rate to the Exchequer, Mr. Miles complained not only of the tariff, but of the poor rates and county-rates Mr. Miles went into some statistics, both as to the amount of their collection, and the purposes to which they are applied, which he contended pressed unequally on the agricultural interest, as compared with other classes, from which they should be relieved, and urged that the expense of criminal prosecutions should be borne by the State instead of by each separate county. He concluded by bringing forward his motion.

SIR R. PEEL was in concurrence with the whole of the agricultural body, but in justice to his own feelings and opinions.—The resolution was seconded by Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion, and argued generally against any shifting of the burden of county rates. He supported the principle of protection, and denied that the importation of foreign cattle had caused a fall in prices.—Mr. NEWDEGATE concurred in the views of Mr. Miles, as to the depression of the agricultural interest.—Lord J. RUSSELL reiterated his former opinion that protection was the bane of agriculture; and, after alluding to the measures of the present Government, argued in support of the principle of free trade. He said, let them rely upon their energy, upon their enterprise, and upon their capital let them look to these as the sources of their prosperity, and not rely upon

that broken reed, which they might be able to obtain from any legislative protection. Cheers. He said, too, that with regard to many articles which in former days the manufacturers sought protection by legislative means, he was happy now to see that the manufacturers had, by their success in foreign countries, no need for that protection. His uncle and his father had defended as much as any men to witness the improvement of agriculture, and had done all they could to bring the farmers together with the view to the adoption of improved modes of cultivation; therefore he should be the last man to wish for any unnatural or unfair depression of the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.) But if they desired to promote the good of agriculture—if they wished the landed interest to continue to hold the high till to be respect of the country it had won for itself in former days, and which it ought to possess now—they should not seek that object by motions like the present, but make a just and a fair arrangement between all parties, and that while all England should see that the landed interest was the most powerful, it was, also, the most generous class of the community.

Mr. B. Escott opposed and Lord Worsley supported the motion. Mr Disraeli made another satirical speech, most of which was directed against Sir R Peel and Sir T. Fremantle, the former of whom he accused of having deserted the agricultural interest. Mr. Disraeli drew a humorous contrast between the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in opposition, and that which he pursued as a Minister. Mr. Disraeli said, I remember his "protection" speeches—the best speeches I ever heard. It was a great thing to hear the right honourable gentleman say, "I would sooner be the leader of the gentlemen of England than possess the confidence of sovereigns." That was a grand thing. (The ironical tone in which this comment was given caused roars of laughter.) We don't hear much of "the gentlemen of England" now. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But they have the pleasures of memory—the charming reminiscences of a first love (loud laughter,) and though their lovers pass their vows to each other in the hour of passion, still they can recall the past, and nothing is more unwise and unseemly than the tone of recrimination and reproach. What's the use of it? We all know that in this case, as in others, when the beloved object has ceased to charm, it is in vain to appeal to the feelings. (Loud and continued cheers and laughter). The right honourable gentleman does what he can to keep these gentlemen quiet—he sometimes treats them with sarcastic silence, and sometimes with haughty frigidity, and if they knew anything of human nature they would take the hint and shut their mouths. Mr. Disraeli concluded his speech with this eulogium upon Conservatism. For myself, I care not what it may be the result. Dissolve, if you like, the Parliament you have betrayed, and appeal to the people, who, I believe, mistrust you. For me there remains this at least—the opportunity of publicly and openly declaring that the Conservative government is an organised hypocrisy. After speeches from Mr. Darby, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Smythe, and Mr. P. Borthwick, Sir Robert Peel stated his reasons for not entering into any discussion, and how to encourage the idea that a mere transference of a portion of the county rate to the consolidated fund would be any benefit, would be to practise a delusion on the agricultural interest. He asked the house to compare the present state of commerce and trade with 1849, and whatever might be said of the effects of good harvest, the influence of commercial reforms could not be denied, which by promoting consumption benefited agriculture. Think ing extreme protection and prohibition wrong, he defended moderate protection as necessary, not on principles of commercial policy, but as essential to a state of things where great interests had grown up, and whose injury would be that of the community at large.—Sir R. Peel defended his consistency upon the question of agriculture, and said it was his intention to pursue the course he had hitherto taken, without yielding to the suggestions of the one party or the other. He said he should not enter into personal controversy with Mr. Disraeli, whose panegyrics and attacks he held in the same estimation, and avoided some speeches of that gentleman to show that he (Mr. Disraeli, had defended nts (Sir R. Peel's) consistency in regard to free trade.

On a division, the numbers were the following:—

For Mr Miles's amendment	.. .. ..	78
Against it		213
Majority		135

The house then went into committee on the Customs Duties, and disposed of some of the articles. Some votes were also agreed to in Committee of Supply. The house did not adjourn till a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Stamps Assimilation (Ireland) Bill, and the Constables (Scotland) Bill.

The Property-tax Bill went through committee, and it was arranged that the discussion upon it should take place on the 4th of April, when the third reading would be proposed.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted, and the house adjourned till Thursday the 3rd of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

The Window-tax.—Lord Duncan moved for a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing, levying, and collecting the window duties in England, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house. The noble lord entered into several details to prove the unjust and partial operation of the window-tax, and urged its repeal on the ground that the duty pressed on the middle and poorer people, who could not remove it, as it were, by a sort of side wind, to ventilate their dwellings. He wanted the committee to learn how it was that £630,000 out of the million and a half which the tax produced was paid by houses having less than 10 windows each, and that £1,343,000 of the entire sum was paid by houses having under 40 windows each, leaving only an insignificant amount to be levied off the wealthy classes where great interests had grown up, and whose injury the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that objections might be urged against every tax, and that cases of inconvenience might arise from its operation. The appointment of a committee of enquirement would remedy all cases of grievance, if possible, but as he could not hold out any hope that the tax would be repealed, it was useless to go into the inquiry, and he, therefore, should not press the motion. Captain Pechell, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Hume, and Mr. E. Ellice, jun., spoke in favour of the motion.—Mr. F. Baring opposed it. He said that Lord Spencer had looked into the whole question, and was unable to find any effective remedy for the evils complained of; nor could he (Mr. Baring) discover any either, he confessed.—Mr. Wakley suggested the withdrawal of the motion, provided the Government would give a pledge to take the tax into consideration. Sir R. Peel said that in order to induce Lord Duncan not to go to a division, he would assure him that, when the next time arrived for determining on a financial scheme, it was intended, along with other taxes, receive into the Government a full, fair, frank consideration. But he could not give any positive assurance of its remission. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 46, the numbers being,

For the motion	.. ..	47
Against it	.. ..	93

The New Zealand Company and Lord Stanley.—Mr. G. W. Hope moved for the production of papers relative to New Zealand, for the purpose of obtaining an opportunity of defending Lord Stanley from the charges lately made against him in the house, of having broken faith with the New Zealand Company. The hon. Under Secretary entered at some length into the charges made against the noble lord as Colonial Secretary. One of the charges was that the Colonial Secretary had in May, 1845, arranged with an arm in direct with the company on certain conditions, and had afterwards given a set of secret instructions to Captain Fitzroy at variance with them. To show that this originated in misunderstanding, he quoted copious ex tracts from the correspondence between the company and the Colonial office. The instructions given to Captain Fitzroy respecting the settling of the Company's titles to land had been misunderstood by him; he had supposed that it was necessary for the company to establish the validity of their claims. On this point he was set right, by being referred back to his instructions as his guide. This was the cause of the misunderstanding which had arisen; another was that he had read a hurried letter of instruction to Captain Fitzroy had been prepared while the negotiations between the Colonial office and the company were in an incomplete state, and when, consequently, they could not be recognised. So far from there being any wish to throw back the correspondence, it had been voluntarily tendered to the company, which, a month after it had been in its possession, expressed, through Mr. Somes, their reliance on the justice and spirit of Lord Stanley. Mr. C. Buller apologised for some warm expressions he had used on a previous occasion, relative to Captain Fitzroy, and moved, as an amendment to the motion, for the production of all the correspondence which had passed between Lord Stanley and the New Zealand Company. After a long debate, the papers as amended were ordered, without a division.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of property contained in public museums, galleries, cabinets, libraries, and other public repositories, from malicious injury.

The Lunacy Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

Atmospheric System on Railways.—On the motion of Mr. Shaw, the undermentioned gentlemen were nominated a select committee to inquire into the relative merits of the atmospheric system:—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Bingham Baring, Lord Harry Vane, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Francis Baring, Viscount Mahon, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Hawes, Viscount Howick, Mr. M. Hindle, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Wyse.

The house did not adjourn till nearly two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

There was a morning sitting to-day, at which the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill were read a third time and passed. A general feeling was manifested against morning sittings, and Lord C. Somerset intimated that there would be no occasion for them after Easter.

Dartmouth Election.—Mr. Pakington, as chairman of the Dartmouth Election Committee, brought up the report of the committee, announcing that they had come to a resolution declaring that Joseph Somes, Esq., was duly elected to serve in Parliament as representative for the borough of Dartmouth.

The United States and Slavery. In answer to some questions from Mr. Aldam, upon the subject of the Message of Mr. Tyler relative to slavery, Sir Robert Peel expressed his regret that the President of the United States should have made the treatment of slaves captured by British cruisers the subject of specific reference in a message to Congress. If the President would appoint a commission to inquire, he would be met by every disposition on the part of this country to afford information. The message asserted that the captured negroes were subjected to a term of apprenticeship for ten years. This was a mistake, arising out of the treaty with Spain in 1835 which contained provisions by which the captured negro was placed on the same footing as that of an apprentice in the West Indies. Since the system of apprenticeship had ceased, the negro, on being landed in the West Indies, was placed on the same level with the free coloured population. As the Brazils had refused to assent to the system in this country—that negroes taken in Brazilian slave ships by our cruisers should be placed in a free condition—we were obliged—rather than allow them to be enslaved—to land them in the West Indies. It was also alleged in the President's message that British capital and British subjects were employed in the slave trade. That was a serious charge, and he feared it was true, but he hoped that the law would be able to reach the guilty parties.

The Lo o Range.—Lord Ingestre read a letter from Captain Warner in which he said that he had no wish to undergo the ordeal of another inquiry, not expecting any favourable result from it. But he was ready to abide by his challenge of last autumn, to undertake to blow up, at his own expense, a line-of-battle-ship, at a distance of five miles, restricting the witnesses of the details of the experiment to certain official individuals, including the Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief.—Sir R. Peel replied that since the last discussion on this matter not a week had elapsed in which he had not received letters from parties offering to discover the means of destroying a vessel of war in a better manner, and more effectually than by Captain Warner, on condition, in some instances, of a reward of £100,000, and in others of £200,000, and in others even larger sums. His daughter: He feared if any encouragement was given, that multitudes of people would be devoting their attention to the discovery of the means of more effectually destroying their fellow-creatures. All that he could say was, that if the author of any one of these projects could show a proof of his possessing the means of destruction to a great extent at a distance of five miles, he (Sir R. Peel) would recommend him to make a private communication to the Board of Ordnance, and he did not despair of leave being given to make a trial.

New Zealand.—Mr. C. Buller gave notice that he would, immediately after Easter, call the attention of the house to the general question of the government of New Zealand.

The Tariff.—The house having resolved into Committee on the Customs Acts, Mr. Brandon moved that the article "grease" should be omitted from the list of remissions of duty.—Sir G. Clerk, by way of destroying the idea that grease could be introduced as butter, and sold to the poor, said the fictitious officer could mix it with tar. This statement was received with laughter and cheers; and Mr. Ward remarked that it was needless for Sir G. Clerk to take such pains to prove that the poor could get nothing by the remission.—Mr. Brandon's proposal was negatived, and Mr. Gregory, in the endeavoured to procure the omission of "tanned hides" from the reduction, but was unsuccessful on a division, and the item remains in the schedule.—Mr. Gregor moved the omission of "lard."—This proposal led to a discussion of rather a personal character upon agricultural topics.—Colonel Wyndham, in allusion to the Agricultural Protection Society, said that a certain lord duke pulled the strings, and moved all the "little geese." Like Polyphemus, the agriculturists had but one eye, and could see nothing but a turnip field. He begged them to take a larger view of the interests of the country.—Mr. S. O'Brien defended the society.—Mr. Gregor ultimately withdrew his amendment.—Considerable discussion arose on the proposal for the repeal of the duty on thrown silk, and a division ensued, but the repeal of the duty was carried by a majority of 34 to 26. The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, upon the understanding that after Easter a day should be appointed upon which the house should again go into committee upon the Customs' Acts, in order to allow certain motions for the repeal of the duties on butter, cheese, tallow, pine logs, &c., to be discussed. It was further understood, that if any of those motions should be carried, they should be introduced into the bill.—The resolutions were then agreed to, and a bill founded upon them ordered to be brought in.

The house did not adjourn till past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Easter Recess.—On the motion of Sir R. Peel, it was agreed that the house, at its rising, should adjourn to Monday, the 31st instant.

Notices of Motions.—The following notices of motions were given:—Mr. T. S. Duncombe, that, on the 8th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for securing the safe conveyance of letters through the General Post-Office. (Hear.)—Mr. Wyse, that on Thursday, the 3rd of April, he should move for extracts of charters granted to the Dublin University, which had the effect of excluding Roman Catholics and Dissenters from that University.—Sir R. Peel, that on Thursday, the 3rd of April, he should bring forward a motion relating to an increased grant to the College of Maynooth. (Hear.)—Mr. Ward, that on the same day he should submit a motion to the house relating to the burdens on land. (Hear.) Mr. Barclay, that, on the 14th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to make the Insolvent Act of last session, and to promote the recovery of small debts. Mr. Villiers, that, on an early day after Easter, he should move for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the influence of the 5th clause of provisions on the interest of farmers and farmers' labourers.—Mr. Hurst, that, when the increased grant for the College of Maynooth was proposed, he should move for a committee to inquire into the influence of the grants heretofore made to the Protestant Established Church in Ireland.

Railways.—Mr. Morison moved some resolutions, to the effect that it was the duty of Parliament to ensure the best, safest, and cheapest mode of communication by railway. That in future railway bills means should be adopted to limit the amount of tolls, and that, for this purpose, every committee on a railway bill introduced this session should report the lowest fees and charges which they thought consistent, and that every committee should compel promoters of railways to put in statements of proposed rates of charge for passengers and goods, and the amount of accommodation they intend to provide for the public. The hon. member at considerable length entreated the house to give its attention to the resolutions he had proposed, for it could not be denied that the subject of railroads had become a national question. It was the all engrossing question of the day. The motion was withdrawn, and the house adjourned at an early hour till Monday, the 31st instant.

THE DARTMOUTH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The committee sat several days to hear evidence in support of the petition against Mr. Somes. On Wednesday the proceedings closed.

The Chairman said the committee had given the greatest attention both to the law and facts of this important case, and after due deliberation they had come to the following resolution: "Resolved—That at the time of the last election for the borough of Dartmouth, Joseph Somes, Esq., was not disqualified to sit in Parliament by reason of being engaged in any contracts within the meaning of the Act of 22 George III., cap. 45."

The committee then retired, and the usual resolution, that Joseph Somes, Esq., was duly elected a burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Dartmouth

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A Copenhagen paper states that in consequence of the masses of ice in the Great Belt, it takes 36 hours to convey the foreign post from Knudshved, near Nyborg, in Fyen, to the latter island called in the language of the Anglelus. The Baltic, as far as can be seen from the highest eminences of the coast near Kiel, is covered with ice. The harbour at Kiel on the 8th inst., was crossed safely by heavy waggons.

COUNTRY NEWS.

New Bell for York Minster.—The bell lately cast for York Minster is to be exhibited at the Baker-street Bazaar for a short time previous to its removal to York. Some notion may be formed of this bell when it is stated that it weighs nearly thirteen tons, and with stock, sixteen tons, and it will take twelve men to ring it. Its purpose is to express along the street attention, although the precaution was taken to convey it in the night. it was drawn by fifteen horses.

Sudden Death of a Brighton Magistrate.—Mr. Strode, one of the Brighton Magistrates, sat on the bench at Brighton on Tuesday morning, and on leaving it he complained of being unwell. In the afternoon his illness increased, and he expired forty minutes after he was called in. He continued in a distressing state till eleven o'clock at night, when he expired

Death of John Kennedy, Esq.—John Kennedy, Esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America, who previously held the same appointment at the Court of Naples, died a few days ago at Brighton. The deceased sunk under a virulent attack of small pox. He was nephew to the Marquis of Ailsa, and left four sons.

Mode Candidates than Electors.—The *Boston Herald* says, that for the vacant office of Poor law auditor in that district there are fifty-three candidates, only forty electors.

Launch of a Folka Ship at Sunderland.—A new ship, of two hundred tons burthen, named "Folka," was a few days ago launched from the north side of the Wear, at Sunderland. The launch was of a remarkable character, the vessel being precipitated from a height of one hundred feet above the level of the river, and having to go between two houses, in its course to the water. The vessel, which is of very handsome appearance, successfully, and which it well adapted to skim over the surface of the water, is adorned with a neat figure head, representing a lady dressed in chaste ar. This is such created more attention than any one can remember, and upwards of twenty thousand persons assembled on both sides of the river to witness the nautical evolutions of the Folka

Fire at Nottingham Lunatic Asylum.—A fire, which at first created some alarm, broke out on Monday morning, in the laundry of the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum, which is an immense building, occupying a very prominent position in the outskirts of the town. The laundry was detached from the asylum, and was built about four years since in the most complete manner. It was sixty-one feet long, by twenty-four feet, and contained twenty four long windows. The fire was discovered early in the morning, and before the engines from Nottingham could arrive, the laundry was nearly destroyed. The flames were, however, prevented from extending to the rest of the building by wash-houses or to any part of the asylum. The damage is estimated at several hundred pounds. It is stated that a laundry maid had gone into the laundry about twenty minutes past eight, and found that some chips which she had laid over the steam pipes to dry had ignited and extended to the boarded floor.

Infringement of the Chimney Sweepers' Act.—A gross infringement of the act took place in Leamington Priors a few days since, and the offending party was adjudged by the local magistrates to pay fines to the amount of £13. The informations were laid by the chief officer of police (Mr. Mobley), on the prosecution of Edwin Woodhouse, Esq. It appears that the defendant, a master chimney sweeper of the Spa, attended, with three of his boys, all under the age of 21, to cleanse some flues at the Royal Baths A flue above was accordingly taken up in the flooring of the boiler house for that purpose, on which two of the boys were introduced into a horizontal tunnel below, 18 feet in length, where they placed themselves in a recumbent position, to collect the soot falling from a long chimney. The other lad, notwithstanding a previous caution had been given by the Superintendent of the Baths of the heated state of the ascending soot, adjoining flue, was introduced by his master to enter a circular hole; that flue extends round the boiler at least 30 feet, and is in width 20 inches square. Whilst thus engaged the lad put the handle of his brush through the eye-hole, on which the defendant, who was standing by, exclaimed, "See how the little devil pokes his brush through." Presently after a shrill groaning was heard from this point, and the other boys at work in the horizontal tunnel were sent by their master after their companion, one up the ascending flue and the other through the mouth of the boiler, to extricate him. In order to effect which it was found necessary to remove a portion of the brick work between the two places to collect the soot falling from a long chimney. The other lad, 13 years of age, was dragged in a senseless state. The medical testimony of Dr. Lietch went to prove that for some days the boy's life was in danger, and that he was still suffering from burns on various parts of his body. It is worthy of observation, that the horizontal flue might have been thoroughly cleansed by machinery (of which some was on the spot) on opening a trap-door. The injured lad was a grandson of the defendant—[The above is from a correspondent. We may add our belief that the Act is frequently evaded or infringed in the metropolis.]

Calamitous Accident at Exeter.—A very serious accident took place in Exeter on Monday last. The committee of the Female Penitentiary, Holloway-street, assembled to transact the usual business, and several tradesmen were in attendance to receive orders. At these times it is customary for the females to retire into an apartment provided for the purpose, so as not to see or communicate with any of the male sex. In the midst of the deliberations of the committee they were all at once alarmed by the most awful and heart-rending screams. On following the direction whence they came, they arrived at the door of the room above alluded to, when a frightful scene presented itself. It was at once evident that the floor of the apartment had given way, and the occupants, twenty one in number, had been precipitated into a tank of water, which extended underneath to the size of the floor, and was at the time at least ten feet deep In this awful well were the unfortunate beings struggling for life, and it was only by the promptest and that sixteen could be extricated from their perilous position. The remaining five were soon after taken out, but life was extinct.

Death of a Convicted Wife.—The unhappy woman, the wife of William Howell, who was lately executed in Ipswich, expired last week at Hulver. Report states that she died of a broken heart.

Supposed Murder in Derbyshire.—On Thursday morning week the village of Whittington, two miles from Chesterfield, was the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the rumour that a Mrs. Green, who resides there, had either been murdered, or had committed suicide. It appears that shortly before the hour named, she had been seen by several neighbours to enter the gate of her own premises, leading one of her grandchildren by the one hand, and holding the other hand to her throat. One of the neighbours going to the place, she found Mrs. Green reclining upon a stone in the yard, and bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the throat. She was unable to speak. The esophagus and the jugular vein were partially cut, and the carotid artery was laid bare, although not out. A razor, marked with blood was found lying on the hearth; the deceased appeared to have been cleaning the hearthstone. It is stated that she was seen to run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat, and to go to the door of the Cock and Magpie public house, and then to another neighbouring house, but, it appea s that she failed to make any person hear her. She died before medical assistance could arrive. Her house adjoins that of her son in-law, Joseph Hawksley, and it is stated that he was the only person about the premises when the deceased met with her death; Mrs. Hawksley having gone shortly before, with a boy, aged six years, named Green, a grandson of the deceased, who was staying with her, having been sent away from her house the same morning. The farm belonged to the deceased Mrs. Green, of which Hawksley holds it as tenant. Many disputes have arisen between Mrs. Green and her son-in law of late, and it is not long since they appeared before the magistrates, on which occasion Mrs. Green applied for Hawksley to be bound over to keep the peace. Deceased was in good health and spirits at eleven on Wednesday night, previous to which hour Hawksley attempted to force his way into her house, but was prevented by Sydney Green, her grandson. Hawksley states, that on Thursday morning he was working in one of the fields, when he heard a scream; he immediately went towards the house, thinking that some of his children had set their clothes on fire. As he approached he saw his mother-in-law run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat. In going to his own door he met her, and immediately sent a boy for assistance. The statement of one of the children is very different to this. An inquest has been commenced, but was adjourned.

IRELAND.

Arrival of the New Secretary at Dublin.—Sir Thomas Fremantle arrived at Dublin Castle on Sunday by her Majesty's mail steamer from Liverpool. Sir Thomas's present stay in Ireland will, it is expected, be limited to the termination of the Easter holidays; after which he returns to London to attend to the details of the Irish measures to be submitted to Parliament after the recess.

New Irish Association.—At the weekly meeting of the Association on Monday, Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., urged the necessity of activity in the cause of Repeal. He gave his opinion that the prospects of Repeal were more favourable than at any former period. The present Ministry had tried intimidation, artifices, and the scourge to put it down, and finding that all had failed, they were now about to try the bread and treacle system in the shape of the Charitable Bequests Act. For the people knew that sweet and savoury as the morsel looked, there was some nasty physic concealed in it (hear, hear), and would never sell their birthright for such a worthless mess of pottage, and for a miserable pittance consent to become subsidiary to the Protestant establishment of these countries. (Cheers). Mr. Browne adverted to the rumour of an intended visit to Ireland by her Majesty, which he stated he had heard by him at present with rejoicing, and with very different feelings from those by which he was possessed when the same report was circulated last year. The Liberator of his country was then incarcerated, and had there been a repeal at that period, he (Mr. Browne) would have looked on it as a Ministerial ovation, and have acted accordingly. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. O'Connell said that they would not consent this year, any more than last year, to any pomp or ovation to Ministers. (Hear, hear.) They would bar the visit of the Queen with rejoicing, but she had better keep her Ministers within the shadow of her protection. He did not mean, of course, that any injury should be done them, but he trusted that they would get a "cheek" music. (Laughter and cheers) Mr. O'Connell brought forward a resolution to the effect that a majority of the House of Commons having determined the inquiry sought for by Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., with a view to prove that his letters had been opened at the General Post-office, the Association felt it to be a duty to the people of Ireland, to place on record its solemn denunciation of a proceeding so disgraceful to the Government of a free country, and to offer its cordial thanks to Mr. Duncombe for his strenuous exertions in exposing the system of espionage practised. The hon. gentleman stated, that he had system of espionage practised. The hon. gentleman stated, that he had letters in his possession, by which it was proved that his private letters had been ransacked at the Castle during the Anglesey Administration in this country, and, had the inquiry been granted, he should have gone more in support of his motion. Mr. Cavan Duffy seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. The rent for the week was announced to be £398 5s. 4d

Proposed Banquet to O'Connell at Kilkenny.—A letter from Dublin, dated March 18, says that the most active preparations are in progress for rendering the Kilkenny banquet to Mr. O'Connell, on Tuesday next, as attractive as possible. Among the persons invited are the Catholic archbishop of Tuam, Lord French, the several Repeal Members of Parliament at present in Ireland, and all the Repeal Martyrs. Twenty members of the newly established 'St Club intend being present, and, "in fashion of '82" parading, they purpose sporting the "new uniform" on this occasion. Even the great Repeal Leader himself will appear, for the first time, attired as one of "the Revived Volunteers" of 1845.

A Child Burned by its Father.—At Tullamore, on Monday, Henry Chawner, blacksmith, was indicted for the murder of his own child. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was married to a woman of bad character, who deserted him, leaving with him two female children, one six and the other seven years old. This last was the one that he murdered. The body was found on the 26th of August last, near Fenagh. It appeared to have been five or six weeks dead. The chief witness against the prisoner was the surviving child, who gave the following testimony:—I had a sister called Mary Anne. She is dead. My father threw her into a bog hole. I was present. He put a large sod upon her head in the water. He took off his shoes and stockings and went into the water. My father told me not to tell what he did with Mary Anne, or he would be transported. He ran away and I ran after him. He left me at my aunt's door all night. We hid in a ditch in a corn-field until it was dark. I did not see him again until I saw him in Maryborough Gaol. The witness identified the clothes of her sister —an incident when created great sensation in court. She was cross-examined by Mr. Gorman, but did not deviate in any material point from her direct testimony. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of April next.

GREAT TEXAS MEETING, AT NEW YORK.

GREAT TEXAS MEETING AT NEW YORK.

Another of these Demonstrations in favour of "Annexation," and formed in the news just received from the United States, "a Tremendous Gathering of the New York Democracy," took place in the Park, on Saturday, the 22nd February. The vast assemblage was extremely enthusiastic and orderly. "It was, in fact," says the *Daily Plebeian*, "the best practical demonstration of the popular enthusiasm in favour of Annexation that we have ever witnessed. It proves the strength of this question in this city. No other question was allowed to be mixed up with it, not even the great questions of the Tariff and Post-office reform. If the object had been to make a demonstration of numbers merely, the call would have embraced the very popular question of reform in our Post-office laws, and thus both parties would have attended. But it was purely and essentially an Annexation meeting. Every countenance at the meeting bespoke an earnestness and a zeal in behalf of this great American measure."

Samuel Osgood having nominated for President Preserved Fish; and the vice-presidents and secretaries being nominated, a string of spirited resolutions were passed, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering.

One of these resolutions terminates as follows:—"We rejoice that the majority of the House have evinced a judgment which knows, and a respect which obeys, the will of the people, clearly and emphatically expressed in the election of James K. Polk, to be in favour of the *Immediate Annexation of Texas*."

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. R. Morris, the Hon. J. S. Bosworth, and Mr. Shepherd; and, in the course of their addresses, the speakers indignantly condemned the interference of "the British Press, and the British Ministry."

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the assembled thousands quietly proceeded to their respective homes, after having exhibited a degree of enthusiasm characteristic of the New York Democracy.

Our Engraving is sketched from the noble portico of the City Hall: the evening was rainy and foggy; but the zeal of the actors on the hustings was unabated.

GREAT TEXAS DEMONSTRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

Among the advices received from New York, by the *Hibernia*, on Monday last, the Texan intelligence is very interesting. The excitement in favour of Annexation continues to increase.

Congress adjourned on the 3rd, after having refused a petition from Brazoria against Annexation, by a vote of 26 to 19, although they had received numerous petitions in favour of Annexation from other parts of the country. The Senate also rejected the nomination of General Terrell as Chargé d'Affaires to England and France, and of Colonel Reily as Chargé to the United States. It is said that the chief cause of opposition to these gentlemen was owing to their hostility to Annexation.

The *Nashville Union* publishes Texan information, professing to be communicated by Major Donelson, United States Chargé to Texas, representing that not only the President, but the mass of the citizens, are favourable to annexing their country to the United States.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes from Galveston, under date of the 8th instant, as follows:—

"The Texan Minister to England (Ashbel Smith) has returned since the Texan Congress adjourned, and I have reason to believe, from what I consider reliable authority, that he bears a general pledge from the British Government for the independence of Texas, against Mexico, without any condition relating to slavery, commercial advantages, or any other stipulation than the rejection of union with the United States. Texans of good opportunity assure me that in his correspondence, Lord Aberdeen takes occasion expressly to withdraw the expressions with regard to slavery in Texas, which he addressed to the American Secretary of State through Mr. Pakenham, and which roused the resentment of Mr. Calhoun. It seems undeniable that Great Britain stands ready to make any concession, and extend any aid which Texas may need to ask to prevent Annexation."

Our artist has sketched one of these imposing Demonstrations in Jersey City, on Monday evening, 24th February, where, at the instigation of the Polk and Dallas Club, one hundred guns were fired in favour of immediate Annexation of Texas, amid the cheers of a considerable concourse of persons assembled on the occasion. Two or three brief addresses were delivered, and everything went off to the utmost satisfaction of the parties concerned. It seems that his Honour the Mayor prohibited the firing at New York.

TEXAS DEMONSTRATION, JERSEY CITY.

TO THE POET.

(From a Correspondent.)

They are gone to the skies,—they abandon the earth;
To the seraphs, their kindred, our minstrels are flown,
And have left to the land that is proud of their birth,
One ray of their brightness—*one* Poet alone.

There are many whose numbers are graceful and fair,
Whose thoughts are harmonious, whose melodies please,
And some as they listen, can idly compare
With the jewels of old, ample sparkles like these.

But let the great Master once waken the lay—
Once rouse from the sleep that has held him too long,
And as from the sun-burst the clouds troop away,
They will all be o'erwhelmed in his torrent of song.

One lay of his country—all passion and tears,
One wail of her grief, or despair, or disdain,
Is worth all the efforts, the study of years
Oh, when shall we hear them and hail him again?

Bid the minstrel awaken, and charm us as when
We knew from his verse what the spells were of yore;
The harp is his book, and its chords are his pen—
What darkness enshrouds thee?—return to us, Moore!

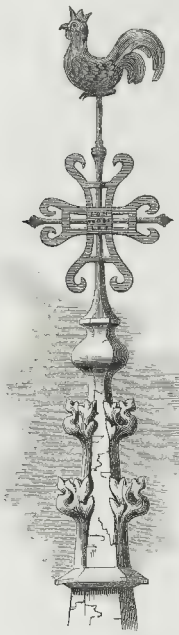
RESTORATION OF LOUTH CHURCH AND SPIRE.

This fine structure, which, for symmetry and beauty, has been pronounced by persons of taste and judgment to be one of the best specimens of its character and style in the kingdom, having been found seriously injured by lightning, and former injudicious alterations, two skilful and experienced architects have been called in to inspect it, and both have pronounced the spire (288 feet in height) to be in a very dangerous state. The clear and full report of Mr. Cottingham, the architect employed (who is well known for his judicious reparation of Armagh and Hereford Cathedrals, the Abbey of St. Alban's, and the celebrated Norman tower of Bury St. Edmund's), pointed out a fissure or rent, extending nearly from the top to the bottom, in some places wide enough to admit a man's arm; and so imminent appeared to be the danger, from any extraordinary vibration upon it, that the richly-toned peal of bells had not been suffered to be raised for above a twelvemonth. Under these circumstances, the parish, by a moderate rate and liberal voluntary contributions, have agreed to meet the expense, under the hope that the *entire restoration* of so beautiful a specimen of British Ecclesiastical Architecture will be regarded as an object of curiosity and even of national interest. The repairs have proceeded most auspiciously, the spire being finished; and the repairs of the tower are now progressing, with the same care and skill.

RESTORATION OF LOUTH CHURCH.

The entire height of the spire from the ground, is now 295 feet, instead of 288, the new finial making the addition of 7 feet to the spire. Its figure, like that of the spire, is octangular; its true base is only 14 inches in diameter, but the base-moulding just above, projects 5 inches, and is in circumference 6 feet 2 inches. Above this, are 8 crockets in two rows, on alternate angles; the first row projecting 8½ inches, and the upper row 6½ inches from the sides; above these, is a bulbous termination, 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, crowned by a diminishing calyx or cup (through which, as also through the whole finial, and down the spire, for about 22 feet, is an aperture 3 inches square) filled to receive the rod of the weathercock, which instrument is extended in thickness at the aperture equal to the diameter of the cup, so as to form a neck; the whole presenting the appearance of a continued bat exceedingly attenuated portion of the spire, making it most aptly to correspond in gracefulness of form, with the beautiful structure on which

it rests. The beautiful cross and weathercock, of which we have received the above sketch, as also the view made by Mr. Brown, of Louth, stands in height above the final 6 ft. 4 in., the cross being 3 ft. broad and in height a little more: the weather-cock is 2 ft. 2 in. broad, and 2 ft. high from his talons to the top of his crest. The whole is made of copper, gilt, and will probably continue to reflect the rays of Sol to the eyes of future generations, who, like the present, shall gaze on Louth



NEW FINIAL AND VANE OF THE SPIRE OF LOUTH CHURCH.

spire, and admire the exquisite symmetry of so beautiful a specimen of British ecclesiastical architecture. The immense scaffolding is now removed from the spire, and is about to be placed round the tower, which, when the weather shall permit, will be repaired; the workmen in the interim being busy cutting and carving a vast quantity of stone in the west end of the church for that purpose.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ST. AUSTELL'S WELL.

Among the "Nooks and Corners" of Old England, the holy wells dedicated to saints, or set apart for charitable or religious uses, hold a memorable place. Those which mark the course of pilgrim roads, are the best known, but those attached to ancient conventual establishments, or the cells of the recluse, have been but little heeded. They are, nevertheless, the most beautiful and interesting of their kind. The one we have engraved is dedicated to St. Austell, a holy father of much repute in the west country. It was originally attached to an ancient free chapel, subject to the priory of Tywardreath; now it is a ruin, and made to serve the domestic uses of the farm of Menacuddle.

ST. AUSTELL'S WELL.

St. Austell is a market-town, in the Deanery of Pawden, 31 miles from Launceston, and 257 from London. It is a large and populous place, and derives its importance from the neighbourhood of the celebrated Polgooth mines, and the stone-quarries of Port Towan and Pentuan.

A Literary Character from China.—A Chinese "man of letters" has, during the last few days, been inspecting the public establishments in Liverpool. He is a well-made man, very stout (the standard of beauty in China), has fine features of the Tartar cast, and being arrayed in his native habiliments, he is a considerable object of curiosity to all classes. Possessing, unfortunately, very little English, he is approachable only through an interpreter, though to him this seems a slight defect, his natural taciturnity or want of appreciation, prompting him to make few or no remarks. He is from an inland province, and being one of the *literati*, possesses, according to the constitution of society, considerable rank in his own country. He returns to China in a few weeks.

A letter from Athens, dated Feb. 26, gives a very unfavourable account of the position of the Greek Ministry. It says, M. Colletti's Government has been placed in a minority on the first proposal it brought forward. The ministerial project was, that the formation of the jury lists should be vested in the government instead of in the municipalities.

THE SHIP "LORD ASHBURTON" ON FIRE, CHARLESTON.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "LORD ASHBURTON."

This catastrophe (sketched by an artist of Charleston, for our journal) took place on the 20th ult.; when, at about half-past 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the after part of the lower hold of this fine vessel, immediately under the cabin: she lay at the head of Maywood's North Wharf, Charleston, nearly ready for sea, and had about 2,600 bales of cotton on board, about 500 of which were "Sea Islands." Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the fire (the fire companies being, as usual, promptly on the spot) up to 5 o'clock, when, by order of the Mayor, the ship was towed across the river, by a steamer, and grounded on the marsh, opposite the city, and then scuttled.

Two of the fire-engines, the Palmetto and Marion, left the city with the ship, having been placed on board the steamer *Charleston*. The steamer *Beaufort District*, and sloop *Saul Martin*, were also alongside of the *Lord Ashburton*, for the purpose of rendering any assistance—such as saving part of the cargo, &c.

The fire was at length extinguished, and most of the cargo saved; though a considerable portion, from the great quantity of water thrown into the ship, was in a damaged state. The deck around and in the vicinity of the fire is greatly cut up, and the cabin mostly destroyed.

Feb. 22.—The fire among the cotton has been extinguished; but little, if any, of the Sea Island cotton has been damaged, as it is stowed between decks.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to the 26th ult., inform us that on the previous day a hatti-sheriffe was promulgated by the Government, which may be considered as a corollary to the celebrated one read a few weeks ago in the Grand Council by the Sultan himself, and in which he roundly rated his Ministers for their gross negligence of improvement in the Government and education of the people throughout his dominions. The Ministers assert their anxiety to promote the improvement of the condition of the people, and in order to obtain the necessary information as to what is to be done, they purpose to summon two deputies from each town or district—the one a Turk, and the other a Rayah—who shall give evidence as to the condition of the places which they are called upon to represent, and upon a digest of this evidence, a plan will be formed for the improvement of the Government, and for its assimilation with the Government of European States

Dr. Wolff had arrived at Constantinople, and has written the following short letter, addressed to the Turkish and Christian population of Constantinople —

"TO THE TURKISH AND CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Constantinople, Feb. 26, 1845.

"Dear Friends!—Having arrived again in this celebrated city, I cannot leave it again without previously thanking you all for the great interest you expressed during my sojourn among you, and even after my departure in my journey to and stay at Bokhara; which deep sympathy and interest was expressed and manifested towards me by personages of high rank, of every creed and sentiment! I leave Constantinople on the 7th of March, with feelings of gratitude and affection, and praying that God may prosper and bless all of you. "Your affectionate servant, Joseph Wolff."

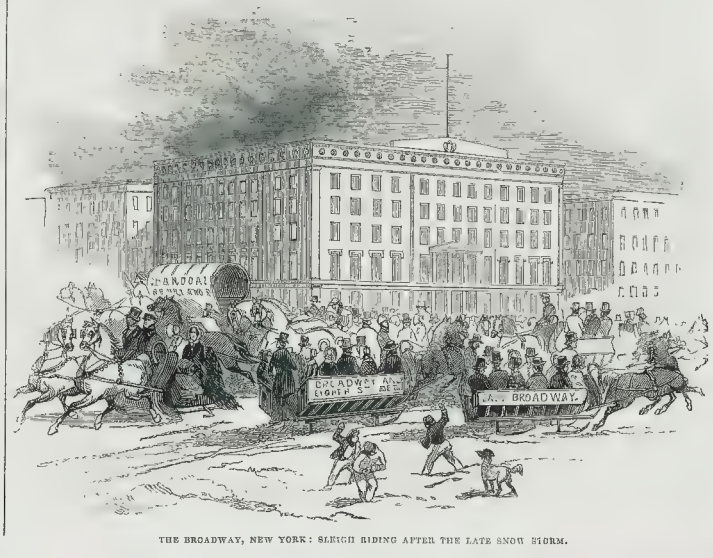
On the 21st ult. the Sultan had born to him another daughter, who has been named Samyé Sultan (Princess Sublime). The event was celebrated by the usual ceremonies—salutes and illuminations. On that morning the weather was unusually cold. The thermometer was 17½ Fahrenheit, with half a foot of snow on the ground. The next day, however, the wind came round to the south-west, and all the snow disappeared immediately, the thermometer running up at once to 50 degrees and upwards.

SLEIGH-RIDING IN NEW YORK, AFTER THE LATE SNOW-STORM.

By intelligence just received from New York, we learn that the weather of the past month was of almost unprecedented severity. In the city of New York, at about three on Tuesday morning, February 4, it began to snow, a strong wind blowing from the north-west. The wind and storm continued unabated throughout the day, and by next morning, in nearly all the streets of New York, the snow had drifted to the depth of five or six feet. A row of 20 brick houses, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh Avenue, was partly blown down; the roofs were torn off, and the storm filling the upper stories with snow, and driving with great fury upon the fresh brickwork, completely demolished the third and fourth stories of the whole line.

There are various tales of "snow-bound" expresses and detained mails, and all the incidents connected with so deep a fall of snow; steam-engines unable to work, and carriages unable to get along. A lively Correspondent remarks, that the climate this winter would entitle us to "the freedom of the city in St. Petersburgh."

After the snow-storm had subsided, the Broadway, at New York, immediately opposite Astor House, presented the animated scene depicted in our Illustration; the roadway being crowded with public and private sledges, filled with passengers.



THE BROADWAY, NEW YORK: SLEIGH RIDING AFTER THE LATE SNOW STORM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, March. 23.—Easter Sunday.
Monday, 24.—Easter Monday.
Tuesday, 25.—Lady Day.
Wednesday, 26.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
Thursday, 27 Peace of Amiens, 1802
Friday, 28 General Abercrombie died, 1801.
Saturday, 29 —Siege of Acre, 1799

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 29

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m
2 20	2 39	3 06	3 12	3 34	3 51	4 3	4 23	4 49	5 9	5 29	5 54

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*E. D.*," *Tipton.—The person giving the order must be responsible for the expenses*
"*M. W. J. V.*"—*Mr. T. Carlyle is living, but we do not know his age.*
"*An Officer.*"—*Depilatories are usually injurious to the skin.*
"*T. D. A.*"—*The life preserver shall be engraved.*
"*E. G. B.*"—*We do not recommend any cosmetic whatever.*
"*L. A.*"—*The Daguerréotype apparatus is not expensive, and with a short treatise, may be had of any philosophical instrument-maker. We know nothing of the merits of the parties named.*
"*J. B.*"—*The register cannot be altered.*
"*P. B.,*" *Down, Ireland, should apply to Messrs Johnston and Co., Edengney, Dublin.*
"*Elvira.*"—*Address, care of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster row.*
"*Staid.*"—*The absurdities termed "dandyism" were in vogue 25 years since, but they are now nearly extinct.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Any work may be dramatised without the permission of the author.*
"*A Juvenile Contractor,*" *Glasgow.—Genuine tracing paper is exclusively the product of French manufacture: it is made transparent; but English paper is prepared for tracing by saturation with drying oil, which, more or less, unfits it for the reception of water-colour.*
"*A Z.*"—*We do not know who is the author of "The Falatist."*
"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Town.—Enquire is a title of courtesy usually applied to persons possessing landed property to a certain amount; and to professional gentlemen.*
"*Alpha,*" *Bedford-row, may learn further details by addressing the master of the school, at Manchester.*
"*A. N.,*" *Birmingham, if he be a regular subscriber, and pay in advance, should only be charged 6d.*
"*J. M. G.*" *New-wash, Leicester, Our correspondent's question is too vaguely put to be exactly answered.*
"*A Constant Reader.*"—*We do not know of any bookseller of the name in question.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Edgware-road, is thanked; but we have not room.*
"*T. D. K.*" *Probably, the Geographical Society.*
"*A Gentleman Cadet,*" *Royal Military College.—Chester races commence on April 21.*
"*J. C.,*" *Manchester.—Not at present.*
"*Victor,*" *Stamford.—We do not know the precise stats of the Cathedral of Cologne. Our correspondent should refer to the ample description of the New Royal Exchange in Nos. 133 and 134 of our journal.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to some East India Agent. Messrs. Green build Indiamen for the Company's service, or for individual merchants.*
"*E. J. A. H.,*" *and "A. C. J.,*" *Rugby.—Newspapers for the East Indies should be posted within seven days. The "Broadstone of Honour" has just been reprinted, price 8s.*
"*A Bookseller,*" *Hereford, is mistaken.*
"*E. D. L.*"—*Walker or Lewis on Chess. Whist and Backgammon illustrated by Kenny Meadows.*
"*T. C.,*" *Birmingham, should apply to his news-agent.*
"*W. Y. L.,*" *Lindsay.—The letter has been duly forwarded.*
"*H. C.,*" *Langton.—We do not understand the matter.*
"*A Subscriber,*" *Clonmel.—No.*
"*R. B. B.,*" *Hull—Hull should think not.*
"*G. S.,*" *Lewisham.—Declined*
"*W. W.,*" *Antwerp.—The subject could only be received as an advertisement.*
"*A Regular Peruser.*"—*We prefer the dry gas-meter. The cost of the apparatus may be ascertained of any gas-fitter*
"*E. C. W.*"—————*'s letter has been duly forwarded.*
'Tis fully to be wise,"
is from Gray's "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College."
"*T. S. N.*"—*The parties named will be subject to the Income-tax.*
"*Cambria.*" *A composition may be made for the assessed taxes; but we are not aware at what period the next will be made.*
"*W. R.,*" *Curtea Fiscus.—For the treatise on Connell and others, see the Nos of our journal for January and February, 1844.*
"*A Constant Reader and Admirer,*" *Stamford.—We cannot entertain the proposition.*
"*J. D.,*" *Boston, U. S.—Not at present.*
"*H. H.,*" *Clifton, should consult some patents' agents—as Messrs. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street*
"*Eliquette.*" *Certainly; as "the Lady,"* §*c. "Congehy" is the personification of "Young England."*
"*M. S.*"—*The address is No. 221, Park-street, Grosvenor-square*
"*A Subscriber.*" *The servant will be entitled to wages for the entire period in question. The "Illustrated London Almanack" was first published this year. The price of the Cookery book named is 7s. 6d.*
"*E. B. W.,*" *Barnstaple.—Anon.*
"*A Constant Reader*" *should apply to a banker or stock-broker.*
"*A Youthful Inquirer,*" *Letterwards, should forward us an specimen.*
"*J. R. W.,*" *Cambridge, should order our late edition, which leaves London on Saturday night.*
"*X. Y. Z.*"—*The personal property of a man dying intestate, is equally divided among his children, one-third being reserved for the widow.*
"*X. X.*"—*Apply at Herald's College.*
"*A Young Author*" *should forward the MS. to the editor of a magazine.*
"*L. H. P.*"—*We have not room.*
"*R. R. N.*"—*The sketches shall be returned in either case.*
"*Stephen P.*" *should consult our 4th Volume for a view and account of Maynooth*

Erratum.—At page 173, *in the Royal Humane Society's motto, for "Satias," read "Lateat."*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845.

The removal of the duty on Glass has drawn more attention than usual to the kindred question of the duty on Windows. There are so many taxes which those who have to pay them consider objectionable, that if a Government listened to all complaints of this kind, it would soon be left without a revenue altogether. The utmost it can do is to take up the most obnoxious burdens, and make some effort to lighten, if they cannot altogether remove them. The tax on Glass is abolished; and it is not from any unreasonable "asking for more" that we could wish to see the tax on Windows follow it. The first remission, to some extent, seems incomplete without the other. The impost on a material can hardly produce its full benefit while there is another impost on the use of that material. To untax Glass, and keep up the tax on Windows, is saying—you have the freedom of applying the material to what purpose you please, except the one for which it is most required. It is something like Figaro's description of the freedom of the press in Madrid; provided it is not employed for the great purposes that make it valuable, the people may have the full enjoyment of it. The poor marmony drink his beer out of cut glass instead of pewter, but he must not open a glazed hole in his garret, for which the same material would be equally useful, for fear the Exchequer should come down on him with a demand for a tax which operates as a prohibition on light and ventilation. Glass may be applied freely to purposes of decoration and luxury, but there is a restriction on its use as an absolute necessity in a climate where (almost half the year being winter) light and warmth in every dwelling are so essential to health and comfort, and where there are so many thousands of abodes of the poor that do not require the additional hardship of a tax to exclude them.

There is not one of the Assessed Taxes that has been so long paid, with such an amount of grumbling and complaint, as the Window Tax. The feeling has lately been aggravated by the unusual severity with which surcharges on former surveys have been made. But now the duty on Glass is taken off, it will be more difficult than ever to maintain this tax. If the present changes work well, and the finances continue prosperous, we may reasonably anticipate the next time the pruning knife of revision is applied to the different branches of the revenue, that the tax on Windows will follow that on the material of which windows are made.

As we seem to be verging towards the time that will see it extinguished—for it will certainly not form one of the items of many more Budgets—a short glance at its history may not be without interest, and this we are enabled to give from Lord Duncan's very able speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. The next triennial review of our taxation will probably make the duty a thing of the past altogether.

The Window Tax (says the noble lord) dated much further back than the American war. It originated in the days of hearth money, wh ch was vexatious, not so much on account of the amount of the tax as on account of the mode of collecting it. The act of Charles II., c. 13 and 14, imposed 2s. per hearth; and the statute of William and Mary, c. 10, reciting, "Whereas hearth-money is not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every man's house to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons wholly unknown to him," abolished the odious duty of hearth-money, "to erect a lasting monument of their Majesties' goodness." But the prospect of this "lasting monument of good ness" was speedily darkened. Eight years later, in 1696, an act passed imposing a duty of 2s. on all dwelling houses in the kingdom; 4s. additional on all dwellings with 10 windows; and 8s. additional on all dwellings with 20 windows. In Queen Anne's reign these last duties were raised to 20s. and 30s. In the reign of George II., A.D. 1747, the window duties and the house duties were, by Mr Pelham, separated into different classes, and 14 different acts passed to regulate them in the 18th century. In 1798 Mr. Pitt trebled the assessed taxes, including the window duties. In 1808 Mr. Perceval added about 30 per cent. to the window duties, and passed the act of the 49th of George III., c. 55, under which the assessed taxes were at present collected. In 1813 an act passed imposing an additional 10 per cent. of window duty. The 4th of George IV. reduced the duty on windows one-half, and in 1825 Mr. Robinson exempted houses with less than seven windows. Then a sliding scale was adopted, under which houses with seven windows were exempted; with eight windows the charge was 18s. 1d., or 2s. 3d. per window; nine windows, £1 2s., or 2s. 6¾d. per window; 10 windows, £1 10s. 9d., or 3s. 0¾d. per window; 11 windows, £1 19s. 10d., or 3s 7¾d. per window; 12 windows, £2 9s. 2d., or 4s. 1¾d. per window The scale continued to mount by 9s. 4d., and occasionally by 9s. 1d. to the magic number 39, when it reached a *maximum* of 7s. 8d. per window. A house with 39 windows was charged £14 19s. 3d., or 7s. 8d per window.

The operation of this sliding scale is precisely therefore that which, in proportion as the house is the abode of wealth and magnificence, lightens the burden upon it. It has the same objection of inequality that applied so forcibly to the abolished House Tax. In Lambeth and the lower parts of Westminster, the abodes of poverty and toil, the Window Tax is 16, 22, and even 26 per cent. on the rental; pass on to the gorgeous mansions and club-houses of the West-end, the residences or the resorts of rank, wealth, and luxury, and we find the same tax, compared with the rental, is but 2½ per cent. Is there justice here? He would be a bold Chancellor of the Exchequer who would maintain the affirmative. The only obstacle to removing the tax has been for many years the usual one—the money is wanted and cannot be spared; if we abolish this impost it can only be by finding another that would raise an equal amount. But as the Property Tax has already given an answer to this objection with respect to many items of taxation—as it has provided a certain substitute for many minor inflictions—as it bids fair to become in time, and by careful increase of the per centage, the great master tax, which, like the rod of Aaron, is "to swallow all the rest"— it is to be hoped it will free us from the Window Tax among the number.

A modification, if we may so call it, of the practical working of the New Poor-law is about to be carried into effect. The immense size of certain Unions, and the small number of the Guardians, compared with the extent of surface and the amount of population upon them, have given rise to abuses, which, we have often contended, were not so much the fault of the law itself as of the mode in which it was carried into operation. Every reader of the public journals must frequently have had his indignation excited by cases in which persons applying for relief, and that of a kind required on the instant, have been compelled to walk a distance of many miles ere the necessary order could be obtained, and then the same distance back before that order could be acted on. "The distances," said the Emperor Nicholas once—"the distances are the curse of Russia." If this was felt by the possessor of Imperial wealth and power, how much more heavily must the curse of "distances" have fallen on the poor, the destitute, and the perishing! To tell a man in the last stage of want, and the suffering and disease want produces, that he can have relief if he can walk twelve or fifteen miles for it, was a cruel mockery; in a statistical return the man would have been returned as having received "relief," but at what a cost of human misery would never appear. The record of that is left to the coroner's jury, and but for this institution, and the publicity such facts receive through the press, many of the most shocking cases of law-made cruelty and hardship, would have escaped observation. Such "relief" as that administered in some of the cases we refer to, was perhaps an adherence to the letter of the law—though we have strong doubts on the point—but it was a flagrant violation of its spirit; imagine a medical man unable to treat an urgent case of disease, without an order from the relieving officer, living perhaps ten miles off! By the time the order was procured, it was probably no longer needed; the sufferer was beyond all Poor-laws, and the blundering mismanagement connected with them. With smaller Unions, more numerous officers, and a more compact machinery, these abuses could not so readily occur; it is a step towards this desirable improvement which we now greet with considerable satisfaction.

An order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 11th inst., declares the Kensington Union is after the 25th, to be dissolved; the parish of Kensington will, in future, have a Board of Guardians of its own. The Union consisted of Kensington, Paddington, Hammersmith and Fulham; it has been found inconvenient and unwieldy, and is now to be broken up into three Unions, each with a Board of eighteen Guardians, or the same number to each separately that had to manage the affairs of all of them together while they composed the Union. We hope to see the principle acted on here still more extensively applied. The smaller the Union and the more numerous the Guardians, the more intimate is the knowledge of local matters brought to bear in its management, while the facility of obtaining relief in urgent cases is increased. Many of the large and comparatively thinly peopled Unions of the country might be divided into smaller ones with advantage; and, now the process has begun, probably will be so.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

Return of the Court to Windsor.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by their respective suites, arrived at Windsor Castle, from the Slough station, at four o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, in three of the Royal carriages (and four), escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Bastard. The bells of the church of St. John rang merry peals during the afternoon, in honor of the return of her Majesty to Windsor. The journey from Paddington to Slough was performed in exactly thirty minutes. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health

Windsor.—Thursday Evening.—From our own Correspondent.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after visiting the Royal aviary, in the Home Park, this morning, drove her Majesty and the Princess Royal in a pony phaeton, in the Great Park. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater This afternoon, immediately after luncheon, her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair, proceeding through the Long Walk, and returning to the Castle, along the King's Road, at four o'clock. Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey was in attendance upon the Queen on horseback. The Royal dinner party, this evening, will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, who arrived at Frogmore House yesterday afternoon, and resumed her duties as the Lady in Waiting on the Royal Duchess. Divine service will be performed to-morrow in the Queen's Private Chapel, before her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Members of the Royal Household, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay, the Queen's Domestic Chaplain. Capt. Mernell is performing the duties of Master of the Household until the arrival of Col. Bowles from Ireland, who is expected to enter upon his new appointment in about a fortnight.

Prince George of Cambridge.—Wednesday next is the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who will then complete his twenty-sixth year.

Prince George of Cumberland.—A letter from Hanover, of the 9th, informs us that the last malady in the eyes of the Prince Royal of Hanover has been attended with a crisis which inspires the oculists with a hope that they may now perform an operation which may have for result his restoration to sight.

Almack's.—These aristocratic *réunions*, it is said, will commence on the 9th of the ensuing month. The orchestra, similar to last season, will be under the direction of Tolbecque

Lord Brougham and the Duke de Broglie.—Lord Brougham has the honour of entertaining the Duc de Broglie at dinner on Tuesday evening, at his mansion in Dover street. His Excellency the French Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lady Dufferin, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Luttrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Ord were among his lordship's guests on the occasion.

The Ribbon of St Patrick.—The Earl of Clare is to have the vacant Ribbon of St. Patrick.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

The Murder at Hampstead.—A few additional particulars have transpired respecting the murder of Mr. Delarue, which possess some interest. From the statement made by Inspector Gray, of the S division, it appears that on Friday week he received information that a young man, named Thibblewaite, whose father keeps a chandler's shop at Finchley, could give some important information about the murder, he (the inspector) instituted a most diligent inquiry, and after ascertaining that without success, to meet with the young man alluded to, at length found out his uncle, who for some time past has kept a shop in Yorkshire Grey yard, Hampstead, adjacent to where the body of Delarue was taken. The uncle communicated to the inspector all that he had heard from his nephew, the latter of whom made the following statement:—"On the night of the murder I accompanied the constables from the field with the stretcher, but I ran forward, and, on arriving at the spot where the body was lying, I saw a man in conversation with Baldock, the officer. I said to the man, 'Is he dead?' and he replied, 'Oh, he is quite dead; I have felt his hand, and he has no pulse.' As soon as the stretcher came up the body was removed, and I, with the constables, proceeded up the field. The young man I have spoken of went with us, and he requested that I would take him the uncle communicated to the inspector all that he had heard from his nephew, the latter of whom made the following statement:—"On the night of the murder I accompanied the constables from the field with the stretcher, but I ran forward, and, on arriving at the spot where the body was lying, I saw a man in conversation with Baldock, the officer. I said to the man, 'Is he dead?' and he replied, 'Oh, he is quite dead; I have felt his hand, and he has no pulse.' As soon as the stretcher came up the body was removed, and I, with the constables, proceeded up the field. The young man I have spoken of went with us, and he requested that I would take him the uncle communicated to the inspector all that he had heard from his nephew, the latter of whom made the following statement:—"On the night of the murder I accompanied the constables from the field with the stretcher, but I ran forward, and, on arriving at the spot where the body was lying, I saw a man in conversation with Baldock, the officer. I said to the man, 'Is he dead?' and he replied, 'Oh, he is quite dead; I have felt his hand, and he has no pulse.' As soon as the stretcher came up the body was removed, and I, with the constables, proceeded up the field. The young man I have spoken of went with us, and he requested that I would take him to my uncle's, who for some time past has kept a shop in Yorkshire Grey yard, Hampstead, adjacent to where the body of Delarue was taken. The

that it was with great regret they saw the insufficiency of the machinery in general on Mr Samuda's works.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS, TAPPING.—Two petitions have been forwarded to Sir James Graham, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to spare the life of this wretched culprit, now lying in Newgate, awaiting the extreme sentence of the law for the murder of Emma Whiter, at Bethnal-green. One has emanated from a few private individuals, well known for their humane efforts; the other is from the relatives of the unhappy man, who do not pray for a remission of the sentence on the ground of the culprit's innocence of the dreadful crime for which he is doomed to suffer, but in order to spare the feelings of the family, which at present is in a very distressed state. That these petitions will be successful does not appear to be the most hope held out. The conduct of the wretched man since his condemnation has been of a character befitting the awful change which he is about to undergo, and he has continued to pay the most decent attention to the religious endeavours of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain of Newgate. On being made acquainted that his relatives were exerting themselves by petitioning the Queen for a commutation of his sentence, but that he could not hope for the prayer being successful, he remarked, "That as far as regarded his choice, he would sooner suffer death than be transported for life; for," continued he, "if I am living they will know the end of me, and where my remains lie, but if I am sent out of the country, I shall be subjected to the greatest torture, and perish unregretted." Though he has expressed himself in a very favourable manner as to the conduct of the judge, jury, witnesses, &c., on his trial, yet he has not confessed to his guilt.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Tuesday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at St. James's Workhouse, Poland street, on the body of George Marsh, aged forty-six, of No. 11, Upper Grosvenor street. The deceased on Sunday last was proceeding along Regent street, in company with his wife, when he fell down on to the pavement. He was carried to a neighbouring surgery, when it was found that life was extinct. Verdict—"Natural death, by the visitation of God."

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning a child, eleven months old, the daughter of a labouring man named Sells, living on the Platt, Pimlico, was scalded in the following shocking manner:—The mother had taken a pot of boiling water off the fire and set it upon the hearth, whilst she left the room for a moment, during which time the child crawled towards the pot, and, before the mother's return, fell headlong into the boiling water. The poor little creature was carried immediately, but it was so dreadfully scalded, that the medical gentleman who was called in declared its recovery hopeless. After enduring the most dreadful agony, the infant expired on Monday night.

SUICIDE BY A LADY.—On Saturday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Miss Eliza Chace, aged thirty-seven, a lady who lived in 21, High-street, Camden Town. The deceased, who was in independent circumstances, left her residence at five o'clock on the previous Thursday, having ordered her servant to keep up her fire. She proceeded to the supervision of the ornamental water, Regent's Park. Having deposited her bonnet, cloak, reticule, and boa, on the bridge, she leapt over it into the water. The deceased's brother stated that about thirteen years ago she was attacked with nervous complaints, but that she was always eccentric in her habits. Verdict—"Insanity."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Prince Regent, Seymour-street, Euston road, on the body of Ann Grubb, aged sixty nine. The body lay in a miserable garret of the house No 14, Wells-street, Seymour place, and had nothing on but the wretched remnant of garments. It appeared that the deceased's husband had formerly been in the navy, and was now an inmate in Greenwich Hospital. The deceased had a pension of £3 10s. per annum allowed her by the Trinity house, and that, with the sum of 1s. 6d. and a loaf of bread per week from the parish of St. John's, Horsleydown, constituted the entire means of her subsistence. The deceased had complained very much of her condition since the setting in of the present cold weather, and was last seen alive on the previous Thursday evening by her landlord. On the following morning, as she was not seen about as usual, the landlord became alarmed, and the room door having been forced, the body of the unfortunate woman was found in the position above described. After a protracted inquiry the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased had died from the want of the common necessaries of life."

STRANGE SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—A jury assembled on Tuesday morning before Mr. C. J. Carter, at the Red Lion Tavern, Woolwich, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a young woman named Esther Peters, who was found suspended, on Sunday forenoon, from the rails of the bed in which she had slept during the previous night. From the evidence of her father (who resides at Chesthurst, and is a very respectable man) it appeared with his daughter, but not of a very angry or serious kind, on the previous Tuesday, in consequence of her remaining out too long. On the following day she left her home and came to Woolwich, where she had at one period been in service, and engaged lodgings and Thursday she slept at the Rin 's arms, and said she had come to Woolwich to endeavour to obtain a situa tion. On Saturday evening she applied for a bed at the Rose and Crown, and next morning, Mrs. Lacy, landlady of the house, told her servants to go and tel. her to get up; when they did so, about half past eleven o'clock, the door was locked from the inside, and they received no answer to their knockings. When Mrs. Lacy came home from church, a ladder was procured, and the window being open he saw her hanging to the rails of the bed. She had taken off the hem of her flannel petticoat and pulled it to pieces, and with it had formed a string like appearance into which she had put her head, and turning her body round, had thrown herself off the bed. They returned a verdict—"That she committed self destruction by hanging herself, while labouring under temporary derangement."

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY-STREET, SOUTHWARK.—The papers of Wednesday contained an account of a fire on the premises of Mr. Oppenness, No. 217, in the above street. It was thought a dreadful Fire Supposed from the time and the writer proceeded to express his regret that "there was too much ground to conclude that the fire was attended with fatal results to no fewer than four persons." The next morning's Herald informed the reporter that it had the happiness of stating that "no lives were lost." For this statement he had much better ground than for his conclusion of the preceding day, the proprietor of which has come to the second informed the reporter that he was all his family were safe, as they had not been on the premises at the time of the fire." Nevertheless, when the reporter left on the Tuesday night, the "dreadful fire still continued to rage with violence—No. 217, Bermondsey street, Mr. L. Oppenness, cabinet maker and valuer, building destroyed, stock-in-trade and furniture burned; insured in the Sun for the stock-in trade; building insured in the Guardian, against all risks of fire very doubtful. No. 216, Mr. Benjamin, clothier and salesman, the second and third floor stairs and side front severely damaged by fire; rest of building and contents injured by water and removal.

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.

The execution of John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart, is expected to take place in front of the County Hall, at Aylesbury, on the morning of Friday, the 28th inst.

The whole of the property possessed by the prisoner was assigned over to trustees for the benefit of his unfortunate wife, for some time previous to the trial; but with the proviso that, after having been made for the two children (a boy and a girl), borne to him by the murdered woman, and who are now of the ages of four and five years, the boy, an intelligent little fellow, being the eldest. We learn, however, that Mrs. Tawell kindly intends to contribute something for their future support.

The expenses of the prosecution amount to nearly £400.

The evidence given by the prisoner for his defence, including his out lay from the period of his apprehension on the 2d of January, are stated to amount to upwards of £700.

Two female members of the Society of Friends, of highly respectable connections, arrived at Aylesbury, from Devonshire, on the night of his conviction. The culprit having been locked up in his cell before they reached the prison, they called upon him early the next morning, and had a protracted interview with him in the condemned cell.

The miserable culprit (who has two men constantly watching him by night and day) maintains the same tactiturn demeanour which he evinced from the first moment of his apprehension. His appetite has greatly failed him; he is now, however, restricted to the prison allowance, and is attired in the prison dress.

As yet no kind of confession is known to have been made by the culp t.

On Saturday he become exceedingly indisposed. Whether despair for a time had seized him, in the prolonged state of uncertainty and suspense that had overcome his natural coolness—whether his mind or body was exhausted, the one overtaken by remorse, or the other by sudden illness—it is difficult to say. He suddenly, and upon receiving himself requested to have an interview with the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cox. That gentleman was immediately in attendance, and remained for a considerable time with the prisoner.

On Sunday he seemed to have improved in health and mind, maintaining his accustomed air of tranquility or indifference. He did not attend divine service in the chapel, but he and Mrs. Tawell were left to be passed in mental prayer—the devotion peculiar to the society to which he once belonged

Since the murder of Lord William Russell by his valet, Courvoisier, in 1840, no event of a similar kind has produced so deep a feeling in the public mind as the "Salt Hill murder." The early history of the convict, and the more recent events of his life, throw around the affair an air of romance. A man supported upwards of a quarter of a century since for having a forged Bank of England note in his possession, he thus escaped the scaffold for a series of forgeries upon a local bank; the remarkable feature in that extraordinary incident of his life being, that, though the Bank of England note found in his possession when taken into custody on the more serious charge, was a forged one, yet he was guiltless of knowing it to be forged. It was, however, employed as the mode of extricating him from the consequences of the capital offence, for which as the law then stood, and the almost invariable execution of its sentence upon all who were brought within its condemnation, he would doubtless have been hanged. Tawell was, therefore, only too glad to plead guilty to a charge which involved transportation, to escape the gallows.

In the land of his banishment his good conduct attracted the favourable notice of the authorities, and eventually obtained from them a ticket of leave, enabling him to pursue any avocation he pleased for his own benefit, and finally emancipation. He had some knowledge of chemistry, and opened a shop as a chemist and druggist in the town of Sydney, combining with the sale of drugs advice as to the mode of using them. His trade increased, and, having "made some money," he embarked it in a series of joint stock trading speculations of a more extensive description, which also succeeded beyond his hopes. He subsequently purchased some shares in a whaler, and speculated in oil, in all which success crowned his exertions. After residing in Sydney about 15 years, John Tawell left the colony—which he returned as an emancipated man. He returned home and to the neighbourhood in which he resided previous to his expatriation. His original offences against society, if not wholly forgotten, were well nigh obliterated from the memory of those who had known him during the early history. Those who were young at the time of his departure from England, saw in John Tawell an intelligent, active, and prosperous man; and knowledge which ought to deprive him of their respect, he never received him to their circles, and co-operated with him in those benevolent exertions to w ich he was willing to contribute from his purse, and to aid by his personal exertions—a man, in his character at this season of the year, admirable; and it seems to have been the clue to, and the ruling desire of his life. Before the forgery on the Uxbridge bank was discovered, Tawell was a member of the Society of Friends. He was, as a necessary consequence of his detection as a forger, expelled from that respectable and strictly moral community. Since his return to England, his efforts to obtain a reinstation to the Society have been incessant. He subscribed to their charities, and to those benevolent objects in which the members of that sect are known to take a peculiar interest. He dressed in their distinctive garb; attended regularly their meetings for worship; and in every external circumstance sought to be considered as identified with their body. With the characteristic caution of the members of that far-seeing sect, John Tawell was not permitted to mar his fair outward and social worship.

By his first wife the wretched man had two sons, both of whom are now dead. The eldest, who was married, practised as a surgeon in London, and died his death his wife was chiefly supported by the second son, Joseph, but it is currently reported that lately he has not been so liberal in his allowance, assigning the same reason as it is supposed he did to the unfortunate victim of his cruelty, Sarah Hart—namely, the embarrassed state of his affairs in Australia.

On the death of Tawell's first wife, he took another decided step to evince his sorrow for his misdeeds, and to associate with the Society of Friends. He had been introduced to a lady, a member of that community, by whom the mental endowments and moral qualities which constitute the excellences of the female character were possessed in a somewhat extraordinary degree. Mrs Cotforth was then a widow, having a daughter by her deceased husband of about seven years of age. Mr. Cutforth had been extensively engaged in trade, and was for a considerable time successful. The failure of several firms led eventually to his ruin; and although no imputation rested on his integr ty, and no reproach was cast on his management, his health and spirits had sustained a shock from which they never recovered, and he gradually sank into illness, which terminated in death. His widow, aided by friends who knew her in prosperity, and respected her in adversity, opened a select establishment in St. John's-square, for the education of a few young ladies, chiefly members of Quaker families. The success which attended Mrs. Cutforth's exertions for the respectable maintenance of herself and daughter, induced her to extend on a larger scale business at Berkhampstead, which she was conducting with advantage when Tawell selected her as the object of his attentions, and, eventually, against the advice and remonstrances of her best and most judicious friends, obtained her for his wife. They were married at the registrar's office, Berkhampstead, in February, 1841, as the Friends refused to grant permission for the marriage to be celebrated in their meeting-house; and the contracting parties not choosing, for obvious reasons, to have recourse to any other religious body The immediate consequence of Mrs. Cutforth's marriage to Tawell was, as usual in such cases, a "disownay" of her by a formal act of the "quarterly meeting" of "Friends," the rules of that body not tolerating a union which is not first sanctioned by its members. Although excommunicated, the lady (now Mrs. Tawell) continued to attend meetings, and visited as usual, and was visited in return, by her former friends. The school was given up. Tawell's income was sufficient to maintain an establishment of respectability. They lived in comfort, and entertained in a genteel style. Mrs Tawell took to the parish as a participator in its public business, and as a promoter of objects of benevolence.

All this time, while Tawell was endeavouring to earn back for himself re putation and respect, there was a deeply seated consciousness that he was in hourly danger of being exposed as a hypocrite and deceiver. During his first wife's illness, which terminated in her death, Sarah Hart, a young woman of some attractions, had been the nurse. This was the poor creature whom Tawell murdered. An allowance of £1 a week seems to have been paid for her maintenance by Tawell, and, according to the statement of the prisoner, a blow on the back of the head with a stone hammer, at the distance of 120 yards from the house, where the marks of blood were discovered by several witnesses. The prisoner communicated the fatal consequences of the blow to his brother James, who resided with a farmer at four miles from the place of the murder, and from whom he requested assistance in concealing the body. James Brough refused to comply with this request, and the corpse was found on the Saturday morning in a deep pit, about three quarters of a mile from the residence of the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to death, admonishing him to entertain no hope of mercy

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FOREIGN

FRANCE. Our latest accounts from Paris state that the proposition of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, to abolish voting by ballot in the Chamber of Deputies, was carried. The vote will, therefore, in future, be by division, unless twenty members of the Chamber shall desire it to be taken by ballot. This result, although not exactly to be considered as a defeat of the Ministry, is, nevertheless, somewhat embarrassing, and appears to indicate their weakness in the Chamber.

On the appeal of the Attorney-General and of the accused against the judgment of the Court of Correctional Police, the persons lately tried for cheating at cards in Paris have been brought before the Cour Royale. The proceedings lasted two days, when the Court sentenced Walker, Feyronnet, Lambert, Fraser, and Drummond Baring (who was not in custody), respectively to two years' imprisonment, and Ogleby and Emma Kaye to a similar punishment for one year

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday, gives the following dreary account of the annual *fête* of Longchamps:—"This is the first day of our celebrated Fête of Longchamps, at which the public display of the Spring fashions is made by a promenade in the Champs Elysées. In the memory of the oldest Parisian, it has never been the backhilled phrase, than it has been at Longchamps. The thermometer in the morning was below freezing point, and the large heaps of snow shovelled up after the last fall are lying at the sides of the streets frozen into a solid mass. You may suppose, therefore, that the promenade of this day was not a very gay one."

BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Chesser, has arrived from the Brazils, after a tedious voyage of upwards of two months, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 10th January. From the Brazils nothing of general interest has been communicated here as having transpired since the dates furnished by a recent mercantile arrival from thence. From the River Plate we have had later dates from Buenos Ayres, those now furnished being only to Dec. 11; but letters from Monte Video of Dec. 24, state that some difference had existed between the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires and the Monte Videan Government, which obliged this official to repair on board a Brazilian man-of-war, but the matter was looked on as of little importance at Rio. Exchange at Rio, 24½ pence to 25. It appeared pretty clear that the Imperial Government had fully resolved on not renewing the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

From the *Gazette* of last Evening.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 21, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the undermentioned railway schemes, have determined on reporting to Parliament in FAVOUR OF the Aberdare; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings; Keymer Branch; Cockermouth and Workington; Dunstable, London and Birmingham; Erewash Valley; Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland Junction; Newark and Sheffield, North Wales Mineral; Oswestry, Ellesmere, Prestatyn and Wrye—Lytham and Blackpool Branches; Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester; Sunderland, Durham and Auckland; Wear Valley, and recommending the POSTPONEMENT until a future period of the Ely and Bedford; Launceston and Tavistock; South Devon and Tavistock.

DALHOUSIE.
C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.
D. O'BRIEN. S. LAING.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The counsel sat two hours.

ARGYLL-ROOMS BENEFIT FUND.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund was held on Thursday at the Freemason's Tavern, B. B. Cabbell, Esq., in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the Institution continued to receive the support of her Majesty, and that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had presented a donation of fifty guineas. During the year 34 females, the widows of artists, had received the sum of £50, and 37 orphans, £5 each. The total receipts, including the balance remaining from last year, amounted to £1478; and the expenditure, of which £200 had been invested, left a balance with the treasurer of £90. The funded capital now amounted to £19,000. After the adoption of the report, Sir J. Rennie, Bart., F.R.S., was appointed president; and B. B. Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S.; John Curtess, Esq.; G. Dodd, Esq., M.P.; Jas. Esq.; Dorrington, Esq.; Colonel Sir William Herries, K.C.H.; Y. Legh, Esq.; the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, F.R.S.; J. Noble, Esq., F.S.A.; J. F. Foyer, Esq.; and R. H. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., members of the committee.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR DANIELL.—On Thursday morning the remains of the late lamented Professor Daniell, of King's College, were removed from the deceased's residence at Norwood, for interment in the family vault beneath Norwood Church. The funeral, at the special request of the deceased's relatives, was strictly private

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.—Yesterday morning the Brighton and South-Eastern Railway terminus at London bridge was literally besieged by the holiday folk, the directors having announced their intention of running at half fares. The first trains took to Brighton nearly 2000 persons, and to Dover about 900. The Greenwich Railway also took great numbers down the first thing in the morning, and at 12 o'clock nearly 1000 people were waiting for the starting of the trains at one o'clock. The Greenwich steamers were exceedingly crowded, owing to the fineness of the weather.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT CHELSEA.—On Wednesday evening, Mary Ann Murray, a servant in the establishment of Mr. Blencoe, 14, Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, entered the shop of Mr. Saunders, and desired to be shown some articles of haberdashery. Shortly afterwards she was observed to take a roll of ribbon from a box, and secrete it about her person, and as she was preparing to leave the shop the proprietor desired her to walk to the other end of the premises whilst he sent for a policeman. The female did so, but on a sudden rushed down stairs, throwing the roll of ribbon away in her progress, and suddenly seizing a table knife from the dresser, cut her throat in the most frightful manner. Dr. Warner, of Putney, and Mr. Neale, of Sloane street, immediately attended her, but life was extinct. The unfortunate young woman has been for upwards of three years in Mr. Blencoe's service, and has borne an irreproachable character

FRATRICIDE.—At the assizes at Stafford, John Brough, a farmer, has been found guilty of the wilful murder of his brother, Thomas Brough, at Biddulph, on the 3rd of January last. It appeared that the deceased, a person of saving habits, but of passionate temper towards his relatives, resided at High Bent, where he had acquired several small estates, one of which was occupied by his mother and her second son, the prisoner. A year's rent, amounting to £25, was due from his mother for these premises, to recover which debt a distress was put in on the 3rd of January, when two boxes of wearing apparel belonging to the prisoner and another brother, James Brough, were seized, and carried away to the residence of the deceased by his bailiff, in spite of the tears and entreaties of the mother for time and forbearance. The two brothers quitted their mother's presence together, after the removal of the boxes, and Thomas was killed, according to the statement of the prisoner, by a blow on the back of the head with a stone hammer, at the distance of 120 yards from the house, where the marks of blood were discovered by several witnesses. The prisoner communicated the fatal consequences of the blow to his brother James, who resided with a farmer at four miles from the place of the murder, and from whom he requested assistance in concealing the body. James Brough refused to comply with this request, and the corpse was found on the Saturday morning in a deep pit, about three quarters of a mile from the residence of the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to death, admonishing him to entertain no hope of mercy

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FRANCE. Our latest accounts from Paris state that the proposition of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, to abolish voting by ballot in the Chamber of Deputies, was carried. The vote will, therefore, in future, be by division, unless twenty members of the Chamber shall desire it to be taken by ballot. This result, although not exactly to be considered as a defeat of the Ministry, is, nevertheless, somewhat embarrassing, and appears to indicate their weakness in the Chamber.

On the appeal of the Attorney-General and of the accused against the judgment of the Court of Correctional Police, the persons lately tried for cheating at cards in Paris have been brought before the Cour Royale. The proceedings lasted two days, when the Court sentenced Walker, Feyronnet, Lambert, Fraser, and Drummond Baring (who was not in custody), respectively to two years' imprisonment, and Ogleby and Emma Kaye to a similar punishment for one year

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday, gives the following dreary account of the annual *fête* of Longchamps:—"This is the first day of our celebrated Fête of Longchamps, at which the public display of the Spring fashions is made by a promenade in the Champs Elysées. In the memory of the oldest Parisian, it has never been the backhilled phrase, than it has been at Longchamps. The thermometer in the morning was below freezing point, and the large heaps of snow shovelled up after the last fall are lying at the sides of the streets frozen into a solid mass. You may suppose, therefore, that the promenade of this day was not a very gay one."

BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Chesser, has arrived from the Brazils, after a tedious voyage of upwards of two months, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 10th January. From the Brazils nothing of general interest has been communicated here as having transpired since the dates furnished by a recent mercantile arrival from thence. From the River Plate we have had later dates from Buenos Ayres, those now furnished being only to Dec. 11; but letters from Monte Video of Dec. 24, state that some difference had existed between the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires and the Monte Videan Government, which obliged this official to repair on board a Brazilian man-of-war, but the matter was looked on as of little importance at Rio. Exchange at Rio, 24½ pence to 25. It appeared pretty clear that the Imperial Government had fully resolved on not renewing the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

ABDU-L-MEDJID—SULTAN OF TURKEY.

The last intelligence from Constantinople brings a copy of the document, which the Turkish Government has addressed to the Sultan, in answer to his instructions, or rather commands, to undertake and carry through a reform of the Administration. To some extent, Abdul Medjid seems to have inherited the love of changes of his father, Mahmoud. But reforms in Turkey seldom prosper; and the endeavour to assimilate the administration of public affairs to the forms that prevail in Europe, will be as futile as the attempts made by the late Sultan to compel the Moslems to abandon their "loose habits," and array themselves in those abominations of the Franks—pantaloons and hats. It is the ordinary mistake of a half-civilised mind to think that forcing a resemblance in outward things, produces an identity of skill and power with the models that are imitated. Mahmoud, the late Sultan, proscribed robes and turbans, ordered his subjects to let their hair grow and not shave their heads—and his soldiers and personal attendants obeyed him. One edict commanded the Turks to carry umbrellas if it rained; another ordered that no Turk should keep pipes in his house for his visitors, but that every man should bring his own. The master of the house was also forbidden to give his guests anything but one cup of coffee! But all these edicts were useless; Mahmoud was no Peter the Great. The Turks, as a people, are worn out, and such external changes merely destroy the traditional forms of old custom and usage, without supplying the new vigour or energy that can alone raise a people to national greatness. The political changes of Abdul Medjid being conceived in the same spirit, will have much the same effect as his father's social reforms; they will prove nullities.

The present Sultan was born on the 20th of April, 1823, and was but sixteen years of age when called to succeed his father, whose death was announced on the 1st of July, 1839, though it is supposed it occurred some days before. The ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, when he was girded with the sabre of Osman (Takieidi-Seif) with all the ancient formalities. So much has been written on the "Eastern question," that the affairs of Turkey for the last six years are familiar to all, or rather the squabbles of politicians about them, for the "integrity of the Turkish Empire" is preserved far less by the strength of its population, or the extent of its resources, than by the inability of the great European powers to agree among themselves as to which of them shall be allowed to take the lion's share of it as a prey.

Many of the old Turkish officials see the weakness of the empire; and one of them, to whom an European was conversing on the subject, with the true Oriental spirit of fatalism summed up all by a verse from the Koran—"No people can defer its fall, nor escape therefrom; every nation hath its appointed end: Allah alone is eternal." How far all this troubles the young Sultan is uncertain, for he is little more than an instrument in the hands of a host of foreign diplomatists. He is understood to be of weak health. In person he is slight, but his countenance is said to be one of much intelligence. Though so young, he has a numerous family, which is still increasing; for scarcely a month passes without the guns announcing an addition to it from some lady of the harem.

THE SULTAN 'ABDU-L-MEJID I.

RONDOLET.

Go not yet, go not yet, love!
The sun 's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond ones be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r.

Silence and shadow are 'round us—
No!—the pale Moon, she hath found us!
But thou'rt not her Shepherd—
No rival am I,
I'd not give thee up
For the choice of fair Di! !

So—not yet—go not yet, love!
The sun 's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond one be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r!

There's a joy in this time
Worth all the gay prime
Of the sunniest glare of the day—
Souls never commune
In such exquisite tune
As they can during twilight's delay!

So—not yet—go not yet, love!
The sun 's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond ones be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r!—W

ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—On Tuesday a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to petition against the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The speakers were, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; the Rev. Charles Prest, a Wesleyan clergyman; the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth; Sir E. C. Wilmot Smith; the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, jun., of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Jesse Curling. Resolutions and a petition against the endowment were adopted, and thanks voted to the Chairman. The police were frequently called to quell the opposition raised against the opinions expressed by the speakers respecting the tenets of the Roman Catholics.

THE DEBATE OF THE WEEK.

MR. AGLIONBY, M.P.

The transactions between the New Zealand Company and the Colonial Office, were brought under the notice of the House of Commons, some days since, by Mr. Somes, the member for Dartmouth. The discussion that ensued, upon his motion for the production of the papers connected with the subject, was by no means favourable to the Colonial Government in general, or Lord Stanley in particular. The motion was seconded by Mr. Aglionby, who may be said to have led the attack, as Mr. Somes merely moved for the papers, without making any observations whatever. The defence of the Colonial Department was, of course, undertaken by Mr. G. W. Hope, the Under Secretary; but whether the case entrusted to him was of itself weak, or the number and ability of his opponents too strong, certain it is that a

MR. AGLIONBY M.P.

general dissatisfaction was created of a failure on the part of the Government to explain away what had too much the appearance of double dealing; that is to say, the fact of making one "agreement," or "undertaking," or "promise," with a company of enterprising men, on which they relied, and then rendering it practically null and void, by means of certain other secret instructions to the Governor of the colony of New Zealand, the selected agent of the Colonial Office, which he could only carry out by setting aside the first understanding. This was the "cause" by which came the "effect defective" of the failure of the attempt to colonise New Zealand; it has been the direful spring "of woes unnumbered," and of quarrels which, though there will be no Homer to sing, have been recorded in the prose of a formidable Blue Book, surpassing in bulk any dozen epics that might be selected from the days of Homer downwards. The case is one that comes entirely within the application of the old proverb showing how invariably the disputes of rulers injure most those who have the least to do with them. *Delirant reges*—the Company and the Colonial Office have been fighting strenuously; *plectuntur achivi*, the settlers have been ruined. But the storm that broke first over them, has now forced its way into the House of Commons, with such effect there as to make Lord Stanley feel rather uncomfortable even in the dignified retirement of the House of Lords. The debate of last week gave him such uneasiness, both personally and officially, that during the present week the Government itself has thought it necessary to vindicate the course it took, and on Tuesday evening opened the question again, by moving for certain papers and documents connected with the transaction; a[illegible]n those papers we presume the justification of Lord Stanley is to rest; [illegible]ut the final discussion will not take place till after the recess.

The two discussions already taken, have given more than usual prominence to the names of the two gentlemen whose portraits we this week present to the reader; Mr. Aglionby, as one of the leaders of the attack on behalf of the New Zealand Company, and Mr. G. W. Hope, the Under Secretary of the Colonies, who, of course, had to make a defence for his principal—the first task of anything like difficulty he has had to encounter since his accession to his present office, one of no slight importance and responsibility now that the head of the department is no longer a member of the lower house.

Mr. Henry Aglionby is member for Cockermouth, for which borough he has sat since the year 1832. He is the son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbiggen Hall, Cumberland, the name of Aglionby having been assumed by him according to the provisions of the will of an aunt. He is a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and practised for some years at the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire sessions. His political opinions are those of the extreme section of the Liberals, are in fact those once designated Radical, since there are recorded declarations on his part in favour of Triennial Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and against the policy of Bishops holding seats in the House of Peers he prefers direct to indirect taxation, and since the accession of the present Ministry to power he has had the opportunity, on this point at least, of giving his support to the Conservative Premier. He is not one of what may be called the set orators of the House, but when he does speak, he exhibits great fluency of language, and in the New Zealand discussion he appeared to have a perfect acquaintance with the facts of the case. He speaks rapidly, and more in the tone of conversation than declamation. He is an active and useful member, and is frequently placed on committees: attention to this part of the business of the House is by no means a general quality, and those who do possess the industry and application it requires deserve to have due credit for it. In person he is squarely built, not above the middle size, and of somewhat florid complexion. He was born in 1790, and is, therefore, fifty five years of age.

MR. G. W. HOPE, M.P.

A good defence of official conduct against those who impugn it, is as creditable to a Minister as a skilful retreat to a General. Both have to be accomplished under considerable difficulty, as an opponent seldom ventures such an open attack unless he has, or what amounts to nearly the same thing, thinks he has, the vantage ground of a superior position, or a good case. We have heard Ministerial replies that were models of skill; among the best, perhaps, were those made by Lord Palmerston in other days, to the carpings of Mr. Disraeli at his foreign policy; Peel, too, can put a very good appearance on a case that would appear to be doubtful; he is "cunning of fence," and opponents generally show much discretion in thinking twice "ere they challenge him." But these statesmen are both chiefs in their respective parties, and in all their proceedings comparatively untrammelled in the course they take. If, therefore, the defence made by Mr. Hope for the Government in this New Zealand discussion must be deemed less successful than is to be desired, it may be ascribed, in some degree, to his subordinate official position. He could not state, perhaps, all he might have done; he could not commit his chief, by going beyond his instructions; he could only "speak by the card," and was bound to say no more than was set down for him. In some cases of attack, too, the assailant is in ignorance of a good deal that he ought to know, not being a party immediately concerned, or, what is still worse, is only half informed as to the greater portion of the subject. But in the present case the assailant was the party with whom the "arrangement," or "agreement," or whatever it may hereafter be called, was made, and they were quite as well informed on the whole matter as the Colonial-office could be itself. There was no possibility of falling back upon any exclusive information, or the contents of documents dragged from the secret recesses of the "department." The

MR. G. W. HOPE, M.P.

parties contended on equal terms, and the defendants were not protected by any special and official armour.

But as the main reply in the case, and the actual defence of the Colonial Secretary, is deferred until after Easter, we pass from it, merely observing that at the present moment much of its interest evaporated in the discussion of Tuesday evening, and nothing short of a "slashing speech" from Lord Stanley himself will do much to revive it; even that speech will fall flat and ineffectual on the unexcitable auditory of the House of Peers.

Mr. George William Hope is the son of General Sir Alexander Hope, and cousin of the Earl of Hopetoun. He is allied by marriage to the family of the Duke of Buccleuch. He represents the borough of Southampton, and is, of course, returned by the Conservative interest. He belongs, by education, to the legal profession, though he has quitted its toils for those of politics and official life. He is the Under Secretary for the Colonies, but since the elevation of Lord Stanley to the Peers, has had to discharge the duties of chief in the discussions in the House of Commons. He goes through his task in a straightforward, business like manner; and, without attempting anything ambitious, is content to be as clear and intelligible as frequent reference to, and quotations from, voluminous official correspondence permits him to be. He is about thirty-seven years of age, rather tall, of dark complexion and black hair. He is the ablest, perhaps, of the second class of Ministers, who have been obliged to take a place in the first rank by the secession of Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone from the Treasury Bench.

MR. BARON PARKE.

In a recent criminal trial, the accused never expressed a doubt of his acquittal till the conclusion of the summing up of the evidence by the Judge. That Judge was Mr. Baron Parke, and the words attributed to the unhappy prisoner may be taken as a proof that the address to the Jury was distinguished by that clear statement of the facts, deprived of all irrelevant matter, which it is the peculiarity of legal training to produce. This lucidity, and quick perception of the points of a case, are possessed by Mr. Baron Parke, whose portrait we have given to an eminent degree.

Mr. Parke obtained his legal reputation as a barrister on the northern circuit, and was raised to the bench from the ranks of the junior counsel, never having, we believe, worn the silk gown. He was made a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, in 1828, and some years afterwards was removed to the Court of Exchequer; he was at this period also made a Privy Councillor. He is a sound lawyer, an upright judge; and bears in private life an irreproachable character.

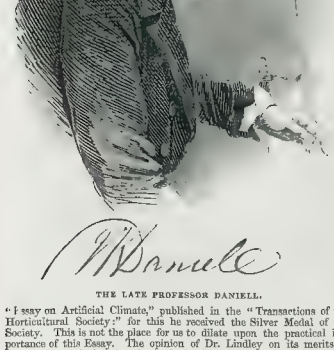
MR. BARON PARKE.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

In our late edition of last week, we chronicled the sudden death of this distinguished philosopher, which took place on Thursday afternoon, under the most distressing circumstances. In the evening an inquest was held on the body, in the Council Chamber of the Royal Society; the deceased having died suddenly in the course of the afternoon, immediately after delivering his usual lecture at King's College, and just as he had entered the Royal Society's room for the purpose of attending a meeting of the council of that learned body. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Bowman, assistant surgeon to King's College Hospital, that the professor was previously in good health; that apoplexy was the cause of death: and that he was a remarkably temperate man, having taken neither wine nor spirits during the last two years. He fell down, breathed hard a few minutes, and expired. The jury returned a verdict, Died of Apoplexy.

The annexed portrait of the deceased is from a Daguerreotype, taken a few months since; and, our acknowledgments are due to an obliging correspondent for the subjoined sketch of the life and labours of this truly estimable man.

Professor Daniell was not originally educated for scientific pursuits, but entered into business as a sugar-refiner. His fondness for scientific investigations, however, was manifested from boyhood; and he used frequently to amuse his young friends, when a lad, by exhibiting to them some of the wonders of pneumatic chemistry, which had then been recently made known to the world, in that burst of chemical discovery which shed lustre on the names of Black, Cavendish, Lavoisier, Priestley, and Scheele. His inclination soon led him to relinquish the business in which he was engaged, and during his leisure time he devoted himself actively to the study of Meteorology, and he contributed to the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art" several valuable papers on subjects connected with this science. We may particularly specify one, which was published in 1820, on a new hygrometer—still the only accurate means we possess of at once determining the amount of moisture present in the atmosphere. In 1823, appeared his great work, entitled "Meteorological Essays," which was followed, in 1824, by an important



THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

"Essay on Artificial Climate," published in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society:" for this he received the Silver Medal of the Society. This is not the place for us to dilate upon the practical importance of this Essay. The opinion of Dr. Lindley on its merits, in completely revolutionizing the methods of horticulture till then adopted, may be seen in an article contained in the *Gardener's Chronicle* for the 1st of March for the present year. He continued to publish various papers on subjects connected both with chemistry and meteorology; and in 1827 the second edition of his Meteorological Essays made its appearance, much enlarged. On the foundation of King's College, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in that Institution; and the duties of this post he discharged up to the day of his death, as not half an hour before the fatal event occurred he had been engaged in delivering a lecture to his class In 1830 and 1831 he published a description of his Pyrometer, for measuring the heats of furnaces, the expansion and melting points of metals, &c. For this simple, and perfect invention, the Royal Society, in 1832, awarded him the Rumford Medal, a triennial medal left by Count Rumford to the Royal Society, to be given for the most important discovery or invention relative to the philosophy of heat or its applications, that had been made throughout the known world since the time of its last adjudication.

His attention after this was principally directed to Voltaic Electricity in 1836, he communicated to the Royal Society a paper describing a method of obtaining continuous and powerful currents of Voltaic Electricity from his celebrated constant battery; for this most valuable addition to our resources he, in 1837, received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society—an annual medal, appropriated to the most important scientific discovery made since the last award. As this medal is open to competitors of all countries, and in all branches of science, it is the highest honour that a scientific man can receive in this kingdom.

In 1839, appeared the first edition of his "Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy;" a masterly treatise on the action of molecular forces in general, though modestly professing to give little more than a simple introduction to the discoveries of Faraday, and their applications to Chemistry.

He continued his researches in the same field till the time of his decease, publishing the results of his experiments from time to time in the *Phil. Trans.* For two of these papers, which have a most essential bearing on the general theories of Chemistry, he in 1842 received one of the Royal Medals. In 1843, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L.; and in the same year he published the second edition of his "Chemical Philosophy." He had nearly completed correcting the proof sheets of the third edition of his "Meteorological Essays" when he was cut off in his prime, having only the day before his decease attained his 55th year.

To the worth of his private character all who knew him will testify. The nobleness and generosity of his disposition, and the kindness of his heart, have left an indelible impression on the memory of his numerous and sorrowing friends; while the singleness of his aims, and the undeviating rectitude with which he adhered to the principles he had laid down for his guidance, commanded the respect of all. His death will be long and deeply felt. To his many excellences he united a sound and discriminating judgment, which gave singular weight to his advice and opinions. For more than thirty years he was a zealous and active member of the Royal Society, and in the year 1839 was elected to fill the honourable office of Foreign Secretary to that learned body: he further held the post of Examiner in Chemistry to the University of London since the opening of that institution.

It is worthy of remark, as showing the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the importance of his discoveries, that he is the only individual on whom all three of the medals in the gift of the Royal Society were ever bestowed.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Monday being St. Patrick's Day, the sixty second anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated by a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert in the chair. There were also present the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Sir William Chatterton, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir E. Campbell, Sir Burgess Camac, Sir Ralph Howard, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, Captain Kennedy, General Caulfield, J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Murphy, M.P.; Right Hon. A. R. Blake, Sir Edward Chester, and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.

After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual loyal toasts disposed of,

The Chairman, in proposing the "Army and Navy," coupled with the toast the names of Sir Burgess Camac and Sir Ralph Howard, both of whom responded to the toast on behalf of their respective service

The Chairman then proposed the healths of the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Northumberland, and the other ladies subscribers to the Institution: and next

The healths of the Duke of Wellington, a great authority upon all matters, who owed his origin to Ireland (cheers); the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Leinster, and the other absent munificent supporters of the Charity, which having been enthusiastically responded to,

The Right Hon. A. Blake returned thanks on the part of the Archbishop of Dublin and other absent friends of his included in the toast.

After toasting the memory of the founders of the Institution,

The Chairman proposed the Irish Bar and Mr. Sheil.

Mr. Sheil, who was received with loud cheers, said that bar was distinguished by great eloquence and intelligence —by deep erudition, and by a chivalrous devotion to the cause of the injured and distressed. (Cheers.)

The charity, whose anniversary festival they were met to celebrate, educated all children without distinction— it inculcated the brotherhood of Christianity—and taught the great precept of the Gospel, that "We should love one another." (Cheers.) In thus relieving the Irish child from intellectual destitution and from all the depravity which is incidental thereto, the society performed one of the noblest offices which could possibly devolve upon it. In this meeting, dedicated to the purposes of benevolence, where men of all parties and opinions were assembled together, he (Mr. Sheil, found an earnest of that period—he trusted not far distant—when Irishmen would at last be reconciled to one another, and all sectarian differences be forgotten. (Cheers.) It would make their Island one of the most fortunate on the sea, if there could be once secured therein an oblivion of their common wrongs and their common injuries; and he made it his prayer to Heaven, that before the green earth of his country was heaped over him, he might be happy enough to behold the glorious spectacle of its felicity and power.

The following subscriptions were announced, together with many others—The Queen, £105; the Queen Dowager, £25; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, £30; the Archbishop of Dublin, £20; the Duke of Northumberland, £30; the Marquis of Anglesey, £25; the Marquis of Lansdowne, £20; Earl of Errol, £20, Earl of Shelburne, £10; Earl of Portarlington, £10; Viscount Ebrington, £20; Lord Morpeth, £5 5s.

During the ceremony the children were introduced and were paraded round the tables. They all looked remarkably healthy, and seemed all very well pleased

The Chairman shortly after retired with most of those around him, but the conviviality of the evening was kept up to an advanced hour; Major Gen. Caulfield being the second chairman.

The singing arrangements were under the direction of Mr Hobbs, assisted by the Misses Williams, Master Stephens, Master Sullivan, Messrs. Hawkins, Roe, Chapman, Bradbury, and Hatton. The Misses Williams were honoured with an *encore* in the duet, "We are two merry, gay, laughing fairies," composed expressly for them by Mr. Hatton. The Coldstream band was in attendance, and contributed, by playing the national airs, greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

THE LATE MISS LINWOOD.

We recorded the death of this ingenious lady in our journal of the 8th instant.

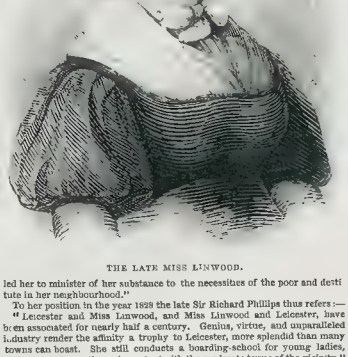
Miss Mary Linwood was one of the most gifted and remarkable women of her time: she was born at Leicester, in the year 1756, and was in the 90th year of her age at her decease. When only 13 years old, she commenced her exquisite productions of needlework; her last piece she completed at the age of 78. "The works of this accomplished artist," says Miss Lambert, in her "Hand Book of Needlework," "are executed with fine crewels, dyed under her own superintendence, on a thick kind of tammy, woven expressly for her use; they were entirely drawn and embroidered by herself, no background, or other important parts, being put in by a less skilful hand the only assistance she received, if, indeed, it may be called such, was in the threading of her needles. No needlework, either of ancient or modern times, has ever surpassed the celebrated productions of Miss Linwood."

The famed Collection in Leicester-square originated as follows. It appears that in 1795 Miss Linwood's pictures had acquired such celebrity, that the artist exhibited them to the Royal Family, at Windsor; afterwards to the nobility, in the metropolis; in 1798 they were first exhibited publicly in the Hanover-square Rooms; whence they were removed to Leicester-square.

The whole Collection consists of 64 pieces, including a portrait of Miss Linwood herself, in about her 40th year, from a painting by Russell: here is, also, her first piece, the "Head of St. Peter," a copy from Guido. The "Salvator Mundi," after Carlo Dolci, has generally been considered the finest production of her needle, for which, it is reported, she refused the sum of three thousand guineas. "The Woodman in a Storm," after Gainsborough, and "Jephtha's Rash Vow," after Opie, also rank amongst her best works. Her last production was the "Judgment upon Cain," one of the largest pictures in the gallery; it occupied her ten years.

The circumstances of Miss Linwood's death are thus related in the *Leicester Mercury*:—

"She was taken ill last year, while on her annual visit to her immutable Exhibition of Needlework in London, and was brought to Leicester in an invalid carriage on the 27th of September last. Although she did not rally again to any considerable extent, hopes were entertained until about New Year's Day that she would recover strength, but an attack of influenza seizing her at that time, it became evident that debility would gain the mastery, and since which period she gradually sank until the hour of death. Her affliction was borne with the utmost fortitude, and her end was approached with exemplary resignation and patience. By her death many poor families will miss the hand of succour, her benevolence of disposition having



THE LATE MISS LINWOOD.

led her to minister of her substance to the necessities of the poor and destitute in her neighbourhood."

To her position in the year 1828 the late Sir Richard Phillips thus refers:—"Leicester and Miss Linwood, and Miss Linwood and Leicester, have been associated for nearly half a century. Genius, virtue, and unparalleled industry render the affinity a trophy to Leicester, more splendid than many towns can boast. She still conducts a boarding-school for young ladies, and, arrogating nothing, is content with the moderate terms of the vicinity."

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

The first act of the Parliamentary farce has closed with a little general skirmishing of a very lively kind—in which Mr. Disraeli and the Prime Minister have figured anew. A gentleman of the name of Miles having gone out of his way —*miles* out of his way, we may say, to put in a claim for the agricultural interest to that surplus which smiles so benevolently upon the Administration; and Lord March (who may, in this instance, be designated a *march of miles*), having seconded his motion, there ensued what may not inappropriately be called a debate of crimination, of which the Premier got the best of the voting and the worst of the speaking. The fact is, that a similar motion had been made in the house by the Marquis of Chandos when the Conservatives were in Opposition, and when they voted so strongly for it as to have very nearly turned out the Whigs. We are not going into the merits of the question, but we cannot get over the fact that two occasions precisely similar produced results distinctly opposite from one and the same party, and that there a decided incon sistency was apparent, upon which Mr. Disraeli had a perfect right to twit the house. We may possibly not go the whole hog with Mr. Disraeli's sentiments upon the subject of agriculture, but do coincide with him heartily in the bitter and satirical philippic which he launched against a clear misrepresentation, as well as in the truth of the taunt that the Minister thought a great deal more about the "Gentlemen of England" upon the hustings than he thinks of them in the house. Perhaps they were made too much of in one place and too little in the other. Whether so or not, there was a laughter-moving humour about the cutting sarcasms of the intelligent member for Shrewsbury: his reproaches bore the sting of truth -the eloquence of undeniable independence and power—he carried the justice of the house with him in continued bursts of applause; and when, in a tone of indignant fervour, he told the Premier—without caring for the consequences—"To dissolve the Parliament he had betrayed and appeal to the people who mistrusted him," but that he (Mr. Disraeli) "would still publicly express his opinion that a conservative admunstration was an organised hypocrisy!" the halls of old St. Stephen's rung with reiterrated cheers, which lasted long after the honourable gentleman had resumed his seat.

In Paris, public affairs progress slowly, and it does appear to us that the Ministers are frittering away their reputations. The *Chemens de fer* are making all the stir, and railway shares keep the Bourse in a ferment of speculation. By the way, Thiers' new History of the French has sprung into an amazing circulation, no less than sixteen thousand copies having been disposed of.

In America, the expiring Mr. Tyler has taken farewell of his Presidency, with a last dying epistle to Congress about the negroes captured by our thavers. Sir Robert Peel, however, has not yet received the result of the debate and Message in the short debate of Wednesday night. Congress is dissolved, and the Legislature, like the President, is for the moment dead. Pity that Sydney Smith were not living to write an epitaph upon its defunct anatomy! However, its pranks with the Annexation and Oregon questions are over for the jonce. Polk has poked into the Presidency; and we have now only to wait in patience for the proofs of his genius and the evidences of his wisdom in the art of that contradictory power which we call republican sway. Mr. Dallas is elected Vice-President.

We always like a little row about the taxes. There is never much harm done in a gentle money disturbance, and the agitation of the question of the window duties is one of the duties by which we do win. We, therefore, by no means disapprove of the debate in the house, nor of the vote of Captain Rous, who thought we had a right to make holes in our walls without having to pay for the light which chooses to peep through them; and although it was too much to expect that the present session would bring the public so ah radent a relief, yet there ought to be a reasonable expectation of the early abolition of the tax upon light, which is, to a certain extent, also a tax upon health.

The Directors of the "Great Western Railway" have been playing their pranks before high Heaven, in a way that demands public protest and rebuke. They have added more delinquencies to the thousand they have committed before. The first of these is an upsettin of the arrangements of the public, by postponing the departure of the early train from six to seven o'clock, creating thereby a large amount of personal inconvenience, and delaying the arrival of public intelligence to the inhabitants of the country towns, and of the country all along the line. Their second offence to society is a direct insult. Public opinion spurned them—public opinion compelled the directors a promise to alter those infamously appointed vehicles yclept second and third class carriages, which, during this long season of incle mency, have led to so much suffering, disease, and, perhaps it is not too much to say, death. The carriages were, as soon as possible, to be rendered not only tenantable, but comfortable; but it is now coolly announced that the alterations will not be effected *till June*; so that we may still endure the frost and cold of the present season—the winds of March, and the rains of April; and when summer's heat comes upon us with sultry June, the carriages, which would be then all the better for being a little open and airy, will be closed up, as if to defy the rigidity of the previous December. Oh ye Great Western Solons! how do you differ from the wise men of the East!

Two or three investigations have been in course of conduct during the present week which are likely to throw a scandal upon the clergy. We cannot too strongly, under the impressions which these exposures create, urge upon Bishops and spiritual superiors a rigid and discreet watching over the moral conduct and character of those whom they have appointed to sacred trusts.

* * * * * * * *

There has been a dash of aquatics during the week, and the Cambridge Club has reversed its luck, and beat the Oxford Club in a very spirited rowing match. We were glad to find Commodore Harrison, of the Yacht Club, acting as umpire with his usual good judgment and gentlemanly impartiality. It was an honour, to the members of the Yacht Club itself, that it did not permit his retirement on an occasion when a spirit of bad taste in a few impugned his correctness some time past, but rather made the occasion an opportunity for giving him a good dinner and a handsome testimonial. He has been, and is, one of the most sincere patrons of aquatic sport.

As the Easter holidays will soon be here to bring us many people who we should have thought of seeking amid the more solemn memories of the past week, we commend our readers to the enjoyment of their rejuiceful festivity, and say *au plaisir* to all of them until we meet again.

THE THEATRES.

During the past week the theatres have remained closed: *an attendant*, every department has been actively busy in getting ready for Easter Monday, and at all of the houses novelties will be produced.

The OPERA closed for the week's recess on Saturday, under the most brilliant auspices. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the performances. The new opera, which, in some quarters, met with that rash resistance, which all new works and new composers of high merits, must encounter at the first outset, received the decisive stamp of vogue from the regnant party, themselves distinguished and practical *dilettanti*; for his Royal Highness Prince Albert is himself a composer of no mean merit: and her Majesty, a pupil of the great Lablache, made manifest her approval and sympathies with the truth and fidelity which is hereditary in the illustrious house of Brunswick. Her Majesty's patronage was not only visible in the fact, but openly expressed to some of the official personages situated near her Majesty. On the other hand, the Duke of Cambridge, and his *Adelante*, and his illustrious consort, had previously graced the opera, which they graced with their presence every night of its performance. The Duke, with his usual good nature and unaffected courtesy, appeared no less to enjoy the ballet. Her Majesty remained till it was nearly terminated. Thus has definitively triumphed the unprecedented efforts to produce at the Italian Opera a new French and new German and new Italian opportunities "first nights" before Easter. On account of the absence of so many of the nobility, high gentry, and leading votaries of fashion, formerly the most wrch and wortal stage singers were produced at this season, but the audiences which can always be found in a metropolis like London, which contains two millions of inhabitants, merited greater respect, and however fashion-ridden, they have not for the last few years been disappointed in the unexpected appearance of less known but equally talented singers, as well as in the truth of the talent that the Manager

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A full attendance, and business if not quite up to the mark, more lively than we have known it this side Christmas. Of changes, however, we have not much to say; an improvement in Sanitarea, The Era, Obscurity, and Queen of the Tyne, and a decline in Cataract, having been all the noticeable movements in the Chester Cup; and a liberal outlay on Clear the Way (at an improved quotation). Cobweb colt, Mentor, and a few outsiders, the only really important features in the speculations on the Derby. The single bet quoted in the Oaks is ominous of the weakness of the Danebury stable

2000 GUINEA STAKES

5 to 2 agst Lida		3 to 1 agst Kedger
	SETTLED OFF	
[illegible]	agst Sir Lawrence	50 to 1 agst Portrait
[illegible]	Mentor	66 to 1 — Pasaje-a-Ballagh
[illegible]	Queen of the Tyne	
[illegible]	Revenge (t)	66 to 1 — Chandelier (t)
[illegible]	Treasbey	66 to 1 — The Dean (t)
[illegible]	Pitz-Allen	

1000 to 1 agst Alarm | 22 to 1 agst Newswrapper | 50 to 1 agst Cabin Boy (t)
13 to 1 — Pyrrha's lot | 25 to 1 — Miss Whip colt | 50 to 1 — Young Eclipse
14 to 1 — Lida | 30 to 1 — Mentor (t) |
15 to 1 — Clear-the-Way (t) | 30 to 1 — Ironmaster (allin) | 50 to 1 — Fashos (t)
16 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t) | 30 to 1 — Sir Lawrence | 50 to 1 — Remorse (t)
16 to 1 — Kedger | 30 to 1 — Annesdale | 50 to 1 — Sovereign
18 to 1 — Pura | 40 to 1 — Old England (t) | 1000 to 13 — Devil's Dust
566 even Clear-the-Way colt against the field

18 to 1 agst Mr J of Orleans

1 +6 to 10 agst Lancashire Witch winning the Oaks, and Cobweb the Derby and St. Leger (t)

THURSDAY.—Some small bets were laid on the Chester Cup, but without producing any noticeable effect on the prices, except in the instance of the Queen of Tyne, which is now quoted 40 to 1. The Derby transactions were of more importance. Pura, Idas, Clear-the-Way, Mentor, Pantasa, Newswrapper, Young Eclipse, Cabin Boy, Old England, and Annesdale having been backed with considerable spirit, we might add, however, that Clear-the-Way was not so strongly fancied as on Monday, and that the opponents of the Cobweb colt were too powerful to be resisted. Latest prices—

CHESTER CUP.

11 to 1 agst Semseeta	30 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)	45 to 1 agst Portrait
12 to 1 — Gibraltar	Knag	45 to 1 — Mystery
15 to 1 — Cataract	33 to 1 — Celeste	50 to 1 — Ratna (t)
18 to 1 — The Era	40 to 1 — Old England (t)	1000 to 15 — Pasaje-a-Ballagh
25 to 1 — Wenonah (t)	40 to 1 — Pitz Allen	Jack (t)
25 to 1 — Sternabsey	40 to 1 — Queen of Tyne	1000 to 15 — The Dean

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Mr Barnett Swepstakes of 10 sovs. each, and 100 added.		
12 to 1 — Semseeta (t)	25 to 1 agst Cobweb colt	40 to 1 agst Annesdale (t)
15 to 1 — Gibraltar	25 to 1 — Newswrapper (t)	40 to 1 — Sir Lawrence
15 to 1 — Idas (t)	25 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	50 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)
16 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	33 to 1 — Mentor (t)	50 to 1 — Cobweb
18 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Pantasa (t)	100 to 1 — The L bel (t)
18 to 1 — Pura (t freely)	35 to 1 — Old England (t)	1000 to 1 — The Herald (t)

WORCESTER STEEPLE CHASE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Royal Birthday Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 100 added

Mr W. Holman's The Page, 11st 10lb	.. ..	.. (Owner) 1
Mr T. Collins ad Albert, 11st 7lb	.. ..	.. (Byrne) 2
Mr. Price ad Lavrel, aged	.. ..	.. (Groom) 1
Mr. Spooner ad m by Khury, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. (Powell) fell.

2ND HEAT.

The Hunt Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, and 100 added.

Mr Barnett ad Cora, 12st 12lb	.. ..	.. (Walker) 1
Mr. Chellamesworth's Red Hawthorn, 12st	.. ..	.. (Bradley) 2
The Tally-ho Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 50 added		
Capt. Barnett's Mimmelake, 10st 7lb	.. ..	.. (A. M'Donogh) 1
Mr. Tilbury's Tom Tug, 10st 7lb	.. ..	.. (Crickmore) 2

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ROWING MATCH.

Five times previous to the present issue, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had sent forth their picked crews to contend for glory on the Thames—an Alma Mater struggle for honours, wherein oars were substituted for skulls. In the years 1836, 39, 40, and 41, the men of Granta were victorious. In 1842 the Oxonians won, whereupon the Cambridge men of Cam sent defiance to their opponents, and the 15th of March, 1845, was named for settling differences. The day was one which promised to settle the rival candidates as well as their pretensions, for the wind was fresh—sharp as a Damascus blade, and the temperature as cold as Poor-law charity. The match created *furore* in the aquatic circles, as it is written in the broad sheets and every man with a taste for the water, and a tailor's purse, resolved to see Young England's jolly young watermen essay their *devoir*. To this intent vast multitudes in pilot coats and the bluest of noses made rendezvous at Searle's, the eminent boat contractors of Lambeth, to embark on board the *Mystery* steamer, chartered by the firm to attend the race. She had been, however, early taken possession of by river pirates, dis orderly and discourteous Cockneys, who vowed to stick by the ship as long as she swam. Nature seemed to think would be a short one, for she heeled awfully, and exposed her nether extremity in a way that was quite shocking. Still perhaps it was as well as it fell out. For one or two the deck was quite comfortable; a fortunately moreau keeping, to undertake, as we did, a metropolitan water party in one of Hanson's patent cabs. Thus, in company with some hundred-similarly conveyed, we reached the Red, at Putney, soon after four—full early, for the hour named for the start. The house was as thronged as a bee-hive, and cut a most amphibious appearance, for while one moiety of its guests was fitted out with cheap Chesterfields of slop-up frieze or coglan skin, as if bound for the unearthing of a Royal stag, the other was got up, to all s eming, for the first business of a melodrama of the sea, as Sweet Williams, Long Tom Coffins, Poll and my Partner Joes, and the like. Men of Oxford were distinguished by rosettes of light blue on their sinister breasts; those of Cambridge by bows of purple in the same spots, and all by the arore—the intensity of blue of their probosces—as aforesaid. If there was any betting we heard none of it, but were assured that Oxford had gone back to 5 to 4 discount, from having been at that amount of premium. It was now past six, and the night was starting in fast, and the champions of Isis and Cam appeared in their wager boats and short sleeves

Poor naked wretches
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm

With the mercury at Zero. Anon from the Muddlesex shore booms a shot, and away *they* shoot. The following were the crews.

CAMBRIDGE.	st	lb	OXFORD.	st	lb
CLUB			COLLEGE		
1. S. Mann, Caius Col.	10	7	1. M. Haggard, Christchurch	10	8
2. W. Harkness, St John's	10	10	2. W. C. Stapylton, Merton	10	12
3. W. L. Chenevix, Christ's	11	3	3. W. H Milman, Christchurch	11	0
4. W. P. Cloves, 1st Trinity	12	8	4. H. Lewis, Pembroke	11	7
5. F. M. Arnold, Caius	12	6	5. W. Buckle, Oriel	13	12
6. J. Harkness, St. John's	11	10	6. F. C. Royds, Brasenose	11	5
7. J. Richardson, 1st Trinity	12	2	7. F. M. Wilson, Christchurch	12	4
8. C. G. Hill, stroke) and Tr	11	1	8. J. E. Tuke, (stroke) Brasenose	12	7
H. Munster, (cox.) 1st Trinity			H. Richards (cox.) Christchurch		

At the scurry to pick up their boats, it struck us that the stroke oar of Cambridge caught a "crab," and thus they got the worst of the start Both crews went to work as if they meant mischief, and finer rowing was never seen. Oxford to keep the lead, and Cambridge to overhaul them. But woe is us! for we are of Oxford—Oxonian short lived are our hopes:—

"Tis all m vain, the glory of the Isis
By Granta's sons is destined to be won—a trice is!

Abreast Finch's cricket ground the Cambridge crew were alongside their antagonists—passed, and then drew clear of them a good boat's length ahead. Then rose a shout such as Themis never heard—a cry that affrighted Echo

Never such a sound before
To the Indian waves she bore
A pilot asleep on the bowline sent
Leap'd up from the deep in agony,
And heard, and cried "Ah, woe is me!"
And died as mad as Oswald waves be.

At Hammersmith the Cantabs were three lengths before Oxford, and with a beautiful stroke one mingled with oar like notes in harmony, they continued to improve their distance to three lengths—Monkey Church—which they passed some eight or nine boats lengths first. Perhaps, for so it appeared to us, the Oxonians were below the mark, at all events they rowed under a great disadvantage; regard being had to the nature of the craft. They rowed upwards of *three stone* more than the Cambridge crew, a damper which must have sunk the Nautilus shell in which they navigated, inches deeper than the water line of their opponents' Nevertheless it was a manly, metrical, and when the return match comes off at the Thames Regatta in the summer, no doubt a treat will be afforded those who are "there to see."

GAMBOLS MADE AGAINST THE PATRONAGE AND PERFORMANCE.

An event, which created considerable interest in sporting circles, many persons being present from the metropolis, came off on Monday last, on the Bath road, between Slough and Colnbrook, a match having been made by the proprietor of one of the principal hotels at Windsor, to ride his horse, an animal not more than 14 hands and one inch in height, 24 miles in one hour and a half Time was backed to a considerable amount. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the road, the odds, at starting, were 4 to 3 and 5 to 4 against the horse. At the start, which took place between two and three o'clock, the horse went away in beautiful style, and won the match, with upwards of eight minutes to spare, without showing symptoms of the least distress. The horse had just fifteen minutes to perform the last mile and a half in. It was most admirably ridden, and there is no doubt, with a lighter weight on its back (its rider weighing nearly 14 stone), it would get over 26 miles of ground in the same time, with the greatest ease. Considerable sums of money changed hands upon the occasion

THAMES REGATTA. A meeting of the subscribers to the Thames Regatta was held on Wednesday evening, at the British Coffee house, Cockspur street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Mr. J. D. Wise took the chair, and after congratulating the gentlemen on the success that had hitherto attended their labours, acknowledged, with warmth, the distinguished patronage with which they had been honoured, and communicated with much pleasure the increased support of Alderman Lucas and Alderman Johnson; the latter of whom had consented to be treasurer for a purse about to be given by the ladies for competition at the next Thames Regatta. After some further observations, in which he included the prize lately won at the match of Saturday, the chairman proposed that the committee should for the future consist of eight instead of six gentlemen. The gentlemen I aving unanimously agreed to this suggestion, Mr. J. D. Bishop, treasurer; Mr. E. Ambrose, treasurer; Mr. T. L. Jenkins, hon. sec; Messrs. J Selwyn, E. Maberley, A. Julius, A. Shadbolt, M. H. Morris, and T. Mersam (Captain of the R. Y. C.), were re-elected; an l Mr. Wood and Mr. D. Howard added to the number. The result was received with evident satisfaction by the assemblage. The necessity of continued support in order to give the 100 guineas prize for four oared gigs, was also alluded to, and the committee, with an earnest request that subscribers would not delay their contributions, was insisted on.

IMPROMPTU TO EOLINE!

Sweet Eoline!
In thee is seen
The form of Dryad as of old;—
Ne'er was fairer wood land daughter
Mirror'd in the glassy water.
By the moonbeam cold!
Thy bound is like the fawn's
Across the silver'd lawns
Scarce brushing off the dew—
Thy smile is what the roses wear
When shaking off the morning's tear,
Thy cheek as lovely non!
Who would not dwell
In sylvan cell,
If to his leafy home,
On summer nights
Such gentle sprites
In fairy dance would come!

W.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, on the authority of letters from Rome, that Queen Christina of Spain has returned to the King of Naples, urging him to send the Count de Trapani, who is now at Rome, to Madrid, in order that he may be at hand to profit by any arrangement that might be made for a marriage with the young Queen.

A new colliery has been opened at Byer's-green, near Durham, on which occasion great rejoicings took place in the village. The event was celebrated by a small party of the neighbouring coal owners dinngr at the Granby Arms, Mr. T. C. Gibson, of Newcastle, presiding.

Rodwell, the musical composer, and dramatic author, who wrote "Teddy the Tiler," "My Wife's Out," and other successful farces, will shortly appear in a new character, that of a novel t. He has just concluded the third volume of a new work on very original construction.

A few nights ago, says the *Memorial* of Rouen, an English workman in that city turned his wife out of doors, and in the morning she was found dead of cold

According to a Vienna letter of the 10th, the convulsed state of Switzerland has induced the Austrian government to send a force of between five and eight thous. under the command of Count Lechnowsky, to reinforce the Austrian garrisons on the Swiss frontiers.

A letter from Altona, dated March 12, says, the directors of our railway intend to form a junction with the Kibe, by an atmospheric line branch. They have already entered into negotiations with Mr. Samuda.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* of March 15, states that during the preceding 24 hours a more abundant snow had fallen than during the whole winter The roads were encumbered, and communication difficult. The Strasburgh and Basle Railroad was almost impassable. The trains arrived three hours after their time.

In consequence of the repeal of the duty on glass, the bottle manufacturers have determined to reduce the price from 42s the gross of twelve dozen bottles to 26s. the gross. They will make bottles cheaper enough, and it will, no doubt, have some effect on the price of the cheaper kinds of liquor sold in hottles, such as ale, porter, cider, soda water, and so forth; and it will, no doubt, lead to a great increase in the consumption.

According to accounts from Naples, dated March 1, great injury has been caused in Italy during the last few weeks from rainfloods, thunderstorms, and hurricanes. The province of Calabria has suffered most considerably, the torrents from the mountains reaching with their waters, not only houses and gardens. In Sicily, between Messina and Catania, the lately begun repairs of the roads were entirely destroyed by the floods. Conflagrations have been caused in many places by the lightning. On the other hand, however, this wet winter gives well grounded hopes of a plentiful harvest.

The Grand Dukes of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Saxe Weimar, and Saxe Meiningen, have come to an understanding relative to having a railroad constructed through their dominions which is to join the Main and Weser lines, with a branch towards Bamberg, in Bavaria. A railroad is in contemplation from Leghorn to Grosseto and Piombino, which is to be extended towards the Lombardo-Venetian States. The projects for railroads in Tuscany are very numerous.

CHELSEA BUNS were first made early in the last century they are mentioned by Swift in 1712 George II., III., and their families frequented the Bun house, and Queen Charlotte presented the proprietor with a silver mug and fifty guineas. On Good Friday's, upwards of 50,000 persons congregated here before eight o'clock in the morning. The old Bun house was pulled down, and its curiosities sold, in 1839.

In the recently published work of M. Thiers, mention is made of the voluminous correspondence of Napoleon. It is computed that 40,000 letters or notes were dictated by him in the course of his public life. There were days on which he dictated as many as a hundred letters. At Osterodie, in 1807, in the heart of Poland, and amidst the snows of winter, he wrote, on the same day, to Fouché respecting individuals placed under his surveillance; to Cambaceres on all the affairs and appointments connected with the Council of State; to Joseph, King of Naples, to Louis, King of Holland, on the art of reigning in new countries; to Madame Campan, on female education, to Murat, on the organization of the cavalry; on the greatness of the engineering department, on the fortress of Alessandria; and to Berthollet, for whom he professed the greatest affection, sending him 150,000 francs to assist him in his difficulties

At the Central Criminal Court last week a lad, named Singleton, was indicted for stealing a loaf, value 5d., the property of his master, a baker. The Common Sergeant observed that the indictment would not do. It stated that "a loaf" had been stolen, without setting forth whether it was a loaf of bread or a loaf of sugar. The prisoner must be acquitted. —In a case of sheep-stealing which was tried at the last Maidstone assizes, it was urged that a lamb is not a sheep, and that, though a verdict of guilty was recorded that the prisoner had stolen a lamb, the learned Judge reserved the point for the opinion of the Judges.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our report on this day se'nnight, only a moderate arrival of English wheat has taken place for the time of year, and the supply of samples has been by no means large. Although the attendance of both town and country dealers has been only scanty, a brisk demand for new description of best of home produce has ruled fine, and previous rates have been readily supported; indeed, in some few instances, rather more money has been paid for selected parcels of both red and white. In foreign wheat, free of duty, a good business is doing, but we can notice no alteration in value. Bonded grain almost nominal For best malting barley in request, at full currencies; but grinding and distilling sorts are heavy. Malt, oats, beans, peas, and flour have sold slowly, at about late rates. The advices received from the Baltic ports name our last, state that the trade with all kinds of grain still continues extremely dull, notwithstanding that prices rule very low. In consequence of the unsatisfactory quotations here, the shipments of oats from the various Irish ports have been very limited.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 45s, ditto, white, 46s to 54s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 43s, ditto, white, 42s to 47s, 52s, 50s to 56s, superfine barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 23s to 26s, malting ditto, 31s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 60s, brown ditto, 50s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Cheshire, 56s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, feed 24s to 28s, potatoe ditto, 29s to 32s; Youghal and Cork, ditto, 30s to 32s; ditto, white, 2 — and Cork, oats, new, 20s to 23s; ditto, old, 23s to 26s; grey peas, 24s to 26s; maple, 25s to 28s; white, 30s to 34s; beans, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town house flour, 42s to —. Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Flax wheat, —s to —; Danzig, red, 38s to 42s; white, 50s to 54s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 32s to 34s; oats, 17s to 18s; beans, 24s to 27s; beans, 36s to 38s; peas, 38s to 39s, per quarter. *Flour, Americ n*, 19s to —; Baltic, 17s to —, per barrel.

Seed Market.—Canary seed is in very heavy request and prices are with difficulty supported. [illegible]

The following are the present rates: Linseed, foreign, 52s to 56s, Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s, Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s; Hempseed, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, 7s to 8s, potatoe ditto, 6s to 8s; Youghal and Cork, ditto, 30s to 32s; ditto, white, 2 — and Cork, oats, new, 20s to 23s; ditto, old, 23s to 26s; grey peas, 24s to 26s; maple, 25s to 28s; white, 30s to 34s; beans, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town house flour, 42s to —. Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 28 lbs. *Foreign.*—Flax wheat, —s to —; Dantzig, red, 38s to 42s; white, 50s to 54s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 32s to 34s; oats, 17s to 18s; beans, 24s to 27s; beans, 36s to 38s; peas, 38s to 39s, per quarter. *Flour, American

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. LIII.

CHRIST-CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—SPITAL SERMONS AT EASTER.

This Illustration will be interesting as the locality of a seasonable observance—for, in this church, the "Spital Sermons," as they are called, are now delivered annually on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.

Before we describe the church, let us glance at the origin of the "Spital Sermons," of which the Rev. Mr. Trollope, in his valuable "History of Christ's Hospital," gives a very minute account. It appears that a custom had long prevailed, according to which some learned person was appointed yearly by the Bishop of London to preach at St. Paul's Cross on Good Friday, on the subject of "Christ's Passion:" on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, three other divines were, in like manner, appointed to uphold the doctrine of the "Resurrection" at the pulpit-cross in the "Spital." On the Sunday following, a fifth preached at Paul's Cross, passed judgment upon the merits of those who had preceded him, and concluded the solemnity with an exhortation. At these sermons the Lord Mayor and Alderman attended; the ladies, also, on the Monday, forming part of the cavalcade: and at the close of each day's solemnity his Lordship and the Sheriffs gave a private dinner to such of their friends among the Aldermen as attended the sermon. From this practice the civic festivities at Easter were, at length, extended to the scale of expensive magnificence on which they are now conducted.

The children of Christ's Hospital formed an integral part of the above solemnities; so that, in the year 1594, when it became necessary to rebuild the pulpit-cross at the Spital, a gallery was also erected for their accommodation. In the Great Rebellion, the pulpit was destroyed, and the sermons were discontinued till the Restoration; after which the *three* Spital Sermons, as they were still called, were revived at St. Bride's Church, in Fleet-street. They have since been reduced to two, which, from the year 1797, have been delivered in Christ-Church, Newgate-street; though it is known that their object is materially altered from that for which they were originally designed. It was at their first appearance at the Spital, that the children of Christ's Hospital were clad in the blue costume by which they have since been distinguished.

Instead of the subjects which were wont to be discussed from the pulpit cross of St. Mary Spital, discourses are now delivered, commemorative of the objects of the five sister hospitals, and a report is read of the number of children maintained and educated, and of sick, disorderly, and lunatic persons, for whom provision is made in each respectively. On each day, the boys of Christ's Hospital, with the legend,

"He is Risen,"

attached to their left shoulders, form part of the civic procession; walking, on the first day, in the order of their schools, the King's boys bearing their nautical instruments; and, on the second, according to their several wards, headed by their nurses. They formerly assembled on the Monday, in the square of the Royal Exchange; their subsequent visit to the Mansion House was engraved in No. 101 of our journal.

It is usual for a junior Bishop to preach on the Monday, and a Clergyman, selected by the Mayor, on the Tuesday; and, on both occasions, an anthem, composed by the head-master, and set to music by the organist, is sung by the children. This anthem is also sung in the hall, at the public supper, on Easter Sunday. In the year 1799, the Spital Sermon, on Easter Tuesday, was preached by the celebrated Dr. Parr, who is said to have been occupied nearly three hours in its delivery.

The present Christ-Church was built by Wren, between the years 1687 and 1704; and occupies part of the site of the ancient Grey Friars Church, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The dimensions of Wren's church are 114 feet in length, 81 feet in breadth, and 38 feet in height; the altitude of the steeple being 153 feet: it has the appearance rather of a succession of parts, piled one upon the other, than of one harmonious and well-agreeing whole. Nevertheless, the tower is well proportioned, and rises, as all Wren's towers *do* rise, and as all towers *should* rise, directly from the ground, giving to the mind of the beholder that assurance of stability, which, under other circumstances, is wanting. The tower likewise displays considerable inventive power; the basement story is open on three sides, and forms a porch to the church. The remainder of the exterior presents no remarkable features.

The interior consists of a nave and two aisles, divided by small Corinthian columns: the ceiling of the nave is arched or wagon-headed, and has groined openings to admit twelve clere-story windows, adorned with cherubims, scrolls, &c. There are galleries in the aisles; and at the west end is a large gallery, which is appropriated for the Christ-Church boys, and contains a large organ. The pulpit is carved in panels, and the font of marble, richly sculptured. In the church lie the remains of Baxter, the Non-Conformist divine, and a few other persons of note.

CHRIST-CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.

The Rhine, on which there had several times been floating ice, was at length fairly frozen over on the night of the 8th instant near Mayence. The weather continued to be extremely severe in all this part of the continent.

THE WEATHER.—A favourable change in the weather took place on Tuesday. Throughout the day there was a gentle thaw, the sky being clear and the sun shining with great power, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it again became cloudy, and, the wind veering more to the N., the temperature became much colder. In the evening, at six o'clock, there was a cloudy sky, with the wind N.N.W., and the thermometer at 32 degrees (freezing point). In the parks and Kensington-gardens there was very little skating, owing to the progress of the thaw. There is no authentic account of such severe frost as so late a period of the year. In 1434 there was a very early frost, said to have commenced on the 24th of November, which lasted until the 10th of February following; and others in the years 1515, 1605, 1739, 1768, and 1788—all of which were so severe as to freeze the Thames, yet none of them lasted beyond the month of January or February; but this frost commenced on the night of December 4, and continued, with but a trifling variation, during the night, below the freezing point till Tuesday last. The temperature on the 18th inst. 24 degrees below the freezing point, although the "Sun" thermometer indicated 42. So remarkable a circumstance at this advanced period is unprecedented. The weather indicates a continuance of cold north-easterly winds, which may be expected to be very severe as the sun approaches the line.

LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The great increase which has recently taken place in the publication of Parliamentary Reports, has made the Libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons, places of considerable resort and importance. There the multitudinous "Blue Books" of each session may be consulted, along with those legal documents and historic precedents which give to written evidence a constitutional value unknown in other countries. The want of such establishments was first felt during the Chancellorship of Lord Eldon, when it was considered that the judicial business of the House of Lords suffered many delays from the want of a Parliamentary Library of Reference; and it was therefore determined to establish one which should contain copies of all the papers of the Houses of Parliament for the use of the Peers—both spiritual, law, and lay lords. A similar one was formed for the Commons.

The Library of the House of Lords—to which we shall restrict our description—was erected in 1826, after designs by Mr. Soane, and it bears everywhere unmistakeable marks of his impoverished genius.

The building consists of two rooms, the Library, a lofty proportioned apartment, and the Small Library which joins it, the former as nearly square in its plan, of lofty height, recessed at the end, and lighted chiefly from the coves of the ceiling. The walls are filled with book-shelves, arranged with due regard to economy of space and convenience of access—conditions which are too often violated in similar structures. Between the upper and lower tiers, a fine series of maps on rollers are placed for reference. Beside the reports which constitute so important a feature in the collection of works, the books are chiefly those on legal subjects, journals of debates, commissions &c. &c. A few standard publications of the general history of the three kingdoms, the colonies, colonial dependencies, biographies, and the like, complete the English collection; but, in addition to these, a very perfect series of the recent papers and parliamentary documents of the French Chambers, printed by order of the Government, and presented by it to this country, enriches the Library, and adds greatly to its store of modern information. Along with these, some of the noblest productions of the French press—as the "Description de l'Egypte," also the gifts of the French Governments—aid the general objects of the establishment, and contributes, not a little, to the beauty of its shelves.

The Library is open during the recess as well as through the session; and it is so situated in the Grand Corridor, as to be easily approached from the house, committee rooms, and offices.

Our engraving presents a fine view of the larger of the two Library Rooms.

LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

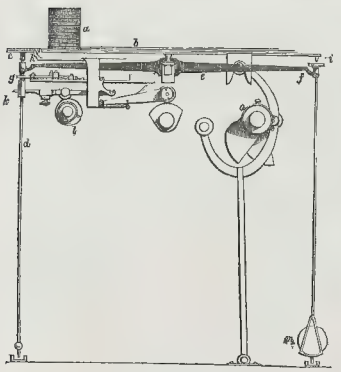
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new line of road from Oxford street to Holborn is named, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Oxford-street, of which it is a continuation. For the sake of distinction, and to prevent the necessity of altering the numbers of the houses in the former, it will be called Oxford-street East. The lasthouse in Leicester square, to be removed in the formation of Cranbourn-street, which connects Coventry street with Long Acre, will soon be levelled with the ground, and it is expected that the road will be open for traffic in about a month.

THE WEIGHING OFFICE, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

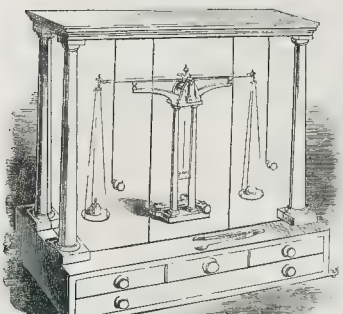
SOVEREIGN WEIGHING MACHINE, BANK OF ENGLAND.

We resume our Illustrations of this most important establishment, with the details of the machines by which the coinage is *weighed* at the Bank, and which present some inventions of rare mechanical skill.

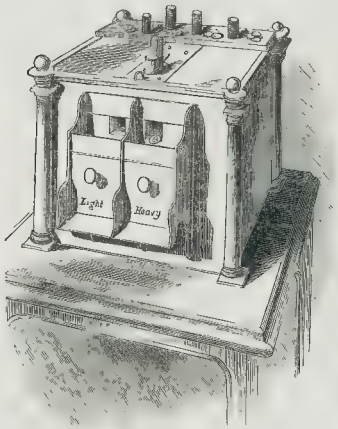
Before we describe the Weighing Office, it will be necessary to mention some of the causes which led to its establishment. There are, and always have been, great difficulties attendant upon the operation of weighing; and these, of course, increase as the nearest approach to accuracy becomes more and more desirable—we say the nearest approach to accuracy, because perfect accuracy in weighing is an object not to be attained. The perfect weight, and the just balance, do not belong to man. The balance possessed by the Royal Society, with 1000 grains in each scale, will be sensibly affected by the 1000th of a grain—that is to say, with one millionth of the mass to be weighed; but within that amount it is liable to error. The balance made by Mr. Bate, now in use at the Bank for testing weights, with 120 grains in each scale, is sensibly affected by the 10,000th of a grain, or one million two hundred



SECTION OF THE WORKS OF THE BALANCE.



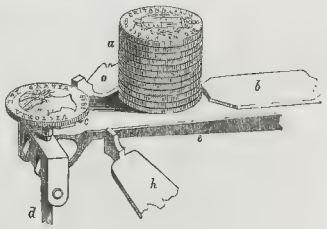
BATE'S SCALES FOR TESTING SOVEREIGN WEIGHTS.



BAR OF THE SOVEREIGN BALANCE.

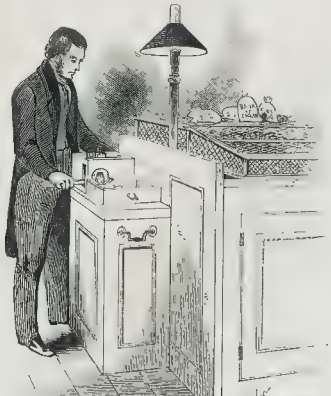
thousandth part of the whole mass to be weighed; yet it would be liable to error within that amount. An approach to accuracy is, therefore, all that can be hoped for.

In June, 1842, a proclamation was issued, premising that a great portion of the gold coinage had become depreciated by wear below the current weight of 5 pennyweights, 2½ grains, and commanding all persons to cut and deface such sovereigns as were found to be below that weight. This, as might be imagined, produced a great commotion in the trading community. Shopkeepers provided themselves with weights and scales; but as no weights could be procured alike, and as every balance gave a slightly different result, nobody was satisfied, and there was almost sure to be a wrong sustained either by the buyer or the seller. The Bank for its own protection had always weighed singly all gold coins presented at its counters; but, except in a time similar to that of 1842,



ENLARGED VIEW OF THE END OF THE BALANCE.

very minute accuracy was not sought for. But at that time, from the general discrepancy of weights and scales, the Bank was naturally looked to by the public for the ultimate decision, and sovereigns of doubtful weight were poured in from all parts to be exchanged for notes. The daily papers teemed with complaints that sovereigns were issued at some of the counters of the Bank which were refused at others. These complaints were in some instances not without foundation, although the



MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOVEREIGNS.

Governors of the Bank did all in their power to prevent it, by procuring new weights from the Mint, and the best scales the scalemakers could provide.

At this time the Bank had nearly 8,000,000 of sovereigns in the cellars; and that no light ones might be issued to the public, the Governors caused their whole stock to be re-weighed at —an immense amount of labour, and a large quantity of light and sovereigns of a doubtful character separated from the stock, were sold as bullion; and the loss, which was very considerable, was sustained by the Bank. It was then that the present Governor of the Bank, Mr. Cotton, a gentleman of great scientific attainments, devoted much time and attention to this subject—first, to discover the causes of the error; and secondly, to provide a remedy. The causes he found to be currents of air acting unequally upon the scale-pans; a constant diminution of the weight of one of the pans by the act of placing and displacing the sovereigns to be weighed, by which the equipoise was every moment destroyed; adhesion of the scale-pans to the counter; difference in the rate of vibration of the beams of the scales; difference in the judgment of the weighers; failing of the eyesight; flagging of the attention, from the monotony of the employment; defects of principle inherent in the construction of the common scales, such as could be used for the purpose—difference in the weights, notwithstanding the Mint stamp, of no small amount, considering the degree of accuracy required.

These, and many other sources of error, not easy to describe here, which seemed at first irremediable, are all effectually overcome by a machine which was the result of Mr. Cotton's labour and ingenuity. When we remember the loud outcry made against the Bank on this account, we think it but fair to state some of the difficulties under which it laboured, and but just to Mr. Cotton, for without it many of our readers would not be able to appreciate the value of his invention.

The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the balance, having on the top of the box is a small cylindrical hopper, which will hold about forty sovereigns, and in front of the box are two small apertures, to which are fitted two receivers, one for the sovereigns of full weight, and the other for the light. Besides the driving wheel this is all that appears on the outside.

In the inside, very near the upper plate, is the beam, or balance, of very delicate and beautiful construction. At one end of the beam, and above it, upon a very fine edge, is poised a small platform (*c*), which receives the sovereign to be weighed. This platform, which is, in fact, one of the scales, is kept in its position by means of a small pendulum (*d*). In this pendulum, about an inch from the platform, is an oblong perforation, about half an inch long, technically called a slot, in which works freely, up and down, without touching the sides, a small ivory rod (*h*).

Between the slot and the platform is placed a pair of forceps (*g*). On the other end of the beam, suspended upon a fine edge, similar to that upon which the platform rests, is a very small round polished plate, and at the bottom of this pendulum, which keeps it poised in its place, is the scale (*m*) to hold the weights. Above the small round plate, under the top of the box, is fixed an agate (*i*), with a blunt point. When the machine is set in motion, the small ivory rod is depressed; in this touching the bottom of the slot, or opening in the pendulum, in which it works, brings down the beam on that side, and raises it of course on the other, the weight side, until the small round plate on that side touches the small agate point. The beam is then in a horizontal position. As soon as this is effected, the forceps (*g*) take hold of the pendulum between the platform and the slot, and hold it firmly. The balance is then in a condition to receive the sovereign, which is shifted from the bottom of the pile (*a*) in the hopper, and brought by means of a slide (*b*) along a channel, just large enough for a sovereign of the proper standard gold to pass, but not large enough to admit a counterfeit, and deposited upon the platform. The forceps then let go their hold, and the ivory rod is gently raised, and if the sovereign happen to be [illegible] it will [illegible] the beam remains stationary; but if the sovereign be full weight the beam remains stationary, and the small plate on the weight end in contact with the agate point, supposing the sovereign to be weighed, then comes the operation of removing it. This is effected by a very curious contrivance. There are [illegible] (*b a*) placed at right angles to each other, and on each side of the platform (*c*) is a piece of steel, in the shape of a wedge, to admit of the bolts striking so far into the area of the platform as to remove anything that would nearly fill it. These bolts are made to strike at different elevations, the lower striking a little before the upper one. If the sovereign be full weight it remains down, and then the lower bolt (*o*), which strikes a little before the upper, knocks it off into the full weight box. If the sovereign be light it rises up, and the first bolt strikes under it, and misses it, and the higher bolt (*h*) then strikes and knocks it off in the light box

This operation, which takes a long time to describe, is performed in about two seconds, as the machine weighs at the rate of 33 per minute.

The weights used in the machine are made of glass, and are nicely adjusted by the trial balance before mentioned.

The advantages thus obtained are the greatest accuracy, great dispatch, with very little attention, and little labour.

The Sovereign Cutting Machine is a simply-constructed apparatus, but remarkable for the nicety and accuracy of its movements, and the rapidity with which its operations are accomplished. It consists of an enclosed inclined plane, at the upper end of which is a tube, open at the sides, used as a receptacle for the sovereigns; and at the other end or mouth of the inclined plane a cutter is attached, which is worked by a handle. The sovereigns, thirty or forty at a time, are placed in the tube, and the slope of the plane is so managed, that the lower one of the heap slips down to the mouth; the cutter being then raised, it moves forward to the lower part or bed of the cutter, and the knife, descending instantaneously, cuts it partially asunder. In the meanwhile another sovereign has arrived at the mouth, and in like manner it comes under the knife. A small tin box is placed under the cutter, to receive the cut pieces. In this way a constant stream of sovereigns arrive at the cutter, and then, one by one, with corresponding regularity, they are moved forward to the receptacle prepared for them. The mutilation proceeds at the rate of two hundred in one minute.

An ingenious and novel mode of marking those coins which are cut at the Bank of England is attached to this machine, and has been found of great advantage in preventing disputes respecting the value and weight of defaced money. It consists of a very minute side notch which is given to the coin with every stroke of the cutter, and by this indentation, peculiar to this office, the Bank is at all times able to detect any of its own defacing. The sovereigns are cut through, but not divided, the portions still being attached to each other by one edge.

Letters from Lubeck, of the 8th, state that at a recent meeting of several influential inhabitants, it was resolved to form a committee for the purpose of raising a railway from that city to Buchen by Molln, with the view of effecting a junction with the Hamburg and Berlin line.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.
EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

THE MONSTER BELL. The committee have determined to exhibit, previous to removing to York, the extraordinary specimen of the art. On and for some time after, Great Peter of York, may be viewed at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, from ten in the morning until nine in the evening. It is the largest Bell ever made in this kingdom, and weighs with stock 16 tons, and the clapper, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter.—Admittance, One Shilling; children under 10, half price.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, for Prizes to the amount of £70, will take place in the GARDENS of that Society on
WEDNESDAY ... May 7th
WEDNESDAY ... June 4th
WEDNESDAY ... July 2nd, 1845
And the Promenades will be held on Wednesdays in May, June, and July.
Tickets for Visitors to the Exhibitions, 5s. each, on or before April 26th, after that day, 10s.; and on the days of the Exhibitions, 2s. 6d. Tickets for Fellows and Members, admitting two Ladies and Gentlemen, to the Gardens, on all days, 21s. Fellows and Members have at the Gardens, where Schedules of Prizes and further particulars may be had.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—DR. RYAN'S First Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, daily, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. POPULAR LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, by PROFESSOR BACHHOFFNER. A new SERIES OF GRAND SCENES, exhibiting beautiful effects in CHILDE'S CHROMATROPE in the PHYSICON OPE and the PROTEOSCOPE. The SHRINE of the NATIVITY is one of the latest additions to the DISSOLVING VIEWS. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND exhibiting daily on the person of an individual who has lost his natural hand. Working Models of New Inventions explained. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER. The DIVING BELL MICROSCOPE, &c. &c.—Admission to the Whole, Schools, Half-price. N.B. A WORKING MODEL of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, fifty feet long, is expected to be ready by the 24th inst.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND MUSICAL FETE, comprising the unpublished manuscripts of the celebrated FELICIEN DAVID, with Grand entr'acte symphonie Ode of the Desert will be executed for the first time in this country on THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, LE DESERT. Programme:—Part I. Overture by Signor Mariani and Chorus. Part I. Entrance of the Desert. Part II. Night. Part III. Sun rise, and Grand Chorus final. Preceded by Introductory Part.—1. Trage and Fugue Symphony in E flat M. Mabelon Interpreted by Grand Orchestre. Les Hirondelles, sung by Signor Marini. 3. Me'de Orientale Le Chiboque. 4. Scene de Printemps Fragment like and grand Scheme de Felicien David, executed by all the string instruments.

Applications for Boxes, stalls, and pit tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera-colonnade, Haymarket. Doors open at 8, and commence at half-past 8 o'clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. —The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that this Theatre will RE OPEN on TUESDAY, March 25, with the Performance of the highly successful New Opera, entitled ERNANI. In four parts. With New Scenery by Mr. C. Marshal. Elvira, Madame Rita Borio; Don Gomez de Silva, Signor Formasari; Ernani, Signor Mariani. After which, a new ballet, entitled, ECLINE, ou LA DRYADE. (By M. Perrot.) The Music by Signor Pugni, the Scenery by Mr. Marshall and Grieve, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, Rubenali, M. Perrot, and Edward, M. Toussaint, Prince of Silesia, M. Gosselin.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera-colonnade. In consequence of other novelties, the highly successful opera, ERNANI, cannot be again repeated until after the season. Maisons Art de Castellan, 6, Rue Impericul Tuileries, St. Petersburg, is daily expected in town, and will make her first appearance forthwith in Bonneuil's opera, Lucie di Lammermoor.

MR. ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE —Manager and Sole Proprietor Mr. W BATTY.—The Public is respectfully informed that this Establishment, having undergone various embellishments, will RE-OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, March 24th, 1845. The Entertainments will comprise a Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle entitled THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, introducing Mons. and Madame Duvois, the celebrated French Equestrians, and other popular Gymnics Performers. To conclude with THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—By Authority of Parliament. Subscribers of One Guinea are entitled on MONDAY, 31st inst., to receive an impression of a Line Engraving, by Mr. G. T. DOO, after the picture of W. MULREADY, R.A., "The Convalescent." And, in addition to this, a Series of Designs in Outline, made expressly for the Society, by Mr. T. ROBERTS, illustrative of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."
4, Trafalgar-square, March 1 1845. GEORGE GODWIN } Hon. Secs.
LEWIS POCOCK }

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—FURTHER REDUCTION of FARES.—On and after SUNDAY the TWENTY THIRD INST. the FARES of PASSENGERS by the TRAINS between LONDON and BIRMINGHAM, leaving London at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Birmingham at 12 o'clock noon, will be REDUCED from 27s. to 20s. for First Class, and from 20s. to 15s. for Second Class Passengers, and in proportion for intermediate distances.
By order of the Board, CHARLES CREED, Secretary.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—HALF FARES ON EASTER MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, with liberty to RETURN ON THURSDAY, by the Trains leaving London, New Cross, and Croydon, for Brighton and Re-turning from Brighton and Back—1st Class, 12s.; 2nd Class, 8s.; 3rd Class, 5s.; by all the Trains except the 8 o'clock and the 4 o'clock down.
By order,
Terminus, London-bridge, 17th March, 1845. C. R. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD, with PASSENGERS ONLY, under the Patronage of the Combined Men of Science in Germany. The undersigned intends to dispatch from HAMBURG, on 15th AUGUST next, a first-class fast-sailing Ship, of about 300 tons register on an Expedition Round the World, touching at ports at the following places, viz.—Portsmouth, Lisbon, Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape Verde or Canary, Rio de Janeiro, Cape de Verde, Falkland Islands, Valparaiso, and all intermediate ports up to Guayaquil, Galapagos, Marquesas, Society, Pomotu, and other Islands in the Pacific on the way to China, Canton, Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Canton, Manilla, Singapore, Ceylon, Isle de France or Madagascar, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Western Coast of Africa, and back to Hamburg. The object of this Expedition is the promotion of Science, the acquirement of knowledge generally, or the gratification which presents to enlightened and enquiring minds from distant travel. Respectable Passengers only are received as such as have sufficient means, will be received on board. The Ship will run no way, to be used for towing purposes, nor will be fitted up in the most convenient and comfortable manner for the accommodation of the passengers. The Ship's Surgeon, who has accompanied the Study, and State Rooms for Sleeping. The Voyage will require about two years, and the Passage Money is fixed at the Rate of Seventy Pounds (£70), including Provisions and Wine, but without private Stock. Any Wine may be supplied on moderate terms. For further particulars apply to Messrs. G. HEYKING and SON, 12, Bucklersbury, City, or to ROBERT M. SLOMAN, in Hamburg.

CAUTION.—MECHI'S MAGIC STROP.—"The real Magic Strop," "The Magic Strop," "The Magic Strop," are all base imitations of Mechi's Magic Strop. None are genuine without Mechi's name, which they dare not use, yet, strange to say, many performers, relying on the credulity of the public, endeavour to palm this rubbish (they must know it is such) on each other, as the Mechi's genuine Strop, although they possess no sharpening properties whatever, but the very reverse. The well known Magic Paste is an honourable exception, as it has sharpening properties and are astonishing. Mechi's Razors stand pre-eminent.

SMITH'S TINCTURE and ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS of CHLORIDE of SILVER, in bottle, restores and perpetuates the beauty of plated articles, by depositing a body of pure silver upon the coppery edges. GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d., restores tarnished gilding. SILVER WASH, 1s. 6d. replaces the original white gilt. The METALLIC REVIVER, 2s. 6d., produces the most exquisite brilliancy on all kinds of metals and stone, without fear and without injury. LACKER REVIVER, 1s. 6d., renews or imbs, lacquer, and bronze. SMITH and CO. 31, Strand, opposite Northumberland House. Agencies: 57, New Bow Churchyard, BELL, York, BIRD, Liverpool, WOODFIELD, Glasgow; and COLLIS, Aberdeen.

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TO THE CARPET TRADE.—THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA [illegible]

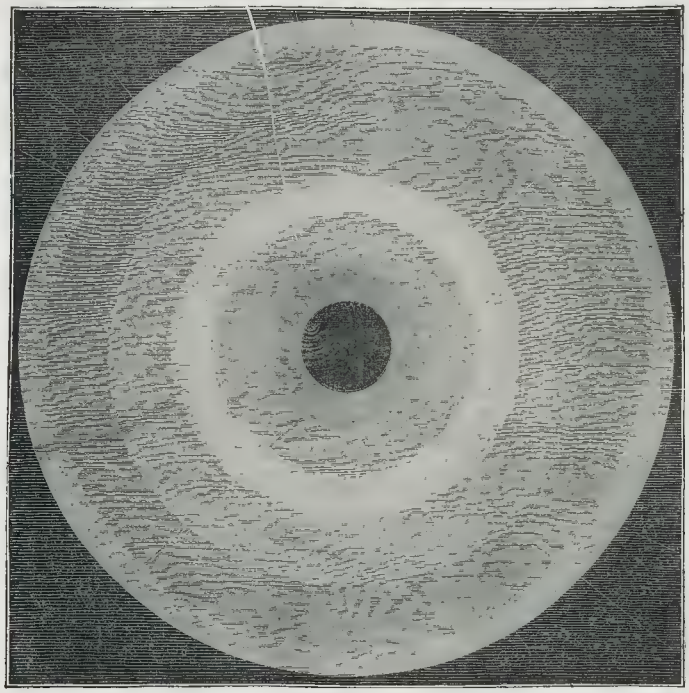
[illegible] settings for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly painted and ornamented Table Covers, Window Curtains, Cloths for Counter Settings, Waterproofing, Floor Cloth for Building and Gun Wadding, manufactured by the same process. The public [illegible] obtain, as I for one call the price an article extraordinary.

road, London

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient [illegible] the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure also whether taken over a Coat or [illegible]

PROPERTIES.

	Inches		Inches
From Neck seam, not including Collar		From top of Trowsers to bottom	
Round Breast		Round Waist	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]



APPEARANCE OF THE SUN, SUNDAY MARCH 9.

be equidistant from noon, as I am at a loss to know what functions of the Sun's hour angle the motions of these laminæ of vapour could be.

The correctness of the above hypothesis is remarkably confirmed by micrometrical admeasurements which I took of the angular magnitudes of the red and violet rings. I found these to be nearly in the ratio of 43 to 30—i. e., nearly in the ratio of the square roots of the lengths of the undulations corresponding to red and violet rays, which is exactly what ought to be the case if my hypothesis is correct.*

The colours in the spectrum before noon were fainter than those observed afterwards; and some light must be lost by the second reflection: if my hypothesis be correct, this is another remarkable confirmation of its truth. I have written the above in great haste, which I hope you will excuse.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THEODORE F. ELLIS.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Sunday, March 9.

* See Airy's "Mathematical Tracts," p. 296, last edition, where it is proved that if δ be the diameter of any one of Newton's rings, and λ the corresponding undulation, that δ^2 varies as λ, and δ varies as $\sqrt{\lambda}$, for different coloured rays.

PALM SUNDAY IN SURREY.

The superstitions of a people are usually among the latest of the results of ignorance and social degradation which retreat before the progress of civilization. Those which concern the political condition of a country are generally the first to depart, while those that relate to the higher faculties of the mind remain as firmly rooted as the sin and selfishness in which they originate. Palm Sunday in Surrey affords a curious illustration of this truth. It is well known that the Weald of Surrey formed part of the Coit-andred, or mighty wood of the ancient Britons; and that, along with the kindred localities in the neighbouring counties of Kent and Sussex, it has, through all the pages of our national history, been held to be one of the least civilized of the home districts. In this wide forestial region, traces of the grim old Britons are everywhere apparent. The churches are mostly built upon the "high places" of their worship; trees and streams are held in sacred estimation; and the "luck" which constitutes the hope of the savage, is more or less attached, in the minds of the inhabitants, to the events of a wise superintending Providence. Many cases might be cited in illustration, but the following must suffice:—

It occurs in the churchyard of Crowhurst, on the borders of Kent and Surrey—a spot situated nearly in the centre of the Weald. In this place, near the east end of the church, is an enormous and very ancient yew tree, measuring ten yards and nine inches in girth at the height of five feet from the ground. The interior is hollow, and has been fitted up with a table in the centre and benches around for as many as "sixteen persons." From time immemorial this tree has been regarded as the head-quarters of good fortune; and it is the custom of the peasantry to assemble on Palm Sunday beneath the shade of its venerable branches, to hold a wake or fair—a kind of rustic *umbraculia*—and to dance about the tree and the old tombs in its neighbourhood with palm branches of the willow in their hand. This done, the grand duty of the day has been performed, and the poor people separate with something of the feeling of those who have made a thank-offering. Formerly, excesses were frequently committed on the occasion, through the aids of liquors; but of late years the fair has been conducted with great decorum. At present, the festival is associated, oddly enough, with a collection-sermon in the church, for the Duchess of Marlborough's almshouses at St. Alban's.

PALM SUNDAY, AT CROWHURST.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*The correspondence to this department of the paper has increased to such an extent that we cannot possibly acknowledge, individually, the numerous solutions, right and wrong, of our Problems, which pour in weekly. The writers must be good enough in future to take the solution we give of each Problem as the best reply to their communications.*

"B." *Regent's-park.—Beating, Carey-street. Last month's number.*

"W." *Exeter.—No law was violated by passing the Pawn in the two cases mentioned. Black had the option of taking the Pawn while passing, or of permitting it to be played two squares.*

"S. R. C."—*Favour us with what you think the true solution of No. 56*

"A Rook" *and "S. T." are thanked for the Problems.*

"A. S."—*The party giving the Rook can Castle on the side whence he gave Rook.*

"B."—*Rooks of Commons. See "Walker's Chess Studies."*

"J. L." *Wrotham, and "J. S." Bolton.—We cannot look at problems sent without solutions.*

"W. A. D."—*To obtain a copy of the collection of Games about to be published by the Bristol Chess Club, you must send your name as a subscriber to Mr. Williams, Pritchard-street, Bristol.*

"S. H. H."—*We should recommend an attentive study of the "Elementary Lessons," published in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and frequent practice with players more skilful than yourself. Your solution of Problem No. 62 is incorrect.*

"T. C. D."—*Correspondents should be more explicit. What numbers of the Chess Board do you allude to? There are half a dozen ways of numbering the board. If you mean how are the movements of the pieces enumerated in our notation, White's moves are counted from his own side, and Black's from Black's side.*

"E. O." *is evidently incapable of appreciating the beauty of the problem which he ventures to criticise so flippantly: if he knew anything whatever of the game, he must have seen that, by adopting his absurd defence, Black would be mated in two moves instead of five.*

"Scotch," *Glasgow. You are wrong, quite wrong, in both points. Look again.*

"L. L. C." *No. 61 is wrong.*

"Pulborough" *must be a very young chess-player not to know the game is drawn in the position alluded to.*

"E. E. H." *Problem 61 is perfectly correct in every respect.*

"T. R. J." *Whitehaven.—Write to the Secretary of the Liverpool or Bristol Chess Club for a copy of their rules, you will then have very little difficulty in arranging your meetings for play.*

"E. Phillimore" *has found a mare's nest. We will give him ten guineas if in problem 63 he gives checkmate in two moves. It is impossible in that position to mate in less than the stipulated number.*

*** *Problem, No. 62.—We have received a great many letters on the subject of this Problem, complaining of the grievous error committed by the author in stipulating that the Mate should be effected in five moves, when in reality it may be prolonged to six. Now, it is perfectly true that if Black, at his 3rd move, instead of taking the Bishop, retires his King to Q R's sq., he may, by two or three unavailing sacrifices, live a move longer, but this was no doubt foreseen by Mr. Andersen, who, following the example of many of the finest inventors of Problems, counted only the first interposition, and considered the after sacrifice of pieces as futile and undeserving notice.*

GAME NO. 5.

Recently played in a match now pending between Mr. M., the President of the Liverpool Chess Club, and Mr. G. S., the HONORARY Secretary.

(WHITE. MR. M.)	(BLACK. MR. G. S.)	(WHITE. MR. M.)	(BLACK. MR. G. S.)
1. P two	K P 2	15. Q to Q 2nd	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Q to R 6th	K to Kt sq
3. Q P two	P takes P	17. B to Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd
4. K B to B 4th	K B to B 4th	18. B to B 6th	K Kt to K B sq
5. K Kt to Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	19. B takes Q P	B to K 4th*
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes K Kt P
7. B takes Kt ch	K takes B	21. K R to Q sq†	B to B 6th†
8. Q to K R 5 ch	K Kt P 1	22. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
9. Q takes B	Q P 1	23. R to B 3rd	R to K R 6th
10. Q to Q Kt 5th	K R to K sq	24. Q to K Kt 6th	Q R to K B sq
11. Castles	K R takes P	25. Q to Q 8 ch	Q to K B 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	K R to K 4th	26 Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K B 6th‡
13. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd	27. Q to K. B sq‡	R to K R 5th
14. Kt to B 3rd	B to K B 4th		Wins

* From this point to the end of the game Black plays very well.
† Better play than taking the Bishop.
‡ Threatening to mate in three moves.
§ This move loses the game.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 64.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B's 6th ch	K takes Q or *
2. Kt to K Kt 4th (double ch)	K to Kt's 2nd
3. R to B's 7th ch	K to Kt's sq †
4. Kt to K B's 6th ch	K to R's sq
5. R takes P (checkmate)	

* K to Q's 4th
2. R to Q's sq ch — K to Q B's 4th
3. Q to her 4th ch — K to Kt 4th
4. R to Q Kt sq ch — K to R's 6th
5. Q to her Kt 2nd (mate)

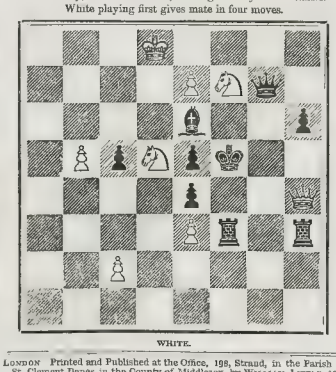
† K to R's sq
4. P one ch — K to Kt sq
5. Kt to R's 6th checkmate

PROBLEM, NO. 65.

By M. Calvi.

This beautiful stratagem has before been published in England, but it will be a novelty, if we mistake not, to the generality of our readers.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.



WHITE.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY MARCH 22, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 152.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845. [Sixpence.

PRESIDENT POLK.

AMERICA, the "equal land without a lord," has just witnessed the inauguration of her new President, in the person of Mr. Polk. We have read the accounts of the pomp and circumstance attending the event, but they have not impressed us with a very lofty idea of the pageantry of the "States." Perhaps it may be attributed to the sense of discomfort and disappointment felt by the writer, a Whig spectator, soaked with rain and soured by the success of the Democrats. Certainly there is a sub-acidity of manner, a tinge of ill-humour visible throughout the narrative, which we can only account for by the double influence of dampness and defeat. The writer makes quite a feature of the rain and the defences against it:—

"As the rain increased, umbrellas became in great request, and, as all were well supplied, a spectator some distance up the avenue, looking towards the Capitol, could see only a long line of moving umbrellas terminating at the Capitol, the dome of which towered up like a gigantic umbrella held up by some invisible hand."

But his spleen becomes more apparent as he proceeds; there is a decided disposition to underrate in the following:—

"The 'Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution' were represented by one fat pursy gentleman, in a sort of navy undress, who might be some purser or other, about fifty years of age, two young naval officers, one of them (Lieutenant Kid) late of the exploring expedition, and two boys, apparently midshipmen, about sixteen years of age, and this respectable number of five individuals represented the revolutionary warriors."

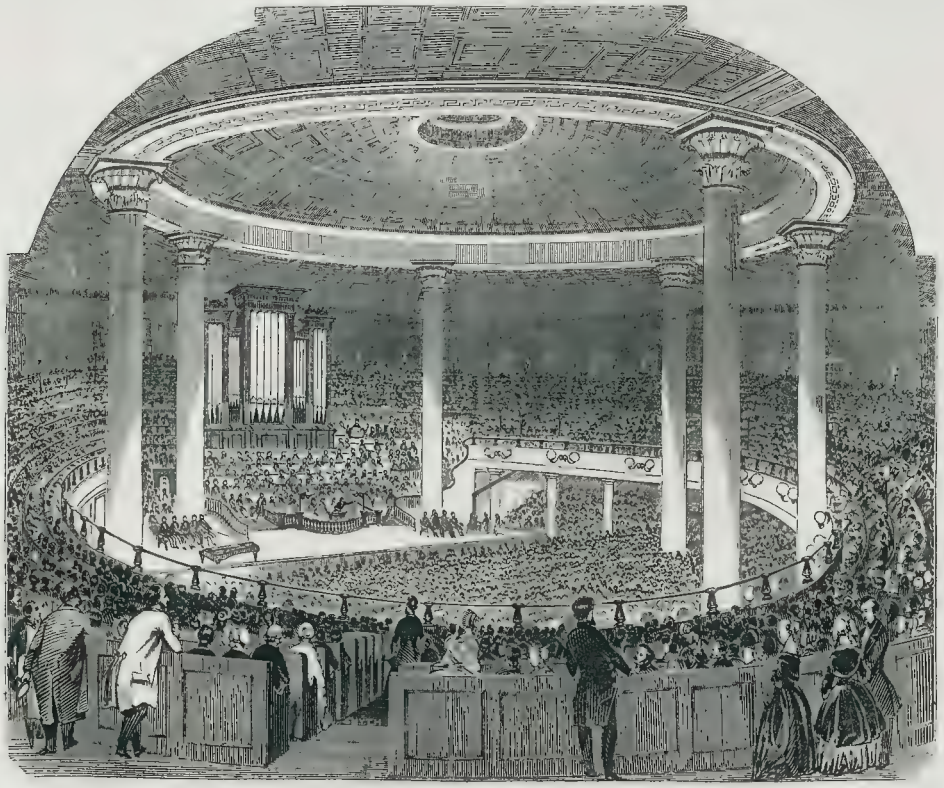
He presently drops the connected narrative style, and lots the officials present with the auctioneer-like brevity of a catalogue of sale:—

"Ex Presidents—none.
"Tyler's Cabinet—Wickliffe and Wilkins.
"Supreme Court—none.
"Diplomatic Corps—none."

Altogether, the account in the American paper is a long, clumsy, and vulgar endeavour to ridicule the ceremonial of a day, which, as in all elective contests, brought humiliation to one of the contending parties. But there are more important matters than pageantry, however described, and we quit the outward manifestations of the occasion to what is of more consequence—the declaration of the new President, and the event the intelligence of which has accompanied it to England.

The inaugural Address of Mr. Polk is, of course, like opening addresses of all kinds—profuse in promises; it is also like every address of an American President, extravagant in its praises of the American people, laws, and constitution. It is even more enthusiastic than is usual on these points, and if we did not know better by experience, we should believe that Utopia was found at last, and that the earthly paradise was bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence, stretching southwards to Texas, which is likely to be soon a part of it:—

The inestimable value of our federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and confederated states, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way: and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the states has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and states are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevailed. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equa



CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY, IN THE TABERNACLE, NEW YORK.—(See next page.

protection. No union exists between church and state, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds

The greater portion of this is a mere flourish, that might pass when read to a mob of thousands on a day of more excitement than thought; but, as a State document, to be read and judged in Europe, it is a very frothy affair. What can we think of the declaration that—"Mind no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests," when at the very moment it is made, the "mind" of American statesmen is actively engaged in a scheme of "ambition, usurpation," if not of conquest, in the annexation of Texas to the Republic, and when, in the very same address, the occupation of the British territory of Oregon is openly advocated. As to what is said about "equal rights and equal protection," it must be understood to apply to "citizens" alone; their "fellow beings" of another colour have neither one nor the other.

The rest of the address, as it goes more into detail, is, we admit, less liable to censure in point of taste; but it broaches many subjects which will, to England, become matters of deep consideration.

In the first place, comes the annexation of Texas to the territory and Government of the United States, as Florida and Iowa have actually been united to it very recently. Texas has an immense surface, but a population very small in comparison to it; it has a territory of 300,000 square miles, and a white population not exceeding 70,000 souls. In territory alone then, can the United States gain at present by the acquisition, and of what use mere unoccupied land can be to a State that already possesses so vast an amount of it, it is difficult to see; it is like "giving the sum of more to that which had too much." In America, population does not yet press upon space, and without either Texas or Oregon, of which it sees England is to be relieved, the Union has ample room and verge enough for her surplus numbers for centuries to come. Texas is a region of great capability and promise, but all is yet undeveloped; the Southern States, looking at their own over-cropped and worn-out soils, think, perhaps, that their slaves might find profitable employment in the "fresh fields and pastures new," of the Texan territory. In new Slave States, they will also find support against the abolitionists of the north; it remains to be seen whether the Texians will really consent to be "absorbed," or, it they do, whether Mexico will let such an event take place, without an opposition that will bring on a hazard of a war between the two Republics.

Another great topic of gratulation, not peculiar indeed to the address of Mr. Polk, but common to all Presidents' Messages, is the frugality of the States and their freedom from debt. With respect to the Federal Government it is true, but if the separate States are taken into consideration, it is not so; they are neither frugal nor free from debt, Pennsylvania to wit. In fact, there is a fictitious sort of credit claimed here which cannot be too often exposed; all the advantages the separate States bring the Union by their population and commerce are not sufficiently insisted on; but if they become embarrassed if they rush into debt—if they incur liabilities and refuse to discharge them—then the President disowns them, says that the State, as a State, has nothing to do with them, and leaves them at liberty to cheat their creditors as they please.

This is neither fair nor just; a Government should either be one thing, or the other; if it professes to have any control or power at all, it should take all the responsibilities belonging to it; if it has none, it should keep all mention of the advantages it derives from its separate states out of the President's Messages. Again the Federal Government is "a protector of each and all the states: of every man who lives under our soil, whether of native or foreign birth;" a good sentence, and well pronounced, as Shakspeare says, but which would be better if it were real. What protection does the State give the Negro against his master, or if colour exempts all claim, we will come to the white and the free man—

, and ask what protection was there for the Irish of Ulster, when it pleased the free and enlightened citizens of a new there, very recently, scenes which have not been witnessed in England for the last sixty years? The truth is, and no vapouring of Presidents in Messages to Congress can alter the fact, that as an Executive power the Federal form of Government is the most inefficient that has ever been devised. We are willing to make every allowance for a document prepared for delivery to a large audience, not as a State paper, to be analysed like a set of instructions or a despatch; such a manifesto must partake more or less of the *ad captandum vulgus* style, like a speech from the hustings, or an harangue in Exeter Hall. But even in such a speech we could not see assertions of equality of rights and protection boasted of by men who nourish slavery at their hearths—of frugality and freedom from debt, by those who are notoriously and disgracefully embarrassed of the absence of ambitious designs, when they are grasping at territory on every side—we could not see all these assertions made without putting it on record, that in England, at least, the public are not duped by them.

For the rest, taken as a composition, the address of President Polk is better written, its language is clearer, more condensed, and vigourous than that of American Presidents has for some time been; compared with the wordy, slipshod and ungrammatical messages of President Tyler, it absolutely shines; but, nevertheless, we cannot admire either Mr. President Polk.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

The anniversary of the birth of Washington (February 22, 173) was celebrated by the Washingtonian Temperance Society, with [illegible] many, at the Tabernacle, in New York, on the evening of February [illegible] ult. This vast building was densely crowded on the occasion, and the performances on the fine organ, and the addresses of the several speakers were received with great *éclat*. The Tabernacle, as our illustrious readers, is a splendid building, and its beautiful Sienna marble columns, and paneled roof, the whole lighted with gas, had a very brilliant and imposing appearance [illegible]

We may here mention, that in the *New York Inquirer* have just appeared the following anecdotic particulars of the Washington family

A translation of a letter from Baron von Wassanton, of Munich, to the United States Consul at that place, has been published, in which he gives some interesting particulars concerning a branch of the family of Washington, with the writer is connected. Both branches spring from an [illegible]dy, holding large possessions in York and Northampton, contracted marriage with Earl Ferrers, and Villers, Duke of Buckingham. The branch from which George Washington descended, emigrated to [illegible] ply implicated with the Duke of Monmouth, in the time of Charles II., being fled from England, and after losing all his property by shipwreck, reached Holland, where he became the founder of a branch of the Washington family, which still exists, and to which the Baron, who writes the letter stating these facts, belongs. The Baron was in 1791, in the Dutch service, and afterwards Lieutenant in the Dutch brigade of the Prince of Orange; in the British service in 1793, and since 1803, has been attached to the Bavarian [illegible] a Marshal of the Court, and lastly as Aide de Camp. James Washington, his great-grandfather, is mentioned by General Washington in one of his letters, as among his ancestors, and a merchant at Rotterdam.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* states that the bill for the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad will be shortly presented to the Chambers, and that the [illegible] the road between Dijon and Mulhouse will be brought in before the end of the session. It is said, too, that if no weeks or two months, as the council of the ponts et chaussées has not yet decided upon the line it is to take [illegible] Frankfort letters allude to the foundation of a National Church of Germany, emancipating the German Catholics from the influence of Rome, [illegible] an event that may one day have consequences, rivalling in importance the religious [illegible] effected by the energy of Luther and his followers. An immense [illegible] communities exist already in the countries of Brunswick, Saxony, [illegible] Prussian dominions, following those which first were created in Silesia and [illegible]

[illegible] has been extremely stormy lately in the Red Sea; several

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The cold has frozen the very life blood of Longchamps—that famed promenade of fashion, from which its dresses are lasticity are on the uttermost bounds of the universe. None could resist the severity of the weather, and so biting a frost was as hostile to the display of open equipages, and sleek, thorough bred horses, as to the exhibitions of silks and satins, plumes and feathers. It were well that the custom should here find its end. What an epoch is the holy week for a festival of fashion. The solemnst es of Longchamps is not the only rendezvous of pleasure that has this year suffered from caprice or from cold. The theatres particularly are on the decline. The Grand Opera, the grand national lyrical establishment of the country, to which Government, in several different forms, contributes 430,000 per annum, has only had one month of tolerable existence, and this arose from the presence of the 26 little dancing girls from Vienna. The Theatre Francais, where Racine and Corneille excited such enthusiasm of yore, and where Molière, Lamenhe, and Regnard raised French comedy to unrivaled pre-eminence, is now totally deficient of actors of first-rate talent. Rachel and Plessy alone uphold this national institution, where the only means found to employ the mixed company is to perform dramas of questionable character, hastily written by those romance and novel writers who fill the feuilletons of the daily papers—men

" dont la fertile plume
Peut tous les jours enfanter un volume."

The subscribers to the "Italiens" are also vowing vengeance against their [illegible]ion, so that all the great theatres, besides several of the smaller inferior ones of the land in Paris, are in the most declining. The Englishman of fashion now daily arriving here on their way to London, speak, on the contrary, with great praise of the success of the Italian theatres during the season just preceding. Naples has three theatres open each night: Rome, seven; Naples, seven; Turin, five; and Venice, four theatres. Milan has two theatres flourishing at the same time with the ballet. The fact is, that the Italian Opera is the people's country. There are Italian Operas at Vienna, Copenhagen, Berlin, Stockholm, St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Odessa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Warsaw, Madrid, Saragossa, Valencia, Barcelona, Lisbon, Cadiz, Palma, Malaga, Smyrna, Palermo, Messina, Genoa, Naples, at Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, at Algiers, at Oran, at Constantinople, &c. &c. This season, Milan has worn the chief laurels, and has brought out the greatest number of novelties.

The general topic of conversation of society in Paris, is the new history of M. Thiers, which is written in a slipshod style, but which, from the general curiosity respecting the events as well as the date of its celebrated author, and from the mass of new data to which his official position has given him access, has the most extraordinary vogue. Nothing equal to the sale of this work has been seen for thirty years. Several booksellers who subscribed for four hundred copies of the first edition are still waiting anxiously for a further supply from the *third* edition, at present publishing. Ten thousand volumes have been asserted in one day! Such an appetite for history has never been known—and south to say, Thiers's volumes form no history at all. They are a collection of facts and fancies cooked to suit the vain glorious appetite of his good countrymen; thanks to his sumptuous each of us thinks himself a hero for the time, when he reads it, notwithstanding the present state of the institutions. Much curiosity and anxiety have been raised relative to the removal of the Grand Opera from its present site—I shall not enter into the various views which are entertained, or the innumerable *on dits* that are afloat, each party has its peculiar views.

There is a report here that has gained credit, that Baron Rothschild has purchased the palace of Munkaa, the property of the brave Ing Hetzstar, Prince Puckler, at the enormous sum of 1,480,000 Prussian dollars. Will the Banker King obtain by this Prussian purchase the political status which he has vainly sought to obtain at Austra

One of the most interesting sorées of the season has been that of the Jew Doctor Koreff so anxious for notoriety! all that is remarkable in rank and literature was there assembled. Among the guests were the Saxon, the Swedish and Bavarian ambassadors. M. de Humboldt, Welthein, the [illegible]ted German hydropathist, and the illustrious Baron poet Chlestoffer, who read a poem of a new tragedy, the subject of which is founded upon a Norwegian legend, herd I say how daughter were the comfort, and how proud was his friend M. de Humboldt when the time honoured band offered to put on the declaration. The *entente cordiale* has received another illustration in the suit of your Queen Victoria of a splendid gold snuff-box to M. Rolland, for his present of a quarter of a beef cut from the fat carcase of *Sir Jamet*. It was delivered with the beef, but for the duty due form by your ambassador. An extraordinary sensation was created last Wednesday, upon the occasion of the performance of "Le Desert," by the appearance of the heroine of a new tragedy, the subject of which is *Vence*, Colonel Yusuf, the celebrated founder of the sect of St. Simonians, who, I suppose, was determined to remunerate himself for the failure of his apostleship, by the joyful triumph of Prince Napoleon's disciple. Mme. and Loisa Puget, appeared turbaned and trousered upon the occasion [illegible] people are positively "Desert" mad—the talk is of tents, dry sauces, Barbary coursers, and Almehs—every thing in this country is a passion

FRANCE.

The news from France this week is not important, but there is some interest in the accounts from Switzerland. There have been some rather exciting discussions in the Di[illegible] the subject of the Jesuits, but no result had been arrived at

An official note has been sent to the Diet by Prince Metternich, in which he states that the Emperor of Austria concurs with the views of the English and French Governments, "relative to the reproaches which, in the despatches transmitted to the Count de Pontois, the latter pronounces upon the enterprises and the existence of the free corps. A Government not possessing sufficient power to master its subjects, to prevent them carrying, with arms in hands, murder and pillage into the territory of an inoffensive neighbour, such a Government would not deserve that name."

In discussing the Diet, on the 20th, the President acknowledged the receipt of Prince Metternich's note, adding, that he had not had time to place it in the hands of the deputies, but would communicate it to all the cantonal Governments. In announcing the close of the Diet, the President exhorted the deputies to use their utmost influence to maintain order and public tranquility, "so that the spirit of party should not rise above that of the interests of the country." He added, that "Switzerland would repent too late if the authority and power of the country be surrendered to party."

The Paris Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Customs Bill. The Minister of Finances has presented two projects of law, the one relative to the payment of the dividend due on the Greek Loan, and the other proposing the withdrawal from circulation of pieces of 15 and 30 sous, &c., and the issuing of other smal[illegible] coin, more in accordance with the decimal system.

The *Constitutionnel* has a letter from Tangier, in which it is stated that Abd-el-Kader had entirely changed his attitude towards the Emperor of Morocco, and called upon all true Mussulmans to join his standard. A considerable number of troops, under the command of the Emperor's son, had been sent to oppose him, but little good was expected from the expedition, as numerous portions of the populations have already declared in his favour. Several circles or districts are in open rebellion. The state of things is the more serious, as the insurrection of Abd-el-Kader's partisan is very powerful, and has only wanted a chief of ability to direct it.

The cause of the blowing up of the powder magazine at Algiers was on discovered. The *Pandemonium* gives the following version of the cause of the event: A long time since some Moors were employed in piling up in the room in which the fire broke out a quantity of hollow and charged projectiles. It may be supposed that some powder escaped on the floor and not now [illegible]ng up. One of the projectiles, insecurely placed, may have rolled from a height to the ground on the powder, and by the sudden contact have ignited it. This explanation may be false, but is the first disaster any [illegible] attributed to wil[illegible] for the magazine was guarded by French troops, [illegible]fications usually taken for places containing inflammable

UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

By the arrival of the packet-ship *George Washington*, we are in possession of New York papers to the 6th inst. Their contents are exceedingly important, and the news they bring cannot fail to excite considerable interest in a political point of view.

The bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which passed the *Senate* on the 27th Feb, had passed the *House of Representatives* on the 28th, and was returned *with the signature of the* PRESIDENT on the 1st. The resolution had passed by a vote of 27 to 25, a majority of two.

Polk, the new President, after taking the usual oaths, delivered his [illegible]ral address on the 1st of March. The ceremony is described as being most imposing, the numbers assembled to witness it far exceeding any former occasion. This address is much shorter than those usually delivered by American Presidents, but it is pointed and to the purpose. We subjoin an analysis of the most interesting topics in which it is made up:—

The address. The new President, after touching upon the vast responsibility which he has taken upon himself, says that it will be his first care to maintain the Government in the true spirit of the constitution. Mr. Polk describes the system adopted in the United States as the "most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men ever devised by human minds," and thus eulogises the federal union:—

[illegible]imable value of our federal union is felt and acknowledged by all. By this system of united and federated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed the number of the States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight [illegible] have taken their position as members of the confederacy, millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its ægis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing its faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its favourite discoveries, and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between Church and State; and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds."

After stating his determination to preserve this federal union, the new President gives an outline of the policy he intends to pursue:—

"Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it as my duty to recommend to Congress, and as far as the executive is concerned, to enforce by all means within my power the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interests

"A national debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Melancholy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labours of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the principles under our republican government was instituted. Under a wise policy the debts contracted in our revolution and during the war of 1812 have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues and resources of the country for necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off

"I regard it as the absolute duty of the new administration to effect the restoration of the general government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their late improvident policy, which has entailed upon them so much distress. Although the Government of the Union is neither in a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, still no one can doubt the deep interest it has in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, I have no reason to doubt. The sound moral and honourable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, on their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object."

He next gives his views of the principles upon which a tariff ought to be framed. In his opinion, in levying discriminating duties, "a care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to breach the wealthy few at the expense of the working millions, by making *luxuries* the luxuries of life, or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy, and *highest*, the necessaries of life, or articles of coarse quality which are only necessaries for the mass of our people and must consume. The burdens of government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population."

Mr. Polk, however, comes to the great question of the annexation of Texas, upon which, as will be seen, he speaks in a dictatorial tone, claiming for the United States the sole and exclusive privilege of dec ding upon it!

"The example of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country. She was wrongfully severed from it by a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent state, into the United States. I cannot but express my early conviction, at an Act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this Government has been given to the re-union: and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both.

"I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract, and no other nations have any right to interfere with them, to take exceptions to their re-union. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederation of independent sovereignties, whose power is peace, and with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits is to extend the dominion of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition or lust of conquest in our Government. While the executive and the popular branch of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions, who must in their own persons bear all the burthens and miseries of war, our Government cannot be otherwise than pacific. Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and war, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member, thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and [illegible] markets for their products."

An argument ensues upon the danger likely to arise should Texas remain independent

"Nor can we fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent state, or becomes an ally or dependancy of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional wars, which so often occur between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstruction which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Nor can we ever be indifferent to the fact whether the institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present states will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other, all being federated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle, that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers never have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, at the earliest practicable period, recommend the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavour, by all constitutional, honourable, and appropriate means, to accomplish the great object in question. The sovereign will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period."

He speaks in equally decisive and peremptory terms upon the Boundary question. He says:—

"And it will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable; and already are our people population to perfect it by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined on the west by the ridge of the Alleghanies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing so many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurously ascending the Missouri to its head springs, and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our re-publican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the meantime, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventions, stipulations should be sacredly respected.

"In the management of our foreign relations it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of just and watchful attention. Our duty and exact justice should characterise all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honour of our country, or sacrifice any one of the vital interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favourable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended and the ample products of our fertile soil, and the various manufactures of our skilful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries."

The address concludes thus:—"Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people again humbly supplicating that Divine Being, who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy to the present hour, to continue his gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people." We find from these papers that, after passing a few measures of an immediate local interest, the session of Congress was brought to a close.

[illegible]ested that the Mexican Minister at Washington, Almonte, has [illegible]ecessary arrangements for his return to Mexico.

[illegible] be only waiting for the President to sign the [illegible]exan annex

done, TO DEMAND HIS PASSPORTS AND MAKE HIS PROTEST, *and to return and break up all official relations with the Government of the United States*. Despatches were forwarded to the Mexican Minister, by express, to New Orleans, to be sent to the city of Mexico, informing the Government of the passing of the Texan resolutions. Private letters, from the highest sources, from that city, state that the instant the intelligence is received there the Government of Mexico will immediately declare war and issue letters of marque and reprisal.

Private letters from Canada assure us of the improved health of Lord Metcalfe, the Governor-General.

The commercial intelligence from America is of no special import. The stock market was rather brisk, and a great rise had taken place in all descriptions of Texan securities and property consequent on the Annexation.

The following is the latest information respecting the formation of Mr. Polk's Cabinet:—

Secretary of State, Senator Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Treasury, Senator Walker, of Mississippi.
Secretary of Navy, George Bancroft, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of War, Governor Marcy, of New York
Postmaster-General, Cave Johnson, of Tennessee.
Attorney-General, Mr. Mason, late Secretary of the Navy, who is said to have had this offered to him, and to have refused it; and it is now said that J. W. Jones, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be the incumbent, but it is also said that this post remains unfilled, and that it is the only one that is so.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Severn* has arrived from the West Indies, her dates are—Jamaica, Feb. 1; Carthagena, 6th; Demerara, 19th; Trinidad, 20th; Barbadoes, 22d; Grenada, 26th; St. Thomas, 1st March; and Fayal, 15th. The *Severn* brought twenty-six passengers, and in freight 145,000 dollars value of specie and gold dust, 4200 value of pearls, and ten tierces of coffee, being the first procure imported by this company's steamers.

A few additional particulars are given in the papers of the late fire in Barbadoes. It is stated that above 180 houses have been destroyed, which, together with the property contained in them, are valued at 600,000; a fourth part of the stone built portion of the city of Bridgetown, is entirely destroyed. Three lives were lost; two men injured by the fire having since died, and an old lady died from fright.

Lord Elgin, the Governor of Jamaica, laid the foundation stone of the new Penitentiary on the 22nd of February. In his address on the spot, he expressed much satisfaction in imperatively called for by the unlooked-for and lamentable increase of crime."

From the very favourable season, as well as from the improving cultivation, a larger crop of sugar will be produced in the West Indies than has been for many years. Jamaica, it is said, will make 50,000 hhds.; Demerara 45,000, and the other islands one-third to a-half more than usual. Agricultural improvements are paid considerable attention to, and the plough and other implements of husbandry are fast coming into use, being tardily replacing manual labour, and no doubt will in the end enable the West India planter to compete with slave-grown sugar.

Mr. Pritchard, it appears, is at Kingston.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW MEDICAL BILL.—An aggregate meeting of surgeons was held on Wednesday evening, at the Literary Association, Leicester-square, "for the purpose of defending the body of surgeons from the wrong inflicted by the recent charter, and the further aggression upon their rights threatened by the Government Bill. Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., having taken the chair, Dr. Costello, Mr. Morris, Mr. Healey, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and resolutions against the bill were carried.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—A vestry meeting was held on Thursday morning, of this parish, Dr. Croly, the rector, in the chair; at which, after some conversation as usual, about the accounts, Messrs. Feigit and Rock were unanimously elected churchwardens for the ensuing year. Mr. Henry Rock and Mr. Williams were re-elected as overseers. Mr. Crosby made a complaint relative to the agent and inspectors of the pending law proceedings, and he thought there could be no progress to report until after next term, which commences on 15th April, it was resolved to adjourn the present meeting until the 9th May.

THE FANCY FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—There was a fancy fair and bazaar in the Thames Tunnel on Monday, which was continued during the week. The stalls were neatly arranged with fancy goods, works of art, and decorated with flags, banners, and Chinese lanterns. The shafts were also brilliantly illuminated with gas, and dressed out with the flags of all nations. The refreshment and saloon of arts in the Rotherhithe shaft, the scene of magic in the Wapping shaft, the electrifying apparatus, and various exhibitions, afforded much delight to the various promenaders under water. Fifteen thousand passengers went through the Tunnel during Monday.

VICTORIA PARK.—The opening of the weather has placed the operations for the commencement of the park in full activity, and a great many hands have been put to to commence digging for the foundation of the pending works. Since October, when the land was given up to the Crown, and during the winter, the operatives have not been inactive in the formation of roads, and paths are being round the boundaries.

CHEAP SUGAR.—The grocers in the poorer districts of the metropolis are competing as to who shall give the public the fullest benefit in the reduction of the price of this article. In most shops in Bethnal-green and Clare-market sugar is sold as low as 3½d. and 4d. per lb., and refined sugar at 7d. Similar reduction has taken place in the New out and the eastern districts of town. It is feared that the competition in sugar has led to considerable adulteration.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—There is a complete clearance of the houses from Holborn to Lily street, Saffron-hill, in the line of the new street, comprising more than three fourths of the distance to Clerkenwell, and the road is nearly formed to its proper level, the whole open ground of the old Fleet ditch having been covered over. The road complete now from Whitechapel to Spitalfields Church has been formed, and paved on each side, the gas lamps having been erected, and the whole line to the docks will be ready for traffic in the course of the summer.

THE WEATHER.—The favourable change which took place in the state of the weather yesterday week still continues, with every appearance of its being lasting. During Saturday and Sunday there was a continuance of fine rain, with the wind S.W., which did not terminate till a late hour on Sunday night. Monday was, in reality, a March "summer's day," the sun shining with great power during the day, and the temperature being most genial. Thursday, also, was a beautiful spring day.

THE FOUNTAINS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—On Wednesday, about one o'clock, these fountains were put in operation on an experimental trial, which attracted a concourse of some hundreds of persons. Although the water has accumulated to a height of forty feet, the jets were only suffered to play to a height of from six to eight feet, as with a greater ascent the water is, by the force of the wind, driven to a considerable distance across the square. The fountains are to play for two hours each day, such being the contract with the engineers of the works. The cistern from which they are supplied at the top of the engine-house, in Orange street, holds 87,000 gallons of water, and the highest cistern, at the top of the tower, for the supply of the government offices, about 20,000 gallons.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUNCH OF THE SPITFIRE STEAM-VESSEL, AT DEPTFORD.

This beautiful little steamer, similar in appearance and built on the same ship as the Porcupine, was launched on Wednesday, in the presence of Captain Superintendent Sir John Hill, Kt., Major Hill, of the 92nd Regiment, and a number of respectable parties assembled on the occasion. At three o'clock Mrs. Hill, wife of Major Hill, and daughter-in-law of Sir John Hill, drank a glass of wine to the success of the "Spitfire," and broke the bottle from which the wine was taken on the bows of the vessel. The knocking out the dog-shores then commenced, and in five minutes the Spitfire glided from her future element into the water, amid the hearty cheers of the spectators. The Royal Standard and the Admiralty and Union flags were raised on flagstaffs from the deck, and floated proudly in the breeze as the vessel entered the water. The Monarch steam-vessel was ordered round from Woolwich to take the Spitfire in tow to that dockyard to be fitted with her machinery.

The following are the dimensions of the Spitfire:—

	Feet	Inches
Length between the perpendiculars	147	2
Length of keel for tonnage	130	0
Breadth, extreme	25	0
Breadth, for tonnage	25	0
Moulded	24	5
Depth in hold	14	6
Burthen in tons old measurement	432	17-94
Ditto, new measurement	323	1376-3000

The Termagant, a second class steam vessel of 1529 tons burthen, 208 feet long, and 40 feet broad, is to be immediately commenced on the same slip from which the Spitfire was launched. The keel of the Odin, a first class steamer, has been laid on the same slip from which the Terrible was recently launched, and the ribs of this fine vessel are being proceeded with.

THE ADMIRAL'S GOOD SERVICE PENSION.—The Earl of Haddington has [illegible] admiral's good service pension of £300 per annum, which it [illegible] to his lordship's patronage by the decease of Vice-Admiral Sir T. [illegible], on Vice Admiral of the Blue, Henry Hill.

LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S RIVER YACHT.—In the course of the past week a very beautiful small iron steam-boat, intended as a tender to the Royal steam yacht, the Victoria and Albert, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, Blackwall. It has been built at the [illegible] and will on Cowes [illegible]

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD POLDEN.—This gallant officer died at his residence, Clifton, Bath, on Thursday week, at the age of 83 years, a few days after an hurricane.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WALSH, K.C.B.—This gallant officer died at his residence at Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, on Thursday week, at the age of 83 years. He was Colonel of the 33rd Regiment, and distinguished himself during the course of a long military career in every quarter of the globe. In private life the deceased General was much beloved and respected.

THE ESPIEGLE, THE DARING, AND THE FLYING FISH.—These experimental 12 gun brigs arrived in Plymouth Sound last week, having been absent from port since the 4th inst. Both the Espiegle and the Flying Fish have gained considerably on the Daring per sea. The first trip the Daring had in any slight advantage on a wind. The Espiegle, with five months' provisions on board, has been the Flying Fish, with only three months' provisions under hatches, on a wind, in their trials out of sight. The Espiegle is considered the first as a man of war, and in other respects.

IRELAND.

THE BANQUET TO MR. O'CONNELL AT KILKENNY.—The long talked of banquet to Mr. O'Connell and the other "Repeal martyrs" took place at Kilkenny on Tuesday. The procession was an immense one. By some the number of Repealers was estimated at 30,000. On Mr. O'Connell's carriage were the principal martyr, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Steele, Mr. Ray, and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. They were lustily cheered. The dinner was given in the body of a new building about to be consecrated as a chapel, a temporary roof of canvass being thrown across, tent fashion. It was well lighted, and over the chairman's seat the word "Repeal" blazed forth in bright gas light. Covers were laid for 900, and a row of seats was set apart for and occupied by ladies. At half past six the doors were thrown open, and the band in attendance struck up "See the conquering hero comes." All eyes were turned towards the grand entrance, and in marched Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. D. Mahon, M.P., Mr. Ray, Mr. Clements, and Dr. Cane (the Mayor of Kilkenny), all attired in the costume of the 16th century. The scarlet of the various cloaks well nigh set some of the local Repeal leaders irascible with delight—they waved, and shouted, and cheered again, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and one might say the ceremony was completed to step by step as to the usual toasts to the Royal Family, the Chairman (Dr. Cane) proposed, in the most eulogistic terms, the health of "O'Connell Repeal—and No Surrender." Drunk with all the honours—Mr. O'Connell, in reply, made a long speech, in the course of which he touched upon all the old topics. He said that no less than 30,000 voices proclaimed to day that the Repeal spirit was high as ever. He gave an answer to Dr. Wyse's speech—or rather to the speech her Ministers put into her mouth. The other toasts were Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. T. Steele, Mr. Barrett, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, and Mr. K. F. D. Browne.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Irish provincial papers contain numerous accounts of occurrences indicative of the disturbed state of the country. Last week, near Aghrim, in the vicinity of Ballinasloe, a bailiff, employed in the employment of Dr. Collins, who has a large property in that part of the county of Leitrim, was visited by a nocturnal gang of ruffians, who served him with a notice to quit the county on pain of incurring death. After this notice, one of the gang fired into the house, but, fortunately, without effect. The only crime attributed to the person thus attacked, is his having come from a distant part of the country, at the expense of the proprietor of the soil, to instruct the people in the best mode of draining and growing green crops. He has had nothing whatever to do with taking land or in ejecting. The counties of Roscommon, Longford, and Galway are appointed to be in a very disturbed state, there being many instances of the taking up of land and serving threatening notices.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—On the night of the 17th instant, some of the tenants and other persons in the employment of Mr. Finch, of Nicholastown Abbey, assembled in the house of a man named Frawley, at Ballycommon, to have a tea party, and amongst them was Mr. Finch's steward [illegible] even o'clock Pat Ryan and Denis Brien, accompanied by four or five strangers, entered the barn of Frawley, where the party were dancing. Soon after Ryan and his companions left their appearance, the steward was observed to kick up a row with the steward (Coleman); in this they were defeated, in consequence of the people quietly ejecting them from the barn and closing the door. After being put out, they unfortunately met a quiet and unoffending poor man, named Jeremiah Halloran, whom they brutally murdered. Word was sent at once to the Kilcoleman police, who immediately went in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting Ryan and Brien, both of whom are fully committed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED LADY THIEF.—At the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday, *Elizabeth Palmer*, a respectably dressed widow, about fifty years of age, was indicted for stealing a piece of beef, value 1s. 6d., the property of Joseph Fowerdale. It appeared that the prisoner is the widow of a journeyman butcher, and had for the habit of dealing at the prosecutor's shop for several years, and that on the occasion in question she went to the shop, and while there was seen to take a piece of beef and conceal it, but was allowed to leave the shop without any further notice. The circumstances have been mentioned in our paper. Mr. Payne addressed the Court on the part of the prisoner, and complained of the manner in which she had been treated before the police as a lady thief, but for which the case would have been disposed of in a summary manner. The learned Counsel called several witnesses, who gave the prisoner an excellent character, and who stated that for late years she had been an honest, industrious mechanic, and had maintained that character for several years. Some of the witnesses stated that they knew the prisoner was in great distress at the time of the commission of the offence. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Learned Judge then said that he should like to have some further inquiries made into the circumstances of the prisoner before pronouncing upon her the judgment of the Court, and for that purpose her sentence would be respite

THE SPA FIELDS BURIAL GROUND.—An indictment has been preferred at these Sessions, by Mr. Wakeling, on behalf of the parochial authorities of St. Sepulchre, against the parties engaged in the perpetration of the outrages of public decency at the Spa-fields burial-ground, which are at present exciting so much attention. The grand jury returned a true bill.

POLICE.

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT STEPNEY FAIR.—On Tuesday, *William Davis* was charged at the THAMES Police office with endangering the life of a man named Bell, in Stepney Fair. The injured person is now in the London Hospital, in a precarious state. David Adams, of No. 6, Match walk, Shadwell, said he was proprietor of an up-and down swing in Stepney Fair, and the prisoner was employed by him to assist. While the boat next the ground was being filled with passengers, a hook was screwed on to a stanchion and made fast, to prevent the revolution of the machine until the lowermost boat or car was properly filled, when it was unhooked, and the boat filled sent up acting by its weight as a counterpoise to the boat coming down. Holes each boat was filled with the proper number of passengers, the labour of the prisoner in the upper car was very serious, and he complained of giving him more than his proper share of work. There was a contused wound on the forehead, half an inch above the nose, one on the upper lip, and a severe bruise on the lower jaw. The injuries were very serious, and he was in a state of great danger. The prisoner, in defence, said he had no intention to do any injury whatever. There were two hooks, one on each side of the boat, and he unfastened one and the man the other. His master called out that the boat was too light, and he immediately jumped towards it, seized it with his hands, and was carried up six feet or more. His master called out, "You will be killed, let go;" and he did so. He did not retreat because he thought the boat when he saw it going up too fast. Charles Smith, police sergeant, said he was standing near the "up and down." The man injured was on a raised platform thirty feet from the ground, with a very strong rail round it. He heard the cracking of wood, and upon looking up, saw Bell hanging over the platform with his head downwards. The iron winch handle of the machine revolved with great velocity, and struck him with great violence. The handle of the winch was too long, and the platform was so very small, that, in the event of any man upon it missing his hold of the winch, he must be struck by the handle (for he could not retreat backwards) unless he fell on the ground was being filled with passengers, a hook was screwed on to a stanchion and made fast, to prevent the revolution of the machine until the lowermost boat or car was properly filled, when it was unhooked, and the boat next sent up acting by its weight as a counterpoise to the boat coming down. Holes each boat was filled with the proper number of passengers, the labour of the prisoner in the upper car was very serious, and he complained of giving him more than his proper share of work. There was a contused wound on the forehead, half an inch above the nose, one on the upper lip, and a severe bruise on the lower jaw. The injuries were very serious, and he was in a state of great danger. The prisoner, in defence, said he had no intention to do any injury whatever. There were two hooks, one on each side of the boat, and he unfastened one and the man the other. His master called out that the boat was too light, and he immediately jumped towards it, seized it with his hands, and was carried up six feet or more. His master called out, "You will be killed, let go;" and he did so. He did not retreat because he thought the boat when he saw it going up too fast. Charles Smith, police sergeant, said he was standing near the "up and down." The man injured was on a raised platform thirty feet from the ground, with a very strong rail round it. He heard the cracking of wood, and upon looking up, saw Bell hanging over the platform with his head downwards. The iron winch handle of the machine revolved with great velocity, and struck him with great violence. The handle of the winch was too long, and the platform was so very small, that, in the event of any man upon it missing his hold of the winch, he must be struck by the handle (for he could not retreat backwards) unless he fell on the [illegible] master was present, before it was filled. Davis was remanded. He was again brought up on Wednesday. A certificate was put in stating that Bell was out of danger, and Mr. Broderip liberated the prisoner upon his own recognizance to appear on Wednesday next, to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF EXECUTIONS.—At GUILDHALL, on Monday, a lad named *Richard Lee* was charged with stealing a silk handkerchief from the pocket of Mr. M'Millan, of Powell-street, while he was standing in the Old Bailey, about half past eight o'clock, looking at the hanging corpse of the man Tapping, who was that morning executed. He detected the prisoner in the fact but as he had taken the handkerchief away, the prisoner said the crowd was very great, and if he had his hand accidentally against the complainant's pocket, he had no idea of stealing the handkerchief.—Mr. Alderman Copeland committed him to Bridewell for fourteen days.

THE POISONING CASE AT CAMBERWELL.—On Monday *George Way*, the shopman of the late Mr. and Mrs. Montague, who has been some time in custody on suspicion of having administered the late [illegible] was finally [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY COLUMN.

LA VINO MELODIES. NO. VII.

There's a spell in these vales, one imagines, must touch
The hearts of all wanderers who find them:
Yet that spell's only felt to perfection by such
As come with those hearts left behind them!
If you've never lov'd deeply and wildly, depart,
And visit this country again, sir;
Let some image of bliss have made captive your heart,
And see how it looks to you *then*, sir!

There's a tale of a man, who, though born in this dell,
Could see nothing lovely about it
He had heard of that scene of which alchymists tell,
And his life was not happy without it:
But one day to the bower of a lady he stroll'd,
When he found his own folly had hid it:
For all things from that hour turned as precious as gold,
And Love was the bright stone that did it!

Oh the best of all landscapes were dark, did we rove
With a soul that felt fated and lonely,
For valleys and mountain streams weren't made to love,
As valleys and mountain streams only!
But each glance that we give them, new thoughts should infuse
Of some heart that can never turn from us:
As the rainbow, tho' nigh bright for its various hues,
Looks brighter because of the Promise!

R. E. S.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

We find by a Parliamentary paper that there is one manufactory of sugar from beet-root and potatoes, at Stratford, in Essex, which made 3809 cwts. of sugar in 1843, and 4420 cwts. in 1844. There is another at Liverpool, which made 438 cwts. in 1843, and 68 cwts. in 1844. There is a third at Portarlington, in Ireland, which seems to have begun in 1844, and in that year made 1155 cwts. This home manufacture pays duty at the colonial rate, namely, 25s. 3½d. per cwt. Last year the duty came to £7925.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND WINDOW TAX.

The total number of dwelling-houses in the United Kingdom, at the census of 1841, was as follows.—In England, 3,144,641; in Ireland, 1,324,360; and in Scotland, 359,324; being a total of 4,828,325. The number of houses assessed to the window-duty during the same year was, in England, 414,395; and in Scotland, 38,826; total, 447,220. Whilst the amount of duty was, in England, £1,716,331 for the year 1843, and £1,698,932 for the year 1844; in Scotland, £114,126 for 1843, and £114,468 for 1844; making together a total of £1,830,457 for 1843, and £1,743,400 for 1844.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

A Dutch sculptor of the name of Brandon is reported to have contrived artificial legs and arms so perfect, that the latter, though they weigh only one pound, are rather better than natural arms. At least, they are not liable to rheumatism, stiffness in the joints, or fractures, to need amputation.

ONE MORE COMET.

A letter from Rome mentions the discovery of another new comet on the 4th ult., in the constellation of Ursa Major. It was proved to be a true comet, its right ascension as well as its declination, having sensibly diminished on the succeeding day.

TO SLEEP.

Smile as I bow me to thy shrine, O Sleep!
Balm of all weariness, solace of all ill
Veil up my senses: not that I may kill
Scrupulous of remorse 'neath thy shadows deep—
But that from thy protection I may reap
Peace and refreshment, as the dews mist
Into my frame, and all my spirit fill
With joy, that thou thy watch didst safely keep.
Samaritan of life! with pitying smile,
When weary nature fails upon the road,
Thou lendest Man no aid to the sons of toil—
Their sorrows—lightening their load
Though wealth may store these not with golden will,
Unasked upon confidential thou bestowed.

H. F. L.

DISTRESSING TO LADIES OF A CERTAIN AGE.

Baron Alderson has decided that a female of eighty two is not a girl, but a young woman.

THE RULING PASSION.

After a marriage in Connecticut, the bridegroom took the parson aside most mysteriously, and whispered to him, "Can't you take the pay out in tatoes."

THE ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH

Mr. Wheatstone is on his way to Paris for the arrangement of an electric telegraph in France. It may soon be completed from Havre to Paris; from Paris to Marseilles there will be a continuous line of railway, and a telegraph will soon reach the Mediterranean; thence Egypt, across the desert, and so to Bombay and Calcutta. We shall soon have our continuous line to Venice, then across the desert, and finally from Calcutta to Bombay as before.

CONTRADICTION OF PROVERBS

"The more the merrier." Not so, one hand is enough in a purse.
"Nothing but has an end." Not so; a ring hath none, for it is round.
"Money is a good comfort." Not when there is a duel to the pistols.
"The world is a long journey." Not so; the sun goes over it every day.
"A friend is best found in adversity." Not so; for then there is none to be found.
"The pride of the rich makes the labour of the poor." Not so; the labour of the poor makes the pride of the rich.

A ROCKITE ARGUMENT

A Tipperary Rockite sends a letter of advice to a neighbour about taking a certain piece of land or letting it alone, and ends with this pithy question, "What's the whole world to a man if his wife be a widow?"

A BUSY TOWN

They have a little town "Out West," which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is "all sorts" of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three miles out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting, a spelling match, and a Methodist class-meeting, had preaching by a methodist circuit rider, who afterwards ran a foot-race for drinks "all round;" and as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing a year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who had an debt to understand the game, went out and helped to lynch a man for hog stealing.—*Halifax Morning Post.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT DISCOVERED.

We have finally found out (says an American paper) who that much-talked-of individual, the "oldest inhabitant," is. An elderly chap, speaking of his great knowledge of the country, remarked the other day, said that he had "known the Mississippi river ever since it was a small creek!" He's the man.

PACIFICATION.

At a recent Repeal meeting in Dublin, Tom Steele, the "head pacificator," called for a "corrado of groans" for the "*Nenagh Guardian*."

IMPROVEMENT IN TRAVELLING.

In March, 1745, a Bath paper announced that the London Flying Stage-coach would perform the journey from Bath in two days. In March, 1845, the distance was performed in two hours and three quarters.

THE CONVICT'S WIFE.

Her lovely daughter perch'd at her knee;
While tears bedimmed her eyes, to think its fate
In the wide world was lone and desolate,
Save her own fond devotedness—no might see
The wearing of her bosom's agony,
Upon her face its force delineate,
And as her heart-chords rent the infant's prate—
Again, her tears gush'd copiously and free.
Untasted dove! whose happy early nest
Rude crime broke in upon, and torn away
The unwotthy partner of thy guileless breast,
And left thee here for scorn, or shame, a prey
Who shall administer thy spirit rest—
Or help thee bear the burden of the day?

H. F. L.

AN OPINION ABOUT MARRIAGE.

A wicked bachelor said once, that, no matter whom you married, you would find afterwards you had married a different person.

AN IDEA ABOUT THE ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH.

The magnetic telegraph has been described as a thing with wire nerves, strung with lightning.

PEDANTRY.

Pedantry crams our heads with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.

THE POPULATION OF GERMANY.

According to the late census of the German states, included in the Customs Union, the population, which was 27½ millions, has increased by 873 600 souls in the three years, or by 3 4-100 per cent.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ELOQUENCE

A remarkable rich specimen of the commercial eloquence and "florid style" used by our Transatlantic brethren, is to be met with in recent New York papers, in the form of an advertisement, recommending the attraction of—a tailor's shop! The head line consists of the single word "Niagara," in capitals an inch long, and then the lofty spirit of the Yankee "smack of pleasures" breaks out in these words:—"Like the rush of the mighty waters of [illegible] bursting from [illegible] and [illegible] has been the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] half!"

DESTRUCTION OF THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, NEW YORK.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "TRIBUNE" OFFICE, NEW YORK.

During the terrific storm at New York, on the 8th ult, a fire broke out at about 4 o'clock in the morning, in the office of the *Tribune* newspaper, covering lots Nos. 158 and 160, Nassau-street, New York, opposite the City Hall. At the time of the alarm, Mr. Graham, the proprietor of the *Tribune*, and a clerk, were sleeping in the second story, until awakened by the roar of the flames, and the door and stairway being on fire, they jumped from a window and escaped. The compositors in the fifth story, and the pressmen in the basement, had barely time to save themselves. A few books were saved, and nothing else. The circumstances of this fire were very peculiar. In the account in the *Tribune*, it is observed :—

"No man could have imagined that such an establishment, in which men were constantly at work night and day, could be wholly consumed by fire There has not been another night, since the building was put up, when it could have been burned down, even if deliberately fired for that purpose. But when this fire broke out, under a strong gale and snow storm of twenty-four hours' continuance, which had rendered the streets impassable, it was well nigh impossible to drag an engine at all. Some of them could not be got out of their houses; others were dragged a few rods, and then given up of necessity; and those which reached the fire found the nearest hydrant frozen up, and only to be opened with an axe. Meantime, the whole building was in a blaze."

All that is stated as to the origin of the fire is, that a boy lighted a fire in a stove at four o'clock, and half an hour afterwards the apartment was in flames.

The loss of the co tenants has been very considerable. Tammany Hall was at one time in imminent danger. The rear part, connecting with the Tribune Buildings, was in a blaze, but the flames were subdued by the prompt and energetic exertions of the firemen.

On the morning after the fire, in searching the ruins for property, a watch and chain, and purse of money, which had been left under a pillow of one of the beds, was discovered. The watch was much injured, but the purse and money were not damaged.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT ALGIERS.

In our journal of last week we detailed this frightful catastrophe, which occurred at Algiers, on the 8th inst. We now annex a representation of the sad scene, after the explosion, from a sketch by M. Duplan. In the background is shown a portion of the city of Algiers; in the foreground workmen are occupied in clearing away the ruins; to the left is the lighthouse of the port, which is left entire, and commands the ruins of the casemates, where lodged the second and seventh companies of artillery. In the middle of the view is the chamber of the Commandant, M. Pallard, and above is that of the Commissary of the Marine; and somewhat more to the left is the kitchen of Madame Segretier, overlooked by the dwelling of the Admiral's Aide-de-camp.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(*From Tuesday night's Gazette.*)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 25, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the board constituted by minute of the Lords of the committee of Privy Council for trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the under-mentioned railway schemes have determined on reporting to Parliament IN FAVOUR OF the Eastern Counties Brandon and Peterborough Deviation; West London—Thames Extension; Newcastle and Darlington—and Brandling Junction Extensions; Ashton, Stalybridge, and Liverpool Junction Ardwick Extension; Manchester South Junction and Altrincham; Manchester and Birmingham—Macclesfield Extension and Junction Line with the Sheffield and Manchester; Midland Railway Dariield to Warsborough Midland Railway—Darfield to Elsecar; Midland Railway—Cherit to Horbory; Midland Railway—Oakenshaw to Wakefield, Midland Railway—Ambergate to Crich London and Brighton Horsham Branch; Harwich Railway and Pier Richmond (Yorkshire) Railway; Hull and Bridlington Branch; and Middlesborough and Redcar.

And AGAINST the Dartford and Rumford Eastern Counties—Cambridge and Bury St. Edmund's Extension; West London Knightsbridge Extension Ashton, Stalybridge, and Liverpool Junction—Guidebridge Extension Kentish Coast Railway; Huddersfield and Manchester, Harwich Railway Harwich and Colchester; and Ipswich and Harwich.

And recommending the POSTPONEMENT until a future period of the Colchester Junction; Harrogate and Ripon Junction; Leeds and Thirsk, and York and North Midland and Harrogate. DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY.
G. R. PORTER.
D. O'BRIEN

LLANLLECHYD CHURCH.

This neat church is just on the eve of completion, in the mountainous region of Carnarvonshire. The parish comprises 19,000 acres, and has a population of 5000 persons, consisting of small farmers and quarry-men. The cost of this "humble house of God" will not exceed £1800, of which sum £1400 has been subscribed some weeks since; and it is hoped this attempt to meet the spiritual wants of this portion of the Principality will be crowned with success, and the entire sum shortly raised. The architecture or the church is a fair specimen of the Anglo-Norman style from the design of Mr. H. Kennedy, architect, Bangor.

LLANLLECHYD CHURCH.

THE LORD MAYOR'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday the Lord Mayor gave a grand entertainment in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, when about 300 sat down to a sumptuous banquet. Amongst the distinguished guests present were Lord Stanley, the Earl of Lincoln, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Sir H. Pottinger, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, the Buenos Ayres Minister, Sir Felix Booth, Alderman Moon, &c.

After the accustomed toasts to the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor gave "The Health of the Foreign Ministers in this country.

The Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, returned thanks, and expatiated upon the importance of maintaining peace, for the benefit of the communities of all the states in Europe. Whilst England maintained her present firm position, in opposition to hostile movements, it was impossible for any nation in Europe to disturb the present amicable state of affairs. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor then gave the health of her Majesty's Ministers, and complimented them upon the manner in which they had restored the balance between the revenue and expenditure of the country. (Hear!)

Lord Stanley returned thanks for the honour which had been done to himself and his colleagues. In undertaking this pleasing task, he could not help regretting the absence of other members of the Administration, who, he was sure, would have felt proud to have been present on this occasion. The Premier had gone to his family seat in Warwickshire, and the Duke of Wellington had been obliged, also, by the infirmities which age brought upon him, to go into the country during the vacation. But he was happy to say and he thanked God for being able to say it, that the infirmities of the body were not accompanied by any diminution of the mental faculties. (Hear, hear, hear.) The noble lord proceeded to say that he cordially concurred with his Excellency the Prussian Minister as to the importance of the maintenance of peace. War presented no advantages commensurate with the horrors which it incurred. Apart from all religious grounds of opposition, he believed that it was now generally agreed that the horrors of war should not be wantonly incurred by the nations of the world. (Hear, hear.) The incidents of war were of a terrible and revolting character, which would not be incurred unless under the most stringent occasion. (Hear, hear.) Considering the matter in this light, her Majesty's Government had felt it their duty, whenever a difference of opinion arose with a foreign power, not weakly to yield to the demands of that power, but to ask for those explanations which by the nature of the case could be given; and it had not occurred in any of these cases that they had occasion to desire to seek other means of obtaining what was their due. (Hear, hear.) Whilst seeking to promote a general peace, however, the Government had not neglected to place the resources of the country on such a footing as to enable them to meet at any time any hostile movement which might be made against them. The equalization of the expenditure and revenue of the country was one of the first points of anxiety with her Majesty's Ministers, and the country, by generously seconding and promoting those views, had ably done its duty, and ensured a permanent advantage to their commercial relations and fiscal position. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Ministers, after the success which had attended them in this matter, felt with pleasure that, if at any period, however near, they should be superseded in their official position, they had laid the foundation for a permanent peace, which no country in Europe would heedlessly dare to interrupt. (Cheers.) The noble lord, in conclusion, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, and then proposed "The Church of England." If true to itself, it must stand. (Cheers)

The Bishop of Llandaff returned thanks.

After some other toasts the assembly adjourned to the drawing-room, where dancing commenced, and was kept up with great spirit for some hours

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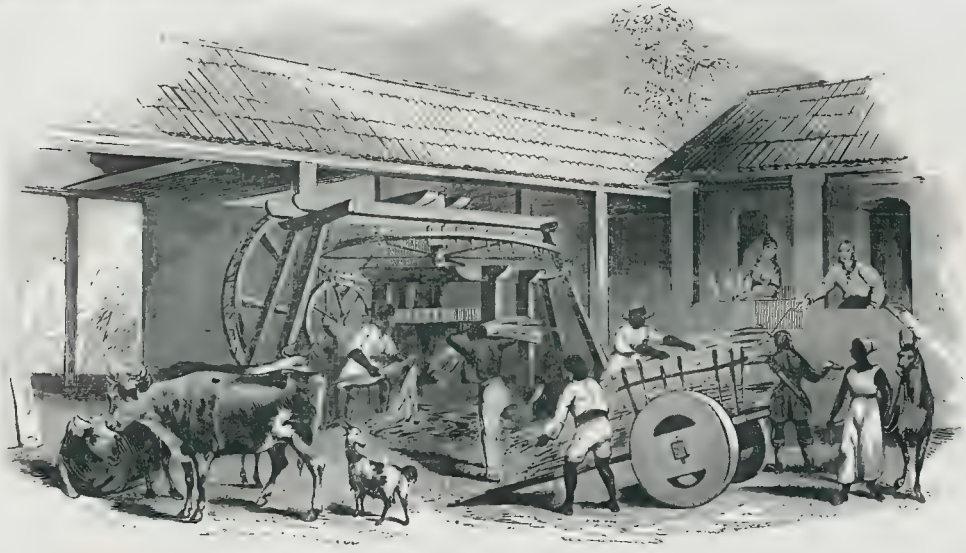
Father Mathew is wanted in Switzerland. A Geneva journal states that in the canton of Schaffhausen there are three hundred and eighty-seven public houses, being in the proportion of one to eleven houses throughout the canton

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Russia was safely delivered of a Prince on the 16th inst., at St Petersburgh. This happy event has been productive of unmixed joy to the Imperial Family. The Emperor appeared for the first time in public a few days after the auspicious occurrence, visiting the theatre in state. The infant Prince is to be named Alexander.

Mrs. Regina Maria Roche, the authoress of the "Children of the Abbey," and other works, died at Waterford last week, at the advanced age of 81. This lady's husband was at one time editor of the *Courier* newspaper

We believe there is at last a chance of the accomplishment of the object which for many years has been under consideration of opening Oxford



BRAZILIAN SUGAR MILL.

SLAVE LABOUR IN THE BRAZILS.

The prohibitory duties levied by Sir Robert Peel on the slave sugars of the Brazils, having called public attention to the condition of the slaves in South America, many conflicting statements have been put forth, to show on the one hand the justness and humanity of his restrictions, and, on the other, to depreciate them as partial, and founded on an hypocritical regard for sufferings which have no real existence. Both classes are, to some extent, in error: but the latter most so. The slaves are not so well off as the friends of the planters would have us believe; nor are they, on the contrary, so badly used as the anti-slavery party declare. The following account of the condition of the sugar farms of the Brazils—which present the most complete examples of the cases in question—will show, that the position of the slave, whether it be regarded politically or religiously, is both in principle and practice a bad one, and that, consequently, the Premier has shown a wise discretion in setting his face against it.

The most considerable plantations in Brazil are those devoted to the production of sugar, but simple utility is demanded from them. Each sugar estate must have a large forest to furnish supplies of wood for building, fire wood, &c., another portion is set aside for the plantation, properly so called; and a third is reserved for the culture of grains, fruits, and other edibles for the sustenance of the persons composing the establishment. Besides these three divisions, small allotments are portioned off for the slaves, to cultivate for their own benefit. Finally, most sugar estates are in this but little cultivated territory so extensive, that the planter has seldom a sufficient capital, or number of slaves, to keep the whole under tillage at one time. Nor would it be his interest to do so, for, in the low state of agricultural science in Brazil, the planter, when once the land is exhausted, makes no attempt to renew its productiveness by artificial means, and therefore abandons it altogether, and sets his slaves to work clearing and burning the forest to establish a new plantation, letting the old one lie till nature has restored its powers. This operation is called *roçada*. Plantations where there are thirty or forty slaves, and as many horses and oxen, are deemed considerable, but those of the greatest magnitude have not less than fifty or sixty of each.

Such being the field of slave labour in Brazil, we now proceed to describe the labour itself, and the domestic treatment of the labourers.

The slaves are sent to work at sunrise, and at eight o'clock half an hour is allowed for breakfast: but in some places the meal is taken before leaving the house. At mid-day two hours is allowed for rest and dinner, and work is continued till six in the evening, but in many plantations, instead of pursuing their work in the fields, the slaves occupy the time between five and seven, in supplying the horses with forage, and in collecting fire-wood from the neighbouring forests. It is usual when they return from their work, to present themselves to the planter, and wish him "good evening."

The various seasons bring with them many changes in the ordinary occupations of the slaves. During the sugar harvest, for instance, the work is carried on day and night; the negroes relieving each other in gangs, like the watches on shipboard. The harvest takes place from the end of September to the end of October, and during that time nothing is neglected to keep them in good humour and in good health, so that there is at its commencement a great deal of gaiety, and a great deal of uproar; but soon after, excess of labour exhausts their strength, particularly those who have to grind the sugar; and they are often so overworked that they drop asleep in the middle of their occupation; whence is derived the Portuguese saying, "He sleeps like a slave at a sugar mill."

It frequently happens that inattention, arising from fatigue, produces fatal results; sometimes the head, sometimes the clothes of the negro whose duty it is to place the canes between the cylinders, are caught in them, and perhaps

DOMESTIC PUNISHMENTS OF SLAVES, ON A BRAZILIAN SUGAR FARM.

the whole body is [illegible] unless assistance is immediately at hand. In some plantations we see, beside the machine, a strong bar of iron, which in such cases is introduced between the two rollers, to stop their motion or to separate them; there is no other way of saving the sufferer. It is thought that there is less danger when the machine is moved by oxen, than when mules are employed, for the latter, frightened by the cries of the negro, turn the mill more rapidly, while the oxen immediately stop.

In the position of slaves much depends also upon the department of agriculture followed in the plantation to which they are attached for example, the situation of slaves is more arduous and painful where they are required to clear the ground for new plantations or roças, than that of those who are employed upon estates which have already been cultivated; but, above all, if the new lands are a great distance from habited districts, for there the slaves are exposed to unhealthy climates and temperatures, particularly in marshes. Their habitations in such cases are nothing better than huts temporarily formed of tree branches, and they are subjected to every kind of privation, and the attacks of wild animals, venomous serpents, and mischievous insects.

Another description of slave labour is that of carrying produce, in company with the planter, from the coast to the plantation, or from the interior to the coast. It is true that the irregularity of living to be endured by these *troperos*, exposes them to occasional hardships, but, on the other hand, they enjoy more liberty than their fellows, and are placed on a more equal footing with their owners, on account of being obliged to share with them the difficulties and dangers of the journeys, which are sometimes formidable, from the beaten roads in Brazil being few, and only occurring between considerable towns. The most trustworthy and capable of a large proprietor's slaves are sent with cattle to grazing grounds (*fazendas de criar*), which are often situated at great distance from home. These shepherds being entirely removed from the eye of the master, enjoy more liberty than their fellows, and, in return for it, seldom betray the trust which is reposed in them. It is the ambition of most of the field slaves to become *vaqueiros*, and to be sent away with the cattle to the *campos*.

We next come to the condition and treatment of Brazilian slaves.

The planters, generally, favour many ages between their slaves, for they know by experience that it is the best means to attach them to the plantation, and the strongest guarantee for their good conduct. Nevertheless, there are many exceptions to this rule; for often the manners and morals of the slaves are fearfully degraded by the example of the owners. The girls are married when fourteen years old, and the men at the age of seventeen. The wives assist in the field, and the young couple have a piece of ground given them (in addition to the garden, or roça, which the husband has also allowed more time to work on their own account. The possession of the whole plot thus allotted to the slaves causes an amelioration in their condition not met with in many other countries where they are employed. Indeed, wherever the forms of the Roman Catholic religion are strictly observed, the negroes have a large proportion of leisure time, on account of the number of feasts and holidays, which they are always allowed to employ for their own especial benefit. The saints' days observed in Brazil absorb no fewer than a hundred days in the year; consequently, it is not uncommon to see a slave a man of some substance, possessing pigs, fowls, and sometimes a horse, mule, which he is able to let out at a profit. Sometimes they acquire a sufficient sum by the sale of produce from their gardens, and other resources, to purchase their own manumission. In that case, or when a slave becomes entirely the ground given to him by his master, his own—that he may dispose of, or bequeath it to, whomsoever he pleases.

The children of negroes, though also the slaves of the planter, are seldom required to work till they are twelve years old, except upon occasions to wash vegetables for the family, or to take care of the beasts. When they accompany the grown-up men and the boys to work in the fields; but should a young negro evince a predilection for any particular trade, he is put to learn it, that he may afterwards exercise it upon the plantation. This increases his chance of feeding, if he be prudent and industrious, for he can employ his spare time to much greater advantage than ordinary slaves.

All this, it must be confessed, exhibits the bright side of the picture; but a dark shade is cast upon it by the severity and frequency of corporeal punishments to which Brazilian slaves are subjected. Although the law professes to punish crimes, yet it leaves the correction of minor offences to the master, unlimitedly restricting the quantity inflicted to the degree of the offence, but most of the proprietors are beyond the reach of the law, and exercise a despotic power. Indeed punishment seems never absent for the meanest *feitor*, upon the slaves the work is in hand, and driven them out of the house in the morning like a herd of cattle, superintending their labour during the whole day by the aid of the degrading, unmanizing whip. If within reach of such authority the slave, commits a grave offence, he is punished by it; but for drunkenness, laziness, or intoxication, the master takes that office upon himself—for the duty of *feitor*, or driver, is rather to urge the negroes to labour than punish them for faults. The gravest offences are visited with flogging, for which purpose the culprit is fastened to a post or block (*tronco*, fixed in the sugar house, and the lash applied upon the bare back. For minor offences he receives a proportionate number of *pannadas*, or slaps upon the palm of the hand, with a sort of wooden bat or *castor*. It is seldom that a negro is corrected, except in the presence of the whole of the slaves, for the sake of example.

Our cut shows an ordinary scene of domestic punishment, less dreadful than these we have described, but not the less injurious to the poor creatures whose lot it is to endure it. Although it may be to enable to prevent serve an efficient discipline amongst a large body of slaves without some kind of punishment, yet its frequent application has always been found to deteriorate from their value and usefulness; for, if it be true that a good servant requires the most correction, it is also true that the more he is punished the worse he becomes: and thus a complete reciprocity between cause and effect is established.

The worst feature of slavery we have purposely kept out of view—namely, the *trade* carried on in the human species; the procuring negroes, in the first instance—the kidnapping—the horrible transit in densely crowded and confined ships—and the sale in the public markets—by persons, too, who profess Christianity. These considerations and facts kept in view, it is not too much to say that efforts, in common with those made by the Government, ought to be exercised by those who profess and call themselves Christians such while others are directed to the improvement of less enlightened, and therefore less guilty, communities.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, March 30.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 31. Beethoven died, 1827.
TUESDAY, April 1.—Expedition to the North Pole sailed, 1818.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Mirabeau died, 1791.
THURSDAY, 3. Anniversary of the actual Crucifixion, A.D. 33.
FRIDAY, 4. St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, died, A.D. 397.
SATURDAY, 5.—Goldsmith died, 1774.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the Week ending the 5th April.

Morning							Afternoon						
	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.		M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
h. m.	10	11	0	0	0	0	h. m.	10	11	0	0	0	0
4 51	8	9	10	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 28	8	9	10	11	0	0	5	30	6	52	1	0	0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Constant Reader*" should see the article in our present number on Brazilian Slavery.

"*Tertius*," Cardiff.—*Gibbon's* "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," 4to. edition, 6 vols., contains 71 chapters. The single volume edition contains the entire work.

"*L. T.*"—We are not aware that the laws of horses can be enforced by any office.

"*Delta*." We do not possess any record of the siege of the Tower of London during the reign of Queen Mary.

"*M. Hedgecock*" is thanked for his letter, which, however, we have not space for.

"*Subscriber*," Melton Mowbray.—Read Moore's Poem of "The Heart's Misgivings" is taken from Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata."

"*C. S.*" shall be replied to next week.

"*Kremlin*" wishes to ascertain whether the Tsar Kolobol, or King of Bells, at Moscow, has been recast; when and by whom. Kremlin believes it was lifted out of the pit by the French, in 1812.

"*A Constant Reader*," Norwich. There has not been, as yet, any ceremonious laying of a foundation-stone of the New Houses of Parliament.

"*A Correspondent*" who asks a few questions as to the origin of the present Church of England Service, should consult a little work, just published, entitled "Elementa Liturgica."

"*T. E. R.*," Brighton, should apply to his bookbinder.

"*A Subscriber*" suggests the great public benefit that would arise from the names of streets being more conspicuously placed than at present, an improvement worthy of the attention of the metropolitan authorities.

"*X. Y. Z.*"—The name of the lady who has no arms, yet executes needlework, is Wright.

"*Sweet*" is Madame Tussaud, by *A. C.*!—Ineligible.

"*Brown*," Coleford.—No.

"*A Subscriber*," North Shields.—[illegible] Linwood died on Sunday, March 9.

"*H. R.*," Hoxton. The sale of Mr. Thomas's Scenery, N. B.

"*L. L. W.*" Birkenhead.—Poetry on a future occasion.

"*A. B.*"—Tenerife is in lat. 28° 30' N. longitude, and 33 deg. N. latitude.

"*W. W.*" The wages [illegible] unable to tell in either case.

"*J. R.*"—Tickets of admission to the festival of the Sons of the Clergy, may be had of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church yard.

"*P. R.*" should apply to a respectable broker, and invest the sum of money named in the Funds.

"*O.*"—Mr. Pulter, printseller, Strand, deals in autographs.

"*M. J.*"—We know nothing of the picture lottery in question.

"[illegible]"—The price of Handel's "Symphonie" is about 15s.

"*C. R.*"—Not in print.—We have not room.

"*W. X.*"—Arch's "Self Instructing French Grammar."

"*W. H.*," Ludworth, should remit 1s. to our office.

"*Inquisitor*."—A coroner's jury are sworn before viewing the body.

"*The Comrade and the Bark, by A. B.*" Gainsboro'.—Ineligible.

"*A Subscriber*."—There is no direct law for controlling the speed of railway trains.

"*J. C.*" Fareham, Hants.—The sum upon must be posted within seven days of the date of publication, free to all British possessions.

"*A. Z.*"—"The Fatalist," published anonymously, is by Mr. Michell, author of "The Trustworthy."

"*A Civilian*" is thanked for the hint.

"*Unquemamarah*"—The British Consul at Bologna is William Hamilton, Esq.

"*A Constant Subscriber*," Lincoln.—The atrocious murder of Mr. Weare was committed in 1824.

"*C. T.*"—Pictures sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition are submitted to a committee. The exhibition opens on the first week in May.

"*M. J. B.*," Margaret-street.—It was Mr. Brunel, jun., whose life was endangered by swallowing half-a-sovereign.

"*A. G. P.*" "*L. S.*"—Ineligible.

"*Cantab.*"—The Oxford and Cambridge boat-race was described in each of the editions of our journal of last week. The price of "London in 1842" is 1s.

"*G. T. G.*"—The line, "Men are but children of a larger growth," is by Dryden. The meaning of "Dining with Duke of Humphrey" is not dining at all.

"*Stage-struck Ignoramus.*"—There is no perfect representation of Irish characters at present on the stage [illegible] by the manager of a theatre.

"*W. C. L.*" Bloomsbury.—We do not [illegible] portraits of murderers.

"*Ignoramus*."—Curling is a national game of Scotland, played on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another, great stones, of irregular hemispherical form, with an upright handle in the top.

"*A Subscriber*."—We have received a packet of sketches from the artist sent to Madrid expressly for our journal; and some of the subjects will appear in our next.

"*A Constant Subscriber*" should send a specimen of the waltz.

"*Anne Ignoramus*."—The passage quoted does not appear to need illustration. The address of Sir John is [illegible] Kent.

"*F. Macerosi*."—We have not room for the suggestion.

"*W. B., on Early Spring*."—Ineligible.

"*E. T.*" Shoreham, should apply to the Actuary of the Savings Bank, St. Clement Dane's, Strand.

"*Three Constant Readers*" will find their questions respecting the Easter and Passover days [illegible] very fully answered in an able paper on the "Ecclesiastical Calendar," published in the "Companion to the Almanack" for the present year.

"*J. W. C.*" Cockham.—Our statements were derived from Lysons's "Magna Britannia," whose account is borne out by Norden. Borlase, and other competent authorities. In regard to the quantity of water, it has been suggested to us that our correspondent may never have seen the streams during a wet season. "Tywardreath" should be Tywardreath, and "Powder," Powder—the errors being obviously the printer's.

"*A Subscriber*," Ipswich. The "coin," of which a drawing is sent by our correspondent, is a Nuremberg token of the end of the 17th century, issued by Hans Krauwinkel, specimens of which are very numerous. The legend on one side is generally some apothegm, inculcating correctness in accounts, &c.

"*E. S. D.*," Halifax.—The meaning of "clock before Sun," in the almanacks, may be thus explained:—"A clock shows mean time, the Sun apparent time: the difference between them is owing to the Earth moving at different velocities in an elliptical orbit, and consequently, arriving at the meridian at one part of the year before twelve o'clock, and at other times after twelve o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1845.

THE little political interest to be found in public affairs, has been this week totally suspended, and as the present affords nothing of this kind for discussion, some degree of attention has been attracted to a document rife with a political interest drawn from the past. We allude to a letter published in an evening paper, by the Duke of Newcastle; it is called forth by a recent discussion in the house of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. Williams, the member for Coventry, for an enquiry into a purchase made some twenty years ago by the noble Duke, of an estate, the property of the Crown. Why such an old transaction should have been raked up for enquiry after the lapse of so many years, and the succession of so many Governments, just when the son of the Duke of Newcastle happens to be the official chief of the department, by which the Purchase and sales on the part of the Crown are managed, is more than we can explain; but if there was any motive less defensible than a zeal on behalf of the public interests, the display of it has done everything except to raise the hon. member who brought the matter forward, in the opinion of the house. Never was a charge insinuated, rather than made, more completely refuted, and to the credit of Mr. Hume we should state that he was evidently ashamed of the accidental part he took in the business. As the sale of the land by the Crown took place about the time Lord Lincoln was imbibing the "humanities," as a school-boy careless alike of office and its toils, no reflection could possibly be made upon him; as the fair value of the land was demanded by the Crown, and paid by the Duke of Newcastle, we do not see what there was to complain of in this part of the case either. A proper vigilance in such matters is a very commendable quality in those who represent us, but a little foresight enable them to exercise it without being either impertinent or personally offensive. The standard of public morality is not [illegible] publishing, on every occasion, the inference that all public [illegible] jobs, and both the parties to them shareholders—on one side betraying the interests of the people, and on the other, overreaching in order to take care of their own. In this case, a charge either never ought to have been made, was instantly and completely refuted. There was no need of any further defence, and though the Duke of Newcastle has rushed into print, and the papers, about it, the interest of his letter does not arise from the "Hafod estate," but from very different matters. It is a voice from the past, which conveys at once a lament and a lesson. It is the lament of an old man over the changes of events, circumstances and opinions, in which he could not mingle; it is a lesson to all the possessors of wealth and power not to hold themselves entirely aloof from the movement of human affairs, which is always onward, whether they join it or not, unless they prefer to be at last, what the Duke of Newcastle says he is, an isolated being, of no party, of no influence, identified with no actual interest, having, in common with those moving in the same sphere, scarcely a single principle or a single opinion." When I began life," says the Duke in a tone of strong wish, unavailing as it is, is not without a touch of the pathetic, from its evident earnestness, "I had the fairest prospects before me; in a political point of view I possessed great power." That power is gone—and why? The Duke says, all around him changed, deserted, and betrayed him, their party and themselves; but the true reason he seems never to have perceived—that his "great power" was founded on a great wrong and a gross injustice, which in the very nature of things could not endure; a wealthy, active, and intelligent people would not submit to the dictation of Dukes as to who should tax and govern them, and swept away the "power" he so much regrets. Is England less powerful, less prosperous at home, less respected abroad—is her public credit more doubtful now than then? By no means; is the machinery of her Government less manageable or less efficient? Not at all; there was never a House of Commons in which a prime minister had more power on all important questions than the present one. When a whole world follows one course, and an individual chooses to take another, it seems to us something like blindness or arrogance for the one to accuse the many of having gone wrong. Did a doubt never cross him that the world might have taken the most practical path, while he had persisted in one impossible to tread, and which he finds, too late, has landed him in nothingness and "mere oblivion?" There are some other points of the Duke's letter worth a little examination for the sake of their connexion with an interesting period, the events of which are now matters of history; like many men of strong feelings he expresses Himself strongly, but with little reflection, and consequently he involves himself in contradictions, the latter end of his story forgetting the beginning; thus he says:—

Though in the eyes of the Reformers I was regarded as an obnoxious peer and minister, still my power and influence were indubitable. I ask—Did I avail myself of my position to do wrong? Did I feed the seats for gain, or dishonestly traffic with them, either privately or politically? Did I ever act unconstitutionally as regarded them, or as concerned [illegible] or that, to my knowledge, I never did, nor do I conceive it [illegible] if I could, as such proceedings would have been utterly repugnant to all my feelings and principles.

All this is begging the question. "Did I ever act unconstitutionally" in my position to do wrong?" Not what he thought [illegible] but what the nation had good reason to feel was wrong, whatever it might have been in the Duke's opinion; the people and his grace happened to come to exactly opposite conclusions, as to the wrong and right of political ethics. "Did I sell the seats for gain, or dishonestly traffic with them, either privately or constitutionally?" Perhaps not, again, in the ordinary sense of buying and selling; but, granting that his grace's nominees did not purchase their seats by a money price, did they not pay for them by political dependence on him? This we apprehend was one of the elements of that "political power," which he says was "indubitable." They spoke, and voted in the Legislature as he pleased, and no otherwise, this being the true interpretation of the phrase, "political influence." But even this assertion, that he did not sell his boroughs, we cannot reconcile with what immediately follows the passage we have quoted:—

My boroughs then, on the one hand, were not productive of profit; whilst, on the other, they entailed prodigious losses and sacrifices, by feeding the interest, by contests, petitions, and finally, by their Parliamentary confiscations, when I was raised, without compensation, of a valuable consideration, probably, not short of £200,000.

Now, if they were a positive loss to hold, the taking of them away must have been as positive a gain; they could only have been made a loss of hundreds of thousands when swept off, by having been a source of commensurate profit, in some shape or other, while in possession. In whichever way we examine the Duke's assertions, we cannot understand them; both of them cannot be true, and taking the view of the matter most honourable to his grace, that he did not make any profit of his boroughs, we must think his loss of £200,000 by the "confiscations" of schedule A., is one of imagination only. Again, as a proof of his disinterestedness and superiority to ordinary influence, he says, he has "never yet obtained *any* situation of emolument for his family," forgetting, apparently, that his son is, at this moment, the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Woods and Forests. Lord Lincoln is an able and active Minister; the Board, under his management, is doing more for the health and recreation of the people than all the other departments of the Government put together, and it is possible he may have "obtained" the post by his own merits alone, without any "family" solicitation. But it is somewhat strange to observe how invariably the prizes of office do fall to those who have the advantage of birth and connection. So invariable is it, that we believe the "family" is the certain cause, and the talents quite an accident. To the poor Duke's complainings of the expense he has incurred by filling the office of Lord Lieutenant of the County, and the heavy fee he paid on being invested with the Order of the Garter, we have nothing to say, except this—that such things are honours that may be declined, not imperative duties that must be performed; having sought the first, and not having resolutely declined the second, it is rather ungracious to speak of the mere vulgar cost of them; surely there are things for which, to a peer of the realm, the more or less of coin is not a standard to measure by. The whole letter is a curious [illegible] manifesto from one of the last of a race of politicians, which will soon become as extinct as the fossils of the primitive formation. Were one of the stony anomalies of the Museum to take life, and walk into the midst of the thriving farmer's stock, noisy with trivial cackle, or busied only for their daily food, the exhibition would scarcely be more incongruous with "external circumstances." With a High Church Lord Lincoln, and a Tory Prime Minister abolishing "protection," endowing Maynooth, and complimenting Joseph Hume on the value of his public services, what could the companion of Eldon, and the honoured of George the Third do?

Nothing but that which he has done—complain—complain of all—of his party that has left him, of his order that deserted him, and lastly, of the world, that to all these complaints will not give one grain of sympathy.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The Queen Dowager and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Frogmore House, at nine o'clock, and proceeded to the Castle to breakfast with her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Baden previously to her Royal Highness's departure from the Castle, where the Grand Duchess has been sojourning, on a visit to Her Majesty, and the Prince Consort since Tuesday last. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by their respective suites, took equestrian exercise this morning, proceeding from the Castle up the Long Walk, returning through the Great Park. Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, attended by the Baroness de Sturmfeder, and the Baron Roth de Schrackenstein, took her departure from the Castle this morning for Cheltenham. The Infant Royal Family were taken for their accustomed airing in the enclosures and pleasure grounds attached to the Castle, during the day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Lady Conroy and Wraisław, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, will join the Royal Party at dinner at the Castle this evening.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty, who has purchased Osborne House, leaves Windsor to day (Saturday), and intends to pass a short time at that residence.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCE OF ROTHESAY.—It may not be generally known that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Duke of Rothesay, as well as Duke of Cornwall, and which it would appear from the following incident, recently occurred, was not unknown to or forgotten by his royal father. One morning, a card was presented at Buckingham Palace to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, upon which was engraved "The Duke of Rothesay," and an audience solicited. His Royal Highness seemed puzzled and repeated the name several times, saying he did not recollect ever having heard of such a nobleman, but he consented to give the required audience, which was granted in a tone of wonder. The name now known by, he was agreeably surprised by the entrance of the heir apparent, attired in full Highland costume, attended by her Majesty's piper. The above amusing incident was related by a considerable [illegible] connected with the royal circle.

NEW ANTHEM BY PRINCE ALBERT.—On Wednesday a new anthem, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was rehearsed for the first time in St. George's Hall, Windsor. The Rev. the Hon. William Fraser died suddenly last week. Mr. Fraser was habitually subject to gout, and had not been well for some short time past; but he was out on the very day he might preceding his death. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Scottish hospital, for the foundation of King Charles the Second. Mr. Fraser was the son of the late, and brother and heir presumptive to the present Lord Saltoun.

DEATH OF LADY LESLIE.—Lady Leslie, widow of the late Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, Bart., brother of the Countess of Devon, and the Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, Bart., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and Prebendary of Exeter, died last week. Her ladyship had survived her husband twelve years.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF PORTMORE.—The above countess died on Thursday week, at Bath, after a short illness. The deceased countess was in her 69th year, and was second wife of the late Earl of Portmore, a title now extinct.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday the marriage of Miss Barberina Farquhar, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Farquhar, Bart., and Lady Farquhar, with Mr. Mark Milbanke, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Augusta Milbanke, and nephew of the Duke of Cleveland, was solemnized at St. James's Church, Westminster, in the presence of a numerous circle of the relatives and friends of both families. The Rev. Archdeacon Hamilton officiated at the ceremony.

EXECUTION OF JOHN TAWELL.

From our own Reporter

Yesterday (Friday), the above unfortunate but notorious man, convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of Sarah Hart, otherwise Lawrence, under went the extreme penalty of the law in front of the Aylesbury Court house, adjoining the gaol. But for misrepresentations which have appeared respecting the past life of the criminal, any further enlargement of the subject, save the details connected with his last moments, would, perhaps, be unnecessary; but, in order to set our readers right, we endeavoured, as far as possible, to obtain all authentic information.

Since the period of the unfortunate man's condemnation, letters have been received from all parts of the country by the Editors of several of the metropolitan journals from persons, who, in undertaking to supply the public with facts connected with his past career, actually gave circulation to some very aggravated statements, not having any real foundation. These statements given in evidence at the trial, regarding the conviction for forgery and his subsequent transportation, were substantially true; but not so many of those gratuitous accounts before alluded to. The prisoner's father was a native of Norfolk. He was not a member of the Society of Friends, as stated, but of the Church of England, in which he brought up his children, his convict, John Tawell, included. At an early age, however, the latter evinced a preference to the religious precepts inculcated by the very well conducted body with whom he latterly identified himself, and was declared a member. On the conviction for forgery, he, however, was expelled. Since his return to England he made many fruitless attempts to again become a member of the Society; his repeated rejections were, it may be necessary to add, in a greater degree owing to his immoral practices (which were not wholly unknown to members of the body) than to the conviction for forgery, which we have reason to believe would have been forgotten and forgiven had he for the future led a proper life.

The unfortunate man's brother, William Tawell, resides at Erlscove, near Colchester, in Essex, and is a woollen draper by trade. Regarding him we have nothing further to say than that he is much respected in his native townsmen, amongst whom he has resided many years. This gentleman, as well as his wife and children, are, we are informed, members of the Established Church, but we can safely say, whilst they never had any connexion with the Friends, whose principles had never been professed by any other of the family excepting the convict. The many statements set afloat respecting the death of the unfortunate man's partner are gross misrepresentations, no such person having been ever in existence. Some other *well informed individuals* have located him in various places throughout England; which he had never entered, and at intervals which formed part of the time spent by the wretched man in Sydney.

The last fact of importance connected with him, was the farewell visit of his wife and daughter in law, on Wednesday, since which time he appeared altogether to be divested of earthly concerns, and only thought of his unhappy fate. His sleep on Thursday night was somewhat, according to the officers who had attended him, broken, and not so calm as on other occasions. During the day he employed himself in writing and praying. In the evening he was visited by his brother, who remained with him for about half an hour. The interview was almost entirely devoted to the perusal of some documents relating to family matters, and business transactions of the unfortunate man. Previous to leaving the town, Mr. William Tawell expressed his strong belief in his brother's innocence, and added, in reply to some questions regarding the probable confession, that his brother would not make any, his words being, "What has he to confess, when he is innocent?" It may be added, that this belief did not, so far as we at least could learn, extend beyond the members of his family.

At four o'clock on Thursday the convict was served with his last dinner, which consisted of some boiled beef, potatoes, and apple tart, and of this he partook, under the circumstances, somewhat heartily. After this meal he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Cox, the Ordinary, who continued to use his best endeavours in administering that spiritual consolation so much needed by persons placed in the melancholy position in which he was. On leaving us Aylesbury on Thursday evening, it became known that the execution was fixed to take place at eight o'clock on the following morning, instead of twelve, as contrary to the system adopted latterly all the provincial gaols throughout the kingdom.

On speaking to the Governor of the Gaol, several of the reporters were informed that the High Sheriff for the county had written to state that the members of the press should not be admitted. Letters of remonstrance were then forwarded to Mr. Tindal, the Under Sheriff, but without success. In their anxiety to discharge their duties, several called on that gentleman at his residence, near Aylesbury Church, but without being fortunate enough to see him. From what transpired it would appear that this strange conduct on the part of the High Sheriff owing to some request of Tawell's friends, and we may add, that it was severely censured by all the respectable inhabitants of the town, who considered that no deviation from the uniform practice should be made in Tawell's case, or in that of any other rich man convicted of such a cold blooded murder. Much difficulty was also felt in obtaining authentic information, and this was also owing to the obstructions which proceeded from head quarters.

It is but justice to the Governor of the Gaol to state, that there were no grounds for imputing any disrespectful conduct to him, as he acted agreeably to the orders which he had received.

So great was the interest evinced by several respectable individuals to witness the execution, that many were obliged to put up with very meagre accommodation, at about double the London prices, "Such things are always happen in Aylesbury!" said several. Medical gentlemen, with many phrenologists, arrived with the hope of being allowed to take a cast of the head, and other interesting portions of the body. After the many and earnest entreaties were made, the Aylesbury officials were inexorable. A Birmingham gentleman urged the great good that would result to society if he were only allowed to place a *little clay* on the head and face of the unfortunate man when dead. The officials' characteristic reply was, "The operation would disfigure his hair."

The County magistrates, not anticipating a large attendance, did not make any preparations for the preservation of the peace, further than the securing the services of the few men comprising the Borough police, who were placed under the command of an inspector.

The preparations for the execution had been completed the day previous. The gallows had not been in requisition since a Thomas Bate was hung for murder on the 31st of March, 1837.

Calcraft, the Old Bailey executioner, arrived at the gaol on Thursday evening, and there remained till his important duties had been discharged.

As early as five o'clock on Friday morning workmen were engaged on the balcony in completing the scaffold, and in a very short time all was in readiness. The morning was remarkably disagreeable; the wind blowing and a misty rain falling without much intermission until about half-past seven o'clock, when the weather cleared up. At that time, about 5000 persons had assembled in the large space of ground fronting the building, which is capable of affording accommodation to five times that number; so that the attendance was much smaller than might have been anticipated. A formal application for admission, on the part of the reporters, was once more made in the morning, but without success.

Precisely at a quarter before eight o'clock, the crowds were startled by the sudden appearance on the scaffold of the unfortunate culprit, in company with Wall, the principal turnkey, and Calcraft, the executioner, the Sheriff, the Ordinary, and other officers, being stationed at the door leading to the fatal drop. The unfortunate man was handed in the dress he wore on first entering the gaol; kept his eyes directed heavenwards, and in the midst of his de obon, appeared to be wholly unconscious of the presence of the thousands who had assembled to witness his ignominious death, and who, we have the pleasure to state, conducted themselves in the most orderly manner; an unbroken silence being preserved throughout. Indeed, all appeared to be more or less affected, while many shed tears. The windows of the more respectable houses near the melancholy spot were closed.

After the rope had been adjusted, the unfortunate man knelt down on the scaffold, and for the last time, and offered up a penitentiary prayer. On turning his eyes downwards, however, and perceiving the numbers assembled beneath him, he rose hastily and resigned himself to his fate with much composure.

Calcraft then drew a cap over his face, and in the next moment the fatal bolt was withdrawn. The unfortunate man struggled most violently for about five minutes, when life became evidently extinct. The body remained suspended for one hour and five minutes, after which Calcraft, assisted by two of the turnkeys, cut it down inside. Shortly afterwards, the remains having been placed in a shell, were removed for interment in the infirmary yard, being the portion of the establishment set apart for such purposes.

The crowd then very quietly dispersed.

CONFESSION OF GUILT BY THE PRISONER.

Shortly afterwards we were informed by the Governor of the Gaol that the prisoner had left a full confession of his crime in care of the reverend Ordinary, with the understanding that none of it should be made public save the ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS GUILT, not only of the murder of the unfortunate woman, but of an unsuccessful attempt of affecting his friend's purpose in September. This, our readers will remember, was alluded to in the luminous charge of Mr. Baron Parke. We were further informed that the wretched man had assigned as his reason for committing the crime for which he yesterday suffered, fear of a exposure of his immoral connexion, and not any wish for getting rid of the pecuniary claims entailed upon him by his unfortunate connexion with his victim.

We were also favoured with the following document from the Governor, who, in every way possible, afforded the members of the press that information which their non-admission to the gaol had otherwise withheld from them.

"John Tawell passed the night [illegible] tranquil, only giving way to a few [illegible] tained with becoming attention to many portions of the Scriptures, and read many himself, joining with propriety in observations arising from them, and not only did he listen to and unite in the prayers that were offered up for him, but he several times retired into his sleeping cell, and, kneeling on his knees, prayed aloud most fervently and penitently. His firmness never forsook him."

Late on Thursday night the unfortunate man took his last farewell of the several officers by whom he had been attended since his committal.

It may be proper to state that the sacrament was not administered, as so doing is not in accordance with the forms of the religion which the wretched man had so doggedly persisted in identifying himself with. Neither was the prison bell heard nor the funeral service performed, agreeably to the formularies of the Church of England. The procession to the scaffold moved from the condemned cell, passing through some other apartments leading to the Court-house.

A very characteristic letter was, on Tuesday, written by the prisoner to Mr Sherriff, the governor, who, as well as Mrs. Sherriff, has, throughout Tawell's imprisonment, manifested towards him the most humane consideration. The following is a copy of the letter in question:—

"Aylesbury, March 28, 1845.

"Dear and worthy friend—Mr. Sherriff,—It is not less my duty than great pleasure, as well as from feelings of deep and sincere gratitude, that I can thus offer my poor but unqualified thanks to both thyself and dear Mrs. Sherriff, for the continued and marked kind attention which has been shown so uniformly to myself and my dear and valuable family and friends since my unfortunate confinement in this prison, by allowing us all the access which urbanity and philanthropy could suggest, under such circumstances, to the participators in this their severe affliction.

"And now their deeply distressing probation is nearly concluded, I have to desire that this may be accepted as the most grateful acknowledgment, both on account of myself and them.

"I can for myself desire that the Divine blessing may largely rest on thyself and Mrs. Sherriff and young family, and my own valuable family will lastingly have to re-echo this poor, but sincere, benediction of the faithful, but afflicted friend,

"JOHN TAWELL.

Superscription—"Mr. Sherriff, Aylesbury."

"From J. Tawell, 28th March, 1845."

The day mists the letter had originally been 25th March, as on the outside, but had been altered by the prisoner to the 28th.

The last act of the prisoner was to leave a small amount of money, with a written request that a shilling per week should be given to one, and a shilling or two to another of those who had been his fellow prisoners. This will, of course, be complied with by the Governor.

No great a sensation has been excited generally throughout the country by any similar event for many years past. Among other proofs of this interest it may be mentioned that some of our Liverpool and Manchester contemporaries had their emissaries on the spot to despatch a report of the event by the first down train from Tring after the execution was over.

Along the line to town the common topic at every station was, "How did he die? How did he die?" and great satisfaction was expressed on hearing that he had made a confession of his guilt.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

From the *Gazette* of yesterday evening.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 27, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the board constituted by the minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the under-mentioned railway schemes, have determined on reporting to Parliament IN FAVOUR OF the Birkenhead, Manchester, and Cheshire Junction; Chester and Birkenhead Junction; Blackburn and Preston—Alterations, Extensions, and Branches; Bedworth, and Nuneaton; Eastern Counties Finsbury Extension; Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction; Lancaster and Carlisle—Deviation in [illegible] rudal Lancaster and Carlisle—Branch to Newcastle and Carlisle [illegible] ancaster and Carlisle—Scotforth to Slyne, Newcastle upon [illegible] North Shields—Tynemouth Extension and New-quay Branch. [illegible] Extension to the river Ribble, Sheffield and Rotherham—Branch to the Sheffield and Manchester Railway; Norwich and Brandon—Extension into Norwich; York and North Midland Bridlington Branch;

AGAINST the Liverpool and Manchester—Rainhorn and Liverpool Branch; Chester and Preston Brook; Eastern Counties—Thames Junction and North Woolwich Great North of England—Clarence and Hartlepool Junction—Extension and Branches; Grand Junction—Friar's Park to Dudley Branch; London and Gravesend, *on* North Woolwich.

And recommending the POSTPONEMENT until a future period of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston, Southport and Formby Branch and Runcorn Junction, Epping; Grand Junction Potteries Branch.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY. G. R. PORTER.

D O'BRIEN.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Queen Dowager is expected to return to town from Witley Court on Tuesday next. The Directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company have recently constructed a new state carriage for the use of her Majesty, which will be brought into use for the first time on that day.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ELY.—Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, has been appointed to the vacant see of Ely.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GILL, THE CHEMIST.—On Thursday an inquest was taken at the Silver Cross, Charing-cross, before Mr. Basford, on the body of Mr. John Gill, aged 70, who, for many years, had carried on the business of a chemist in Whitehall place. It appeared that the deceased was attended by Mr. Lawrence for an affection of the chest. On Wednesday morning, after breakfast, complaining of his chest, Mr Woodward, his assistant, advised him to send for Mr. Lawrence. The deceased declined, remarking that he should be better shortly. About 12 o'clock, the assistant, finding the deceased to be in great danger, sent for Mr Lawrence, who promptly arrived, but by that time life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from natural causes."

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—At Kingston Assizes, on Thursday, an action was tried, Solomon v. Lawson. The plaintiff is a merchant, residing at St. Helena, and the defendant is the printer of the *Times* newspaper. The declaration stated, that the plaintiff was in the habit of supplying ships which went to St. Helena with fresh water. It added, that the ship *Mogul*, amongst others, had stopped at St Helena, and had been watered by the plaintiff. It stated that an illness occurred in the vessel, and it then charged the *Times* newspaper, by two letters signed "Nauticus," with having published that the water supplied by Mr. Solomon was supplied from water-tanks of a poisonous character, and that that was the cause of illness under which the passengers were suffering when the *Mogul* arrived at London, to the injury of Mr. Solomon's character and business. The defendant pleaded, first, not guilty; then, that the water was unwholesome; and then there was a plea setting out that the passengers had been ill, and that their illness had resulted from the state of the water supplied by Mr Solomon. After a long trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £300.

A BUTLER CHARGED WITH STEALING £1000 WORTH OF PLATE.—At MARLBOROUGH STREET, on Thursday, *White Dwyer*, butler, in the service of a maiden lady, Miss Fanny Watkin Wynn, of No. 104, Piccadilly, was brought before Mr. Hardwick on suspicion of having robbed his mistress of a quantity of silver plate, of the value of £1000. The prisoner was taken into custody at a public-house in Dover street, and when told of the charge, replied that he did not steal the plate he had only pawned it. On searching the prisoner at the station-house, forty-six duplicates were found upon him, all of them relating to valuable property which he had pawned, and which he had taken from the plate chest. The property consisted of large quantities of spoons, forks, candlesticks, tureens, dishes, teapots, &c., upon which the different pawnbrokers had lent upwards of £200.—Mr Hardwick asked the prisoner if he had any answer to make to the charge?—The prisoner said he was guilty.—At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded for a week, in order to make full inquiry.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *German Universal Gazette* says, that the British Ambassador had formally refused to grant any passport to the Ambassador from the Khan of Bokhara for England, as the Queen would not receive him at her Court.

A painting of the Nativity, by Rubens, is said to have been lately discovered by an English tourist in the church of one of the rural communes within the arrondissement of Montreuil. It had been long concealed behind a confessional.

Mr. Wm. Barrymore, well known as the celebrated pantomime author and stage manager, died at Boston, in America, on the 16th ult.

The Edinburgh papers announce the death of Mr. Alexander Blackwood, of the firm of Blackwood and Sons, the proprietors of Blackwood's Magazine. Mr. A. Blackwood was about 38

A Berlin paper, of the 18th, states, that the Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Emperor, will visit Berlin in May, and proceed to Tegernsee for the recovery of her health. It is expected that the Emperor will begin with him the Count de Neselrode. The same letter mentions a report that the King of Prussia intends the manufacturing an mercantile classes of his subjects to have representatives in the provincial Diets.

A man was executed at Rome on the 7th inst., by the guillotine for the murder of a pilgrim from Bavaria, for the purpose of robbing him. To heighten the punishment and as an example the criminal's head was exposed on the scaffold for the space of anhour. An unusual number of persons were present to witness the death of this hardened sinner, who had committed numerous crimes anterior to that for which he suffered.

The celebrated painter, Horace Vernet, has arrived at Marseilles *en route* for Algeria, to study on the spot his intended painting of the battle of Isly.

[illegible] and Hay, son of the late Consul-General at Tangier, [illegible] father in that important office.

The first cargo of Java sugar, with a certificate of origin, has just arrived from Batavia, imported by Messrs. Thornton and Wes., which, under Sir Robert Peel's new act, will come in at the duty of 23s. 4d. per cwt. in stead of 24s. 9d., the rate fixed last year.

News has been received from Cowes, of the loss of the [illegible] East Indiaman, bound from Calcutta to London, with a valuable cargo. The last land made was the Lizard; her keel and rudder were knocked off and drove ashore. A lad belonging to her was drowned, and also a man from Freshwater. She is close in with the cliffs, and has twelve feet water in her hold. There is no chance of getting the ship off.

Letters from Stuttgard state that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Dornstelen on the 17th. The Neckar has overflowed its banks in several places, and considerably damaged the works on the railway at Canstadt.

Mrs. Harriet Downing, the authoress of the "Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse," in "Fraser," and the "Monthly" magazines, and of many poetical pieces and stories in the periodicals and annuals, died last week at Chapel Norton.

Her Royal Highness Princess Amelia Augusta, consort of his Royal Highness Prince Johan, of Saxony, was delivered of a Prince, on the 7th instant, at Dresden. Her Royal Highness and infant were, according to the last accounts from that city, progressing favourably.

Letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst. mention that a serious mutiny had broken out among the Albanian recruits who had recently arrived in that city, in consequence of their pay having been withheld. The mutiny was at length put down; but not until several of the regular troops had been wounded. Five of the mutineers were ordered to receive 500 strokes of the bastinado upon their feet.

The new pier, at Gravesend, is now finished, and was on Monday morning thrown open to the public.

COUNTRY NEWS.

PURCHASE OF MANORIAL RIGHTS BY THE CORPORATION OF MANCHESTER.—The Corporation of Manchester have completed negociations with Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., for the purchase of the manorial rights of the town, which are estimated to be worth £318,755. The average proceeds for the last few years have been £9214 16s. 8d., arising from tolls, properties, &c. The council have agreed to pay Sir Oswald Mosley, the sum of £240,000 for the whole of his manorial rights and properties, and so mortgage them for the interest of the amount, which is to be paid at the rate of three-and-three quarters per cent. per annum. They have also agreed to pay off the principal by instalments of not less than £4000, and of not more than £20000 per annum. By this arrangement it is calculated that the tolls, chief rents, &c., will realise at least £1000 a year more than the sum required to pay the interest. How far these anticipations may be realised is very doubtful. It is worthy of remark, however, that in the year 1803 the proceeds of the Manchester manorial rights were £2300, whilst in 1844 they amounted to upwards of £20,000.

EXECUTION AT READING.—On Saturday last *Thomas Jennings* was executed in front of the New Gaol, Reading, in the presence of nearly 5000 persons. It will be remembered that the criminal was tried before Mr. Baron Platt, at the Berkshire Assizes, on the 3rd instant, for the wilful murder of his daughter, at the village of Thatcham. The evidence adduced was so clear that the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty, but, strange as it may appear, they recommended him to mercy. The learned judge, however, in passing sentence, held out not the least hope of mercy in the world. Since his trial the reverend ordinary has been most unremitting in his care of the condemned criminal, who, to the last, steadfastly maintained his innocence. That he perpetrated the horrible crime no reasonable being could doubt, notwithstanding he persevered in saying, up to Friday, that "his Eleazer had been murdered by a girl, who saw him put away a bottle containing arsenic, which he had purchased in order to destroy some mice!" The greater portion of Friday was spent by the chaplain with the criminal, with whom he prayed most earnestly, during which time Jennings frequently kissed a small crucifix which was made by him that was heard of. On Saturday, at an early hour, the reverend chaplain visited the wretched man, and remained with him until the last moment of his earthly career. At twelve o'clock the prison bell commenced to toll. After five minutes past twelve o'clock the mournful procession reached the top of the gaol, headed by the chaplain, who read, in a most impressive manner, the Burial Service. Jennings (Sherry), with his usual bravery, marched. In the course of a few minutes the fatal bolt was drawn, and the wretched man was soon dead. The body having hung the usual time, it was cut down and taken inside the gaol.

THE MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.—Last week we mentioned that Joseph Hawksley, farmer, of Whittington, a village two miles north of Chesterfield, was apprehended at Sheffield on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Green, at her cottage, on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mrs. Green was discovered dying by the neighbours. On the arrival of the prisoner in Chesterfield, he was brought up before E. G. Maynard, Esq., Mayor, and Mr. Geoffrey Gilbertson, when the further inquiry was adjourned till the following Wednesday. On that day the inquiry was proceeded with. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony made out a case of grave suspicion against the prisoner. There, however, was not sufficient evidence, and he was remanded till Monday week, to afford time for further inquiries. We now supply full particulars, so far as they have transpired in evidence. The deceased, a Mrs Elizabeth Green, was a widow lady, who resided in a small house, situated about the centre of the straggling village of Whittington, and close to the separation of the old roads leading from Chesterfield to Eckington and Sheffield respectively. About half-past seven o'clock, ago last Monday morning, one of the deceased, Joseph Hawksley, came to live in a part of the house which was partitioned off. Hawksley having neglected to pay his rent, quarrels arose between him and the deceased. The former was heard to threaten her, and she was subsequently found with her throat cut, and died of the wound, which had been inflicted by a razor. From an examination of the premises it appears that the deceased had been cleaning the hearth, as a pail full of dirty water was standing on the right side of the fire-place. The front of the hearth was clean, and one of the stones of the fire-place, that is, a rubbing stone lying against it. Between these and a carpet there were several large drops of blood, and a razor lying close beside them. The false curls worn by the deceased lay at some little distance, and a piece of white, quilted cotton, with blood upon it, supposed to be a cap, was also found on the floor. Blood was traced to the back door, on which there was a number of spots of blood, and marks of five bloody fingers. The key and the latch were found to be stained with blood. The drops of blood were traced down the causeway, across the grass-plot to the gate, on which there is a mark, as though a bloody hand had been laid upon it. Mr. Bodmington, surgeon, arrived at the spot about a quarter-past ten o'clock on the morning in question; but Mrs. Green had ceased to exist some time before his arrival. At the close of a long hearing before the magistrates, the prisoner was committed to take his trial for murder. The examination terminated at four o'clock, shortly after which the prisoner was taken back to the prison. At six o'clock he was seen alive by the wife of the keeper, but at a quarter to seven, on his daughter-in-law going to the cell, he was found dead, hanging by his neck-cloth to one of the hinges of the door. He was immediately cut down, but life proved to be extinct. At the close of the examination the prisoner had attempted to make any defence, but requested the magistrates to come down to the prison on the following evening, when, said he, "I will tell you all about it, and prove that I am innocent." It is now evident that this request was a mere feint to divert attention from his purpose.

The tunnel which is in the course of construction on the line of the Chester and Wrexham Railway, near to Doulleston, about five miles from Chester, gave way last week.

THE EASTER HUNT WITH THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS.

The merry good horn
At early morn
Now's Up and away!
Sings, Up and away!
With the huntsman's hallo
And the game just in view
Thus the sport of the Day—
Thus the sport of the Day.

BURTON.

All near old Windsor's Castle flower
Thus do we spend the Spring-tide hours.

Old Berkshire Ballad.

Contrary to general foreboding, the hunt with the Queen's Stag-hounds, on Easter Monday, proved a very spirited affair. It was expected to have been a dull business, not only from the extremely [illegible] dry state of the country for miles around Windsor, arising from the sudden breaking up of the long-continued frost, but from the great quantity of rain which fell throughout the day preceding, Sunday.

The morning, however, broke more favourably for the lovers of the chace, and long before the appointed time for [illegible] meet on Stoke Common, not less than between four and five hundred well-[illegible] horsemen (including [illegible] officers of the regiments stationed at Windsor, Hampton Court, and Houns-

EASTER HUNT WITH THE ROYAL STAG HOUNDS'—THE MEET AT STOKE COMMON.

ow, and several rom the metropolis) had assembled on the heath. Many of the neighbouring gentry and their families, in their carriages, were also congregated in the immediate vicinity, while the pedestrians could not have amounted to less than between three and four thousand. The celebrated clipper, Rob Roy, was selected for the day's sport, to the great disappointment of those, but of those only, who were mounted upon second or third-rate cattle; for upon all former occasions none but the A 1's have been enabled to live with the Scottish chieftain. Rob Roy, upon being uncarted on the common, shortly before twelve o'clock, took away in the direction of the vicarage at Fulmer, doubling to the left towards Hedgerly, and again back to the Common, where, upon being met and turned by the foot people, he went away in right earnest, at a tremendous pace, telling off several of "the half-guinea backs," to Fulmer Bottom, up the high meadows skirting Balstrode Park to Hedgerley, where he doubled to the right, crossing the turnpike-road, and away to Stony Dean, down the Three Households, into Chalfont St. Giles's, where he took soil for nearly a quarter of an hour before he was whipped out of a large pond, thus giving a little welcome breathing time to many of the almost exhausted nags. Rob then again went away, by the Vetch on Chenies and Latimers, crossing Shepperfield Common, to King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, where he again took refuge in a pond, at the back of the church, and was there taken, after one of the most gallant runs this season, of upwards of two hours and three-quarters, over at least 26 miles of heavy country. Upwards of forty well-mounted horsemen were well up at the finish. The distances gone over, from point to point, "as the crow flies," was at least 20 miles. The run throughout was at a racing pace. The hounds, which went 12 miles to the meet, and were 32 miles from the kennel at the take, returned to Ascot the same evening, having traversed during the day upwards of 70 miles.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Planché, to whose able pen we are indebted for so many pleasant dramatic versions of our old nursery stories, has this year forsaken the repertory of the Countess D'Anois for the columns of "Lempriere's Dictionary," and brought out a classical burlesque, in every way calculated to foster the taste for the Greek drama, called up by the revival of "Antigone." As it has lately been the fashion here, as in France, for two authors to write together—an excellent plan, by the way—so this last entertainment may be described as concocted by Messrs Planché and Euripides: the former of these gentlemen is well known; the latter was a Greek dramatist, who might be considered, from his numerous productions, as the M. Scribe of his time, and whose plays were represented "for the first time on any stage," at the Theatre Royal, Athens, about two thousand three hundred and twenty-five years ago; and, from their success, he appears to have enjoyed considerable popularity in his day.

The burlesque of "The Golden Fleece" is in two parts. The first is described as "entirely original, founded on the third and fourth books of 'The Argonautics,' a poem, by the late Apollonius Rhodius, Esq., principal librarian to his Egyptian Majesty, Ptolemy Evergetes," and entitled "Jason in Colchis." This portion of the piece, which is acted on the raised Greek stage, as in "Antigone," contains the early history of Jason, connected with his expedition to Colchis, his courtship of Medea, and his final departure with the fleece, to the great sorrow of *Aetes*—a proceeding admirably shown in an effective *tableau* at the end of the part, where the theatre disappears, and the Argo is seen, manned by the Argonauts carrying off the treasure. The second part is denominated "Medea in Corinth," and is taken, pretty accurately, from the "Medea" of Euripides. The action, as before, passed on the Greek theatre; but there is also a concluding effect, representing the departure of Medea from Corinth, in a chariot horsed by dragons.

Nothing can exceed the correct taste displayed in putting this extravaganza on the stage; and the same praise may be extended to the acting, which was in every respect perfect. The name of Mr. Planché is a sufficient guarantee for the writing being up to the mark.

Jason, "married but not settled, exceedingly classical but very far from correct," was played with much piquancy by Miss P. Horton; and *Medea* was ably sustained by Madame Vestris, according to the approved style of disheveled tresses and severe costume. Mr. James Bland had the important charge entrusted to him of personating *two* kings, *Aetes*, King of Colchis, and *Creon*, King of Corinth. According to the bill, he had, "by particular desire, and on this occasion only, most obligingly consented to be twice the King he usually is at this festive season." And those who know what Mr James Bland's Kings are, may imagine how doubly great he was upon the present occasion. To Mr. Charles Mathews the audience were indebted for the *Chorus*, and, by representing the entire body of "sixty male voices," he rendered fifty-nine perfectly unnecessary. He was most amusing; and his continual interruptions, comments, and explanations, were as quaintly conceived as they were excellently rendered. A rapid song, of which he did not know the words, was droll from that very circumstance, and created great laughter. Altogether, the "Golden Fleece" was entirely successful. Some parts of it may be a little too fine in their allusions for a general audience to take up; but, as a whole, it is one of the best things Mr. Planché has ever done.

Our Illustration represents the *tableau* at the close of the first act.

BIOGRAPHY OF FELICIEN DAVID, AUTHOR OF THE SYMPHONIC ODE, "THE DESERT."

The great master, for so all Europe now admits him to be, a sketch of whose biography we are about to give, affords another proof of the difficulties which genius ever has to encounter on its road to fame, and of the certainty of the reward which sooner or later attends the artist who is worthy of it. Felicien David was born in 1810, at Cadenet, a small village near Aix, in the *midi* of France. At the early age of four, he showed strong musical

SCENE FROM THE EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE GOLDEN FLEECE," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ndications. He expressed the greatest delight on hearing the piano or the violin; and he sang with so much sweetness and precision, that his family and friends looked upon him as a little wonder. When he was six years old he was heard by a distinguished professor, M. Garnier, who at once pronounced him to be an inspired child; and he recommended his friends to lose no time in procuring him the best instruction. The family of Felicien soon after removed to Aix, and succeeded in placing him in the seminary of St. Sauveur. There he commenced his regular musical instruction at the age of seven, and in a short time surpassed all the students of the same class. From thence, at a riper age, he was transferred to a College of Jesuits, where his musical education was perfected, not in slight or frivolous composition, but in the study of the great masters—of Mozart, Beethoven, and Cherubini. At sixteen he left the Jesuits, and was placed by his family in a solicitor's office; but the desk and his dispositions did not harmonize, he abandoned it, and took refuge as second violin in the orchestra of the theatre of Aix.

After experiencing many difficulties in provincial life, Felicien David came to Paris to seek fame and fortune, provided only with the limited means his family could afford, and fifty francs a month furnished by a rich old uncle, who hesitated a long time before he consented to give even that little sum. In 1830 he saw the great metropolis, and, having laid one of his compositions before Cherubini, director of the Conservatoire, he was admitted at once as a student in that magnificent establishment. There he worked hard, and became a master of harmony in the classes of Fetis, Lesear, and Benoit. He took the great Beethoven as his model, and produced pieces, not borrowed from that distinguished master, but full of his inspiration and science. All this time he was struggling with limited pecuniary means, and even the distress of that situation was aggravated by his uncle suddenly withdrawing the monthly payment of fifty francs, which had induced Felicien to leave home. None but a man of genius could have borne up against the sorrows that now assailed him on every side: sickness of body and of mind, poverty and all its ills, at once bore heavily on him; but he struggled to the last—still working hard at his profession, and paying his daily way by the sale of some trifling compositions.

M. FELICIEN DAVID.

In 1834, Felicien David, seduced by the promises of that collection of knaves and fools, called St. Simonians, at Paris, quitted the Conservatoire to enroll himself in their ranks. He was declared the composer of the society, and all the hymns which attracted so much notice in their meetings at Menilmontant were produced by him. The society was soon after broken up; the force of humbug could no longer sustain it, and the members were dispersed to seek fortune all over the world. Many of them now hold distinguished places, and consequently no prejudice can be entertained against David, for having, under the influence of an excited imagination, associated with them.

Our hero's lot was cast for Egypt, and we find him, in 1833, visiting every part of that remarkable country, and filling his mind with the impressions which are now produced in his great work. He extended his researches into Syria, and visited in succession Gaza, Jaffa, Jerusalem, St. Jean d'Acre, and Sidon. He next went to Constantinople and Smyrna, and paid a flying visit to all the Greek Isles of the Levant. He then returned to Egypt, and studied once more the immense and lonely desert on which he was to frame the great work that was to give him immortality. In 1833, he returned from the East, and, after a short residence in Provence, he came to Paris, where he at once set to work, and published a series of Oriental Melodies, with the hope of making his name known to the public, and of preparing the way to more serious compositions. But his melodies had no success: a patron was wanting—his name was unknown in the market; and, as if to drive him to despair, the greater part of the edition and the plates of the music were burned at the great fire which destroyed the Italian Opera in 1838, and the houses adjoining, in one of which his papers were deposited. David was now so weighed down by misfortune that he was forced to accept the hospitality of M. Tourneur, at whose country seat he lived for three years, very rarely coming to Paris, and spending all his time in studying the harmonies of Beethoven.

In 1838 and 1839, two grand symphonies of David's were executed at the concert-rooms of Valentine and Musard; but they did not take with the public, as he failed to adopt the usual resource of unknown composers, and force himself into notice by means of puffing and paid paragraphs. He still persevered, and, supported by a few kind-hearted friends, he obtained at last permission to give a concert at the Conservatoire. He then determined to compose the "Desert," and having procured the words from M Colin, of Marseilles, a gentleman who accompanied him in his wanderings, he created, in the space of three months, this sublime composition. The object he had in view was to convey, with the aid of harmony and melody, the impressions produced on his mind by the immensity and solitude of the desert. He sought to describe the passing of a caravan, the repose at night, and the destruction of the travellers by the Simoon. All this he has accomplished in a magical manner. Nothing can be more sublime, more terrific, and affecting. The Symphonic Ode combines all the force of Beethoven, the wildness of Weber, and the delicacy of Cimarosa. The "Desert" was performed at the Conservatoire on the 8th of Dec. last year. It was at once successful, and Felicien David was rewarded for all his pains and sufferings. Like Lord Byron, "in one day he was famous." The Desert was afterwards performed at the Italian Opera House. That great theatre was crowded to an overflow by all the rank, talent, and musical public in the metropolis. The Ode was again crowned with success; and it is already placed in harmonic archives alongside the masterpieces of Beethoven.

EASTER MONDAY AT THE TOWER.

The Spanish Armada came to show
Itself as a stout and a valiant foe,
But little the boasters seem'd to know,
Or even to guess,
What proof Queen Bess
Had in store for their final overthrow.
Here does she ride
In her Majesty's pride,
As she rode in her victory long ago!

Although Government liberality has not yet rendered the Tower one of the "gratuitous exhibitions" of the metropolis, the fine old prison-fortress was thickly besieged on Monday by curious visitors, and, probably, during the day, there were not less than a thousand persons admitted to the Armouries alone, at the reduced charge of 6d. The increase of visitors, since the reduction of the admission money in 1838, has been tenfold, which shows, at least, an inclination in the public to *learn something* of the ancient costume and weapons of their ancestors. At present, we shall confine our Illustration to the Elizabethan Armoury, in which the ancient weapons in use previously to the general adoption of the musquet among our troops may be examined. This collection was formerly called the Spanish Armoury, from the idea of its having been formed from the spoils of the Armada. Its name has, however, for some time, been changed to the more appropriate title of Queen Elizabeth's Armoury, most of the weapons contained in it being of the period of her reign or of those immediately preceding. It is, altogether, a very interesting collection; its foreign character is referred by the author of an ingenious treatise on ancient armour, to the anxiety of Queen Elizabeth to maintain the hardy character of her people, joined to the desire for warlike expeditions to foreign shores which seemed to actuate the whole British nation in the days of Raleigh and Essex and Sydney; for which purpose many improvements and importations from Italy and Spain were effected in the fashion of armour and warlike instruments of this period.

Queen Elizabeth's Armoury was formerly in a building opposite the south-western corner of the Horse Armoury. It is now removed to the White Tower, entering which, through a passage formed in the eastern wall, (here 14 feet in thickness, of solid masonry) the visitors pass into the Armoury, the apartment assigned by tradition as the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh; the dark closet pointing is said to have been his sleeping room. But the place no longer bears the appearance of a prison-lodging, nor can we look upon it as it was when Raleigh paced its floor to and fro. The inscriptions yet existing on the wall have, however, been carefully preserved: they were principally written by prisoners confined here during Mary's reign, for the share in Wyatt's conspiracy. Facing the coved, or entrance end of the room, is a deeply recessed arch, where the presiding genius of the place appears in all her majesty, Queen Elizabeth herself, in costume, said to be a fac-simile of that worn by her on going to St. Paul's to return thanks for the delivery of her kingdom from the threatened invasion of the Spaniards. Her horse is led by a page in the costume of the period; and by her side is an archer of the guard, wearing a brigantine jacket and morion.

The chief contents of this Armoury, including many varieties of lances, long swords, pikes, musketoons, battle-axes, &c., were formerly shown to wondering visitors as the spoils of the Spanish Armada. "Down even to the times of our excellent great-grandfathers and grandmothers, people used to go and look at the various instruments of torture here exhibited, and lift up their hands and eyes in amazement at the cruelty of the Spaniards, and the wonderful escape we had all had from those devilish instruments." Later researches have satisfactorily shown these to be chiefly of English manufacture.

A systematic view of the contents of this interesting room would occupy nearly as many columns as we have lines to spare; we shall, therefore, merely premise that the collection consists chiefly of weapons of the 15th and 16th centuries. Among the more interesting individual objects are two very curious swords, which hang against the wall covered with black rust, and one much eaten away: they are said to have been used by crusaders, in the Holy Wars. Next is the Morion Star, or Holy-Water Sprinkle, a ball of wood, armed with iron spikes, and fixed at the end of a long pole; a weapon in use among the infantry from the time of the Conquest till the reign of Henry VIII., whose "walking-staff" it was reputed to have been.

On the floor of the Armoury are some of the most attractive relics, as the Heading Block on which the Lords Balmerino, Kilmarnock, and Lovat were decapitated on Tower Hill, in 1746; the Heading Axe, reputed to be the one used in the execution of the Earl of Essex, in the reign of Elizabeth; some curious shields and crossbows, targets, &c. We must not, however, forget the Thumb-screws, or Thumbkin, an instrument used to extort confession, and applied by compressing the thumbs between two bars of iron by means of the screw, which was then made fast by a lock. Beneath them is a veritable specimen of Spanish ingenuity—the "Iron Collar of Torment, taken from ye Spanyard in ye yeare 1588;" and the Cravat, an iron instrument for confining at once the head, hands, and feet: it was also called "the Scavenger's Daughter," or "Skeffington's Daughter," a name said to have been derived from its inventor, one Skeffington.

Probably, the most circumstantial guide to the Tower Armouries will be found in Mr. Hewitt's little volume, published by authority of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, at the Tower.

There are, in the above collection, some arms of much higher antiquity than the Elizabethan period; but, a few of the more rare descriptions of weapons are models only: these are, in all cases, distinguished by their staves being painted red.

EASTER MONDAY.—THE ELIZABETHAN ARMOURY TOWER OF LONDON.

EASTER MONDAY.—THE GREAT ZOOLOGICAL GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

[illegible] MUSEUM.

[illegible] there

Remembrances, I well do trow,
As those strange things they came to see,
Things pack'd up through at Christendole!

Foremost among the more intellectual recreations of last Monday, must rank a visit to the British Museum; and, if any evidence were wanting to substantiate the liberality of Parliament in voting grants of money for the improvement and increase of this grand national treasury of Nature and Art, the living stream which passed, for hours, continuously through the saloons in Great Russell-street, on Easter Monday, would surely have convinced the most obdurate economist; and even William Cobbett, who sneered at the Museum as a heap of "dead insects," would have been moved by so many thousands of the classes whose interests he claimed more especially to advocate.

The British Museum, as all our readers may recollect, has been for several years in course of relinking. A considerable portion of the principal front, already engraved in of our journal has been completed, and, by its handsome appearance, bids fair to disarm many of the abusers of the architect's design. As the new building is internally finished, the Museum contents are re-arranged in the respective apartments; this "transition state" being far preferable to the closing of the Museum for some months, for an entire re-arrangement.

Among the noble saloons already finished, the Great Zoological Gallery, represented in our engraving, proved the greatest attraction to the holiday folks of Monday. This vast gallery was formerly occupied by Minerals, but is now appropriated to Birds and Shells: the room is 300 feet long, and 50 wide, and contains one of the richest ornithological collections in Europe. The cases are glazed with large sheets of plate glass, with very numerous brass bars; the smaller Birds are arranged on a new plan, on box shelves, each bird having a glass back-ground, so as to show its outline distinctly, and relieve its colours; and the Shells, occupying several table-cases, are exhibited on black velvet, which gives them admirable relief.

The birds, unquestionably from the most magnificent of the Museum [illegible] Monkey. Then how [illegible] struck with the [illegible] and the diminutive humming-bird; whilst others might be seen busy among the cases of Shells—"the glory of the sea," as they have been poetically termed.

The Ornithological Department is admirably arranged. The system observed is that of Temminck, whose generic names are, in most cases, adopted, with the specific names of Linnæus, and the English synonymes of Latham. Thus, we have in the first division of cases, the Rapacious birds, as vultures, eagles, falcons, hawks, buzzards, and owls; next are the Perching-birds, subdivided into the goat-suckers and swallows; the honey-eaters and wheatears; the crows and finches; and the parrots and woodpeckers; to these succeed the Gallinaceous birds—pigeons, turtles, pheasants, partridges; then the Waders, comprising the ostriches, trumpeters, storks; and, lastly the Web-footed, as the [illegible], swans, and ducks. Ranged to correspond with the cases of the [illegible] and placed opposite them, are other cases of their eggs; thus completing the systematic illustration.

We must pass rapidly by the mere minute, yet scarcely less wondrous Shells, to say a few words on the Portraits, which line the upper walls of the Gallery. They are considerably more than 100 in number; and, through of various grades of merit, deserved better housing than the attics of the Museum [illegible], wherein they lay hidden for several years; till, at the suggestion of an eminent printseller of the metropolis, the pictures were removed from their dusty depository, and now form a goodly muster of sovereigns, statesmen, heroes, and men of science; in short, of almost every variety of character; and they are, we believe, the largest collection of portraits in the kingdom. The execution of many of them is but indifferent; there are others which are exceedingly curious, and some unique. Great part of them came into the Museum from having belonged to the Soanean, Cottonian, and other collections, which now form the magnificent library; and others have been the gifts of individuals. A very interesting *collateral reminiscence* of these portraits was printed in the *Times*, in the year 1835.

The Northern Zoological Gallery is devoted chiefly to Reptiles; to apes and monkeys; rats and mice, porcupines, hares, and squirrels; and to the spiny-eyed and anomalous fish. On the floor of this gallery are cases filled with Insects, Crustacea, Corals, Starfish, Sponges, &c.; and, against the walls, above the cases, are ranged the larger sword-fish, sturgeon, and conger.

Of course, our descriptive journey might be extended through many saloons and *cabinets*; but enough of the present, in illustrating the nucleus of attraction during the recent Easter visit.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Although the previous cold weather of the month of the wintry aspect of the opening March—had certainly given a prophecy that the Easter would be a North-Easter, yet the storms did not come, but, on the contrary, a most genial moderation of temperature, with a fine dry sky, and a pleasant stream of sunshine, began the festive week, and made the famous holiday Monday a general [illegible] of the people. A fine burst of [illegible] has been awaking echoes in fair and field, and animating the soul of city and of suburb, and although upon such high days the flood of loosened merriment will sometimes overflow its banks, and pass the bounds of staid discretion, yet it is a cheerful thought that the amount of enjoyment in which the nation revels with such annual delight, is generally innocent, and in recent years has become [illegible] more [illegible] not more [illegible] moved regulations of our fairs, and of the limit of extravagance and dura[illegible]n in the quarps and sports which accompany them, than to a general direction of public curiosity in the metropolis to the more intelligent and elevated order of amusement which is to be found in the many remarkable exhibitions of London, and which afford varied information and entertainments to thousands who prefer the mental pasolum they offer to the attractions of the booths of Stepney, or the more rollicking gamboades of Greenwich, with all the laughter rousing adventures of its One tree hill.

It is a pleasant and refreshing recreation to lounge through the exhibitions in an Easter week, and watch the various emotions and excitements of the emancipated holiday-makers. It also presents to the journalist a fair opportunity of giving an annual and, if we take in Christmas-time, a menial notice of the exhibitions themselves, which, as they are continually mustering to public amusement, deserve to be re mindfully kept before the public attention. We have this week, therefore, availed ourselves of a ramble with [illegible] million; and let us now see into what comfortable quarters of recreation we have some them company.

Foremost as place of popular resort, is

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,

where the intellectual and instructive so greatly predominate over the merry scenes; and the latter attracts a rising intelligence and thirst of knowledge on the part of the people, to find them flocking to the regions of mechanical [illegible] and the progress of science and the arts. Doctor Ryan's chemical lectures are daily opening wider to the public mind the beautiful and interesting field of inquiry in which he has engaged, while it has been unanimously said of the directors of the institution, that they only bring forward Professor Backhuther, that he may bring the people *oftener back!*

Amid the thousand objects which attract and distract the attention of the holiday crowds in this place, they will, while in the act of enquiring and learning, still have their risus, jocus, remarus, and repartee; and the natural sallies of buoyant minds buzz merrily through the place, and keep its very knowledge alive in an atmosphere of smiles and laughter. Thus a young lady, "with silken cheek and chin devoid of hair," proclaims her intention of having her portrait taken "by the *Sun*;" while a gentleman inquires of the *diving bell* if it would not be possible to give it a *galvanic ring!* Some gallant cockney puzzles the fair one on his arm by announcing that he has brought coals to Newcastle, and then wakes her titter with the explanation that there could be no necessity to bring among so many models one who is a model of perfection in herself! A lady in heavy silk rustles by some of the beautiful engines, and a holiday man behind likens her to a *modern economy*, because she is *sweeping by machinery*. Jokes about being *perfectly shocked* at the practice of electricity—getting up the steam for the holidays &c. passed in abundance; and when some fine talker declared it beautiful to see the way in which the Institution had been *rocked in the cradle* of [illegible] reported, "it was no wonder, for the principal director was a *Nurse*" [illegible]

[illegible]

That every one who goes there must *wax* eulogistic, and when the ejaculations of wondering admirers echo round the rooms, somebody insinuates his surprise that the warmth of the praises does not melt the figures.

Madame Tussaud's is certainly an exhibition of remarkable interest, by reason first of the wonderful correctness of the portrait-busts, and next of the air of life which is called into their effigies, not more by the truth and beauty of the waxen sculpture than by the vivid reality of costume, imitated in all its gauze and colours. Persons may really make themselves so familiar with the external appearance, as regards dress, of peace men of celebrity in former times, as if they were living in our own day; and those who, like our Easter holiday-makers, cannot always go to the bar, the pulpit, or the senate, to make acquaintance with the "popularities" of the present hour, may have what is next door to a personal introduction to them under the auspices of Madame Tussaud. So complete is the fac simile of the *personnel* preserved, that as you watch the mimic motion of the features pressing by the groups it is by no means uncommon to hear an old gentleman apologise for having brushed the coat of Canning, or a young lady beg pardon for treading on the toe of Bardett! The real people, in fact, continually take the figures for people too.

What Madame Tussaud has effected for the interest and celebrity of the art to which she has devoted herself, poor Miss Linwood did for poetry and painting in wondrous needlework. She has lately died full of years and honour, and in our last page were recorded not only her genius and her virtue, but a noble portrait of her intelligent face. We do not know if her splendid gallery remains open, but if it do, there is no more delightful resting spot for the temporary resort of those who are genuine lovers of pure and elevated art.

We cannot, however, expect so vast a progress in that refinement which is one element of the enjoyment of pictorial art (the public taste is happily leading even towards this), and has had we hope a very significant and powerful impetus upon the right path by our own exertions to familiarize the beauties of art to the people by means of an Illustrated Press), we should carry holiday crowds to Panoramas, Dioramas, Cosmoramas, and Picture Galleries, with such a multitudinous patronage as they bestow upon institutions which have the advantage of greater number, novelty, and curiosity in their subjects. Nor, on the other hand, are even these rushed into so rapidly as the theatre or the fair. Still we mark a good sprinkling of her Majesty's liege at the Cosmorama, Regent-street, where a series of beautiful and instructive subjects are produced, admirably painted, and finely aided in their magnificent effect by very clever and ingenious machinery.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION,

Reposing in Celestial dignity within the Palatial Pagoda of the Park of Hyde, has been so often illustrated by us in this journal, that we have little more to say of its very curious and complete attraction. Public interest in it will long preserve a Britannic while new sources of commercial enterprize and social communication are opening up between the strange people whose whole country it illustrates, and the objects of our own realms; and John Bull, when he comes from his rural farm, or turns out for his metropolitan holiday, will still crave a further acquaintance with the Celestial tribes who send him his Bohea and Souchong—his Hyson and his Gunpowder—through the diverting and instructing influences of this remarkable exhibition.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

The news out of Parliament, and in the Easter week, is even of a gossiping character in oscillating between foreign grave and domestic gaiety—between the chances of a war with America, and the adventures or misadventures of a Greenwich fair. Or, reversing this order, it has domestic tragedy in the shape of executions for murder to contrast with the Parisian Carnaval, and the promenade of the Longchamps parading the fashions of the spring. The people, meanwhile—like the Legislature—do not much busy themselves with a consideration of public affairs. They will have their holiday whether it be outside the deputies' door at Newgate—crushing each other to death in a morbid furor, after criminal retributions—or dancing the Polka in Richardson's booth. Very right they should, too, have their sprinkle of happiness—for why we would rather they should take it in the Park than by the felon's gaol—and it would please us to know that the million gathered the inspiration of their enjoyments from more wholesome sources than the curiosity which is whetted either by the sympathy with, or the execration against, crime. The issue at Tappin's Top Station on Easter Monday, was most horrible; and the loud applauses of the populace—as though the culprit on the scaffold had been some great actor performing life's last tragedy on life's last stage—and enacting moreover, the part of hero in the dark performance, sounded like the death knell of public morality and leaves a horrid impression upon the heart. These public executions are a mischief far surpassing the value of their example.

To turn to public affairs. It seems to us that Ministers will have their work cut out for them to know how to deal with America. Mr. Polk's presidentship has commenced after an inaugural ceremony, we had in it a good deal of republican plainness with nothing that was imposing, but with this remarkable feature, that it was not attended by a single member of the diplomatic corps. This might have been an accident or design—but it is not a bad commentary upon the fact that diplomacy with America so far resembles the peculiar properties of that over-ripe fruit so much set on good faith is concerned, it is of very little use. For instance a diplomatic negotiation is now pending between Great Britain and the United States upon the subject of the Oregon territory, and Mr. Polk, as chief magistrate comes before the country with an address in which he states that the right of America to that territory is "clear and unquestionable." We guess he will fine it not only pretty considerably questionable, but pretty considerably questioned, and we shall be tarnation flabbergasted if the "I wish you may get it" of John Bull is not at least as forcible as the "clear and unquestionable" of Mr. President Polk. To calling the annexation of Texas one same worthy has also nipped up the old farrago of its having belonged to America before, and evolved the logical query as a sort of sequitur of, therefore— "Why shouldn't they have it again." He is, at all events, favourable to the annexation.

It is amusing enough in the meanwhile to hear him giving mouthiliar names to the various divisions of his precious Republic

He says in his address, that each State is a "distinct Sovereignty," and that the whole Union is a "distinct Sovereignty," a contradiction in terms found as admissible as the justice of the annexation of Texas, or the claim to the Oregon territory. In a serious point of view, however, owing to the position of power in which this ambitious Polkist is placed, his mad pretensions may work considerable mischief to the interests of Europe, and are especially to be regarded by this country with decisive circumspection. If the Congress should deem it expedient to follow out the views, which his inaugural address implies "here lies" to be propounded by the President, we do not see how Great Britain is to escape from a war.

The question of Texas might become one of arrangement, though not without the imminence of a dangerous crisis, but that of Oregon admits of no compromise, and in it the rights of this country must be vindicated, without the cession of one inch of their legitimate footing. Lord Aberdeen is a hard-headed politician of the old diplomatic school, with sufficient *esprit patrim* and Scotch feeling moreover, in favour of sticking to what is his country's and his own, to ensure to society a conviction that, so far as he is concerned, we are likely to have either an Oregon territory or an American war, or both, as the issue of battle or negotiation may decide. These matters are fast drawing to a consummation, and the cautious eyes of politicians, above all, of governing politicians, cannot be directed upon them with too watchful vigilance.

All over Switzerland they are expelling the Jesuits, and all over London the [illegible] are expelling the dogs. It may be all very pleasant for a Swiss to get rid of a Jesuit whom he hates, but it is not altogether so gratifying for an English gentleman to lose an animal to which he is attached. Upon the principle of "look at home" the animal cruelty movement should begin in England, and here to the dogs and gentlemen, more especially as the quadrupeds and bipeds last implied have this week received a heavy blow and a great discouragement at the hands of the magistrates. Yesterday, at Bow-street, the case of a number of the biped race who have had their dogs stolen, was a Mr Vullamy, who being directed or escorted to some depôt for canine theft, in order that they may work out the justice of the matter, thinks fit

of them by accident fell from a shelf on to a stove used for the purpose [illegible] and that a quilt of which Sarah was engaged in [illegible] fire, the flames were scarcely [illegible] by the firemen. [illegible]ung girl, and a young man named Henry Jones, [illegible]rshall. The spectacle was dreadful. The shell is [illegible] is only 31 yards in length, and 13 in breadth [illegible]ths, the second following the first at an interval of a [illegible] 16th year, the latter was in her 18th. An in[illegible] unfortunate sufferers on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Baker, at the Britannia, and that a quile of which Sarah was engaged in [illegible] fire, the flames were scarcely by the firemen. [illegible]ung girl, and a young man named Henry Jones, [illegible]rshall. The spectacle was dreadful. The shell is [illegible] is only 31 yards in length, and 13 in breadth [illegible]ths, the second following the first at an interval of a [illegible] 16th year, the latter was in her 18th. An in[illegible] unfortunate sufferers on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Baker, at the Britannia, and that a quile of which Sarah Hart

SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

have few prettier pertaining to English history; and it has the advantage of being a thorough home subject. A little departure is made from the original story, inasmuch as Whittington accompanies Puss to Morocco; but the leading features remain the same. We have the arrival of little *Dick* (Mrs. Keeley) in London, by the Chertsey waggon; his engagement by *Master Fitzwarren* (Mr. F. Matthews), and ill-treatment by *Urmah*, the cook (Mrs. Usher). Then we have his day dream upon Holloway Hill (which our illustration shows), with the song of the old bells; his love for *Alice Fitzwarren* (Miss Villars); his return, and final venture of his cat, on board the merchant's argosy. In Act II. we arrive at Mogadore, where *Haley Moloch*, the "Lion-tamer of the Desert" (Mr Keeley), is sadly bullied by his French protector, *Alcide Belle-Poule* (Mr. A. Wigan). All who remember the portrait of the Prince de Joinville in the ILLUSTRATED News will be struck with the resemblance. *Alice*, disgusted as a sailor, and *Dick*, with *Puss*, are wrecked upon the island, and being found in the harem, are sentenced to death, when *Dick* offers to free the state from the rats. A *grand battue* takes place, the Cat is victorious, and *Dick* and *Alice* return to England in the aerial ship of their friends, the fairies, laden with wealth, and leaving *Alcide* to marry the *Princess Zeide* (Miss Farebrother).

From the hits and allusions, which the audience seized upon most readily, we take the following. The fairies are complaining of the desecration of the country by enclosures, and the allotment system:—

Puck. There's not a hamlet left.
Goodfellow. So they complain,
At Covent Garden, and at Drury-Lane

Whittington inquires of *Deitrell* (Mr. Kinloch), Mr. Fitzwarren's shopman, who he is:—

Dot. Sir, I'm a gentleman.
Dick. No, you're a *gent*
Dot. Well, what's the difference—that's what I meant,
Dick. No, though your "*gent*," swears, swaggers, wears fine clothes,
A Moses doublet and a Boudoary hose,
Drinks, gambles, looks as "spicy" as he can,
Your "*gent*" can never be a gentleman.

The clerks are making their different ventures on board *Fitzwarren's* ship. They bring various articles.

Fitz Ah, here's refinement for the native hovels,
A half-price batch of fashionable novels
Dick. With those on board, we're certain not to drown,
Do what you will, those novels *wont go down*

Fitz. What are those paltry, shabby-looking things?
Dot Fashionable circles, or galvanic rings.
They will cure anything, or I'm mistaken,
From gout and rheumatic to Lents and bacon.
Dick. Perhaps they cured the Pennsylvanians, too;
There was a case of real *ac* doloureux.

A hint at frauds in the customs:—

Fitz You'll come the contraband.
Stagman. Of course my beauty,
England expects each man to *do* the duty.

A fairy's mission:—

Puck. Verdicts! amongst the authors take your station,
And tip their pens with "virtuous indignation,"
'Gainst game-laws, unions, cheap shirts, raise their gall,
The line which now-a-days pays best of all;
Railing at wealth, they win wherewith to dine,
By high-spiced horror, at so much per line.

A hint to politicians:—

Alcide. The rats have gone.
Dick. Oh no, that ne'er the case is:
Rats may change sides, but always keep their places.

The scenery is exceedingly beautiful: we may particularize "Holloway Hill, with old London, by sunset;" "Baynard's Wharf, with the river, and London-bridge, and the argosy, the *Alice*, clearing out with cargo," and the concluding scene of "The Harem." The piece was admirably performed. Mrs Keeley's *Dick Whittington* was inimitable, and Miss Villars, a new actress from the provinces, will prove a valuable member of the company. She was encored in a hornpipe. Mr. Keeley produced roars of laughter by a burlesque of Van Amburgh's brute-taming with the *Cat*, excellently acted by Mr. Collyer; and Mr. Frank Matthews was an effective *Master Fitzwarren*. At the fall of the curtain the applause was most enthusiastic, and the principal performers were called for. We should not omit a "Pas Styrien" by Miss Farebrother and Mr. Wigan, which was encored.

ADELPHI

The ready pens of Messrs. Mark Lemon and Gilbert à Beckett, have furnished a very admirable burlesque to this theatre, "founded," as they assure us, "on a polite request from Madame Celeste," but taken from the old English chivalric legend of "St. George and the Dragon." Putting aside the clever notion worked out with great tact in the plot—that of making the dragon the impersonation of humbug—as well as the sparkling dialogue, which is crammed with jokes, puns, and allusions, the piece has been produced in the most gorgeous style. All the appliances are of first-rate excellence, and the extravaganza, good as it is in itself, has certainly received every adventitious aid from the spirited management.

St. George is performed by Miss Woolgar, a valuable actress in burlesque, where intelligence and perception of humour are required. Mr. Wright is *Almidor*, a black monarch, paying court to the *Princess Saba* (Miss Ellen Chaplin); Mr. Paul Bedford is "great" in all senses as the *Dragon*, and wears a dress which is an ingenious compromise between a scaly monster's and a Newmarket "cut-away;" and Mr. Selby is a magnificent *Prideray*

St. George undertakes the crusade against the Dragon, to win the hand of *Sabra*, and finally vanquishes him by the Press, which changes to the Spirit of Truth, ingeniously working out the notion above alluded to.

There are so many good things in this burlesque that it is very difficult to select some. Possibly those which follow are amongst the best.

Calmath is dressing the hair of *Kabyla*, the enchantress:—

Cal (*brushing* KABYLA'S *hair*)
Your hair, my lady's, getting rather dry,
Some of the *Russian* balsam shall I try?
Kab Well, perhaps you may—yet no—upon the whole,
Anything Russian's harsh to the *Pole*;
The very thought my nervous system shocks,
O! would that mine were like Chubb's—safety locks!
Should I turn Grey, I'd bid the world good bye,
Zen. If you turn grey, it *would* be time to *dye*.

A marriage contract:—

Kab. You living charger I design for thee
If you'll consent at once to marry me.
St. Geo. I do consent so that you don't object
To grant what modern husbands now expect.
Kab. Of course, my love! What may your wishes be?
St. Geo. Oh! a cigar in-doors, and a latch key!
Kab. The former is a secondary matter,
But there's a deal of mischief in the latter.
Latch keys cause men without restraint to roam;
For there's no knowing when they do get home

MR. PAUL BEDFORD, AS THE "DRAGON."

The miseries of royalty:—

Pto. Silence! What! can't my majesty walk out
But after me you raise this horrid rout!
Upon my daughter's nerves I'm sure it jars.
The soldiers all seem *brasses* or *bussars*
Sab. You're right, papa; I dread the cannon's roar.
'Tis the old dose, "the powder, as before,"
A princess now, no matter if it suits her,
Can't move, but some artillery man salutes her.

An insurance-office:—

St. Geo. Is this the office? yes, I'm pretty sure it is—
[*Seeing Dragon*
Oh! I beg pardon; do you buy securities?
Dra. Why that depends on what they are, young man,
I'm willing to do business if I can,
For anything I'd give a prize flat's fair,
From an old coat up to a Railway share!
St Geo I've coal shares, sir, in the Tabare concern,
Such coals you'll find, there regular bricks to burn.

The Portland Vase affair:

Pto Off with the Dragon's head, its proper place
Is the Museum, under a glass case
St. Geo. If as a curiosity they take it
To the Museum, somebody may break it.

The piece was entirely successful, and reflects great credit upon all parties concerned in its production. The applause, when the curtain fell, was genuine and continuous: and Miss Woolgar, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Paul Bedford, were called for, and loudly welcomed by the audience.

Our illustration will be best accompanied by a quotation from the libretto:—

St. Geo. The lady's hand sure prize enough will be—
(*about to take Sabra's hand*)
Alm. (*interferes*)
Hollo! young man, you'll take that after me.

DUET.—ST GEORGE AND ALMIDOR.

St. Geo. I'll thank you to mention, if it's your intention,
In that lady's affection my rival to be?
For if it is sir, I'll only say this, sir,
Consider you're horsewhipp'd this moment by me.

Alm. The lady has taste, sir, she'll ne'er be disgraced, sir,
By wedding with one who's so horribly vain.
So pray, sir, take warning, or else, some fine morning,
'Twill be pistols for two, so don't do it again.

Both. Don't, &c.

PRINCESS'

A five-act tragic drama, attributed to Dr Bird, which has been some time underlined in the bills of this house, was produced on Wednesday evening, under the title of "Metamora, the Last of the Wampanoags," and was completely successful. But this success must be attributed entirely to the very effective performance of Mr Forrest in the character of *Metamora*, the last of a tribe of Red Men, driven from their hunting grounds, and humbled, by the incursions of the "pale faces." As a literary production, the drama itself was most contemptible. Crammed with melodramatic fustian to a degree which would be laughed at, if brought out at the Surrey or Victoria; and abounding in sudden entries, fights, unexplained catastrophes, and improbable situations—of that very hackneyed kind which have long furnished our burlesque authors with some of their most palpable hits: we were certainly astonished at the patience of the audience. The acting of Mr. Forrest, however, overcame all these unfavourable adjuncts. We presume it to be the most perfect impersonation of the Indian ever represented. And in this we speak advisedly: indeed, there was a spirit in the whole performance which looked like truth. It is certainly the best character in which we have yet seen him: and we imagine this to be his proper line. Mrs. Stirling, as his wife *Nahmeokhe*, is entitled to a share of our praise; her acting was touching and natural. Miss Stanley and Mr. Granby were also effective in two comparatively small parts, but here our commendation must end; the greater portion of what the others had to say, being conveyed to the audience by the prompter, who must have been fully occupied. Mr. Forrest was loudly called for and cheered at the end of the drama: and Mr. H. Wallack announced it for repetition three times a week, without a dissentient voice. In spite of its dramatic absurdities it may be considered as a hit; but we would recommend the substitution of another performer for the unfortunate supernumerary, whose delivery of a few lines tended to increase the subdued merriment which the underplot called forth in relief to Mr Forrest's really impassioned and startling performance.

SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE OF "WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

The performance of a Mr. Sands, and his infant brother, Maurice, followed. They are a very clever pair, and, in some of their *tours de force*, certainly go beyond those accomplished by Mr. Risley and his little boy. And then came a "new grand Oriental mesh-dramatic burlesque extravaganza," called "Timour, the Cream of all the Tartars," founded on G. M. Lewis's celebrated spectacle of the same name, which, in spite of some costly dresses and very picturesque scenery by Mr Beverley, was a heavy affair, and, in our opinion, not so funny as the original piece. The great fault consisted in going too much upon technical jokes, which had reference to the audience rather than the audience. We mention the following as specimens of what we mean

The Princess' trumpet.—
Tim. Well, I know it;
I saw young Keatley, at the side wing, blow it.
Sel. Where are the horses, who is the groom?
Lis. Phil Stone has got them ready, in his room.
Superbly form'd, their necks are taper—
Sel. Their breed is—
Lis. Bradwell cut of Paper.

Now this may create a laugh behind the scenes, but as the general audience, for whose diversion a burlesque may be popularly supposed to be written, have but indefinite ideas respecting Mr. Keatley, jun., and Phil Stone—no doubt highly respectable and talented individuals in their way—we do not see that much is gained by bringing them before the public. The effect of this style of esoteric joking was palpable in the last burlesque produced here, where not even Mr. Alfred Bunn's tact could make the audience laugh at allusions about which they had very hazy notions.

Au reste, there are plenty of hits at the prevalent things of the day; and a little more attention to the manner of putting them, and uniform number of feet in the metre, would have enhanced their effect. However, we are bound to record the piece as successful, and have no doubt but that it will, for a time, attract the holiday makers, if not quite up to the standard of what such a species of entertainment ought to be.

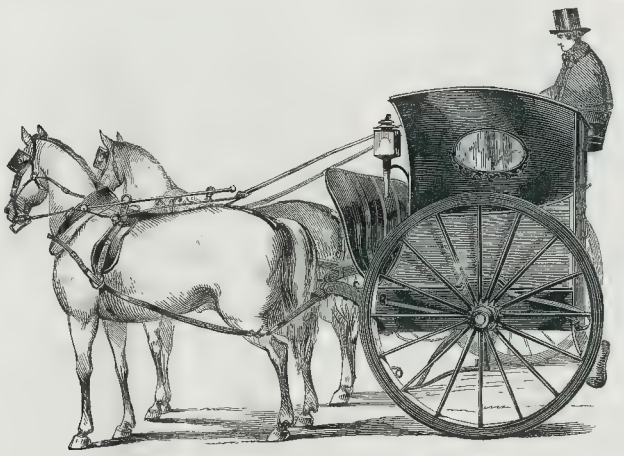
The pressure of theatrical notices this week has been so heavy, that we are compelled to postpone several until our next number. We may briefly state, that another burlesque on the "Seven Champions," by Mr. Stocqueler, was received with acclamations at the Olympic, of which we shall speak more fully in our next, together with the performances at Astley's, Sadler's Wells, the Surrey, &c., &c.

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY.

Doctor Johnson as good as avowed his belief in the second sight of the Scotch, and hundreds of scientific men, both here and on the Continent,

THE MYSTERIOUS LADY.

have given their testimony to the reality of clairvoyance. Now and then, collusions between parties have been detected, which have cast suspicion and contempt on the system or art, or whatever it may be called, but a new vindicator of its claims to respectful notice has come forward in the person of *The Mysterious Lady*, who certainly throws all her predecessors into the shade, by the unerring performance of her truly wonderful feats. On Monday last, in Piccadilly, her marvellous powers were shown to a numerous assemblage of closely-watching *qui vive* persons, whose eyes and ears were wide awake to detect deception, but who ultimately confessed to one another that their incredulity was somewhat shaken, and that though they could not for a moment imagine the laws of Nature to be laid aside, yet they were lost in perplexed wonder and unsatisfactory guessings, at seeing them so obviously violated. The lady sits with her back to the company, and proves that she has a perfect knowledge of every circumstance which takes place behind her, without a possibility of its being reflected, or communicated to her by any collusion, at least hitherto not detected. She can name the spots upon dice, cards, &c., held at a considerable distance from her, where she could have no possible chance of seeing them in the ordinary way. Whisper in the lowest breath imaginable, and she will repeat your words with unerring accuracy. It is a truly wonderful performance. Various have been the opinions and suggestions which we have heard given as to the probable *modus operandi* of this strange and interesting illusion, for "mural mockery" it must be, although so marvellously plausible and truth-like. We shall revert to the subject again, for we think it one that is interesting to science in the highest degree. The juggling tricks of the gentleman, though clever in themselves, we think rather injure the performances of the lady.



THE NEW CURRICLE TRIBUS.

THE CURRICLE TRIBUS.

This elegant street carriage has just been patented by Mr. Harvey, of Westminster Bridge-road. As its name indicates, it is drawn by two horses, and will accommodate three persons. It may be made an open or close carriage, at pleasure; it is so light in draught, that even a slight horse will work well in it. The shafts are made to shift with ease to give place to a pole, when it becomes a curricle for a pair of horses. The body hangs low, particularly safe, and the coachman's seat is so placed as to give him command of the reins, and enable him, at the same time to open and shut the door.

THE COMING SPRING.

Solvitur acris hyems grata vice veris et Favoni.—*Horat.*

The cowslip bells will open soon,
The sweet birds' song be all in tune—
The hedge-banks with primroses gay,
Although 'tis yet a month to May!

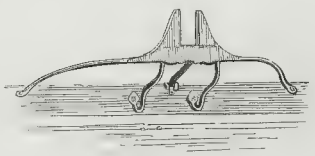
But April is a handmaid kind,
And if she can, no wintry wind
Shall blight her buds, or e'en delay
The garland she prepares for May!

With smiles and tears she'll tend her brood,
In garden, meadow, and in wood;
And rear them up, all smiling, gay,
To welcome the return of May!

Oh! could we thus each year impart
New blossom to the wither'd heart,
Who'd ever wish to flee away
If ev'ry winter brought its May? W.

NEW BOAT.

Messrs. Searle, boatbuilders, at Stangate, have just constructed a boat of a very peculiar description. She is an eight-oared cutter, of the extraordinary length of 60 feet, that being 7 feet more than usual; and 2 feet 10 inches across in the widest part. She is an outrigger, built on the same principle as the boat brought from Newcastle by the Claspers, and used at the Thames Regatta. The mould of Messrs. Searle's boat is very peculiar; her extraordinary length gives her more speed, and enables her to hold her way better, which has been already proved in a trial trip to Putney, where she passed several steamers.



PROJECTING ROWLOCK.

NEW LIFE BUOY.

Mr. T. D. Armitage, of Louth, has just patented an improved life-preserver, designated the "Yarborough Life Buoy," from the Earl of Yarborough, R.Y.S., having recommended its use by merchantmen, &c. This preserver has also been tested and approved by her Majesty's Navy. Its materials consist of pieces of cork, curled hair, and a peculiarly-formed air-chamber; and, its outer circumference tapering off

NEW LIFE BUOY.

and being much narrower than the inner one, it is stated to make greater way through the water than other life-preservers on a similar plan. It is also simple, will stow easily on a ship's quarter, inside or outside, and will float and support more men than other inventions of its class. The mode of its use is shown in our Illustration.

NEW BOAT.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A winter of unexampled length and by no means wanting in severity broke up at the very moment that genial weather was most acceptable, to the dwellers in the great metropolis—on the eve of the great popular festival of Easter. Had the holiday people bespoke a week, they could not have been better accommodated: if only fate was as propitious as the element, the opening of their season in 1845, will long be marked with a white stone. In consequence of Easter falling so early, the Craven Meeting, which generally begins on Easter Monday, does not take place till the 14th of April—and as the first week at Newmarket is in fact the drawing up of the curtain for legitimate racing, the turf season is still in abeyance. In the meanwhile its winter edition, the steeple chase, has been running a very general career, in some instances with extremely delectable results. At Worcester, two horses were killed in different races, and on different days, on the same spot. There is hardly a steeple-chase meeting at which some fatal casualty does not occur—indeed the term casualty, is scarce applicable to the destruction of horses in these races across country. From the pace at which the leaps are taken, it is always [illegible] whether they getting safer, and should they catch or strike any bank or other substance which will not give way, the speed ensures serious consequences from the concussion. We are none of the squeamish school, either as regards the sporting business or the hearty sports of life, but we hold the steeple-chase to be a pastime in which the noblest of all animals is engaged in an issue with cruel and unfair odds against him, and the sooner it joins the obsolete list of our recreations the better. It is not a degree above bull baiting and cock fighting—and they are unfathomably below the civilisation of the day. During the week the Northampton and Pytchley hunt races came off—with more *eclat* than they have enjoyed of late years. Some first class horses showed for the [illegible] and the [illegible] had evidently had their [illegible] on from the bad training season we had almost up to the hour of their coming to the post. They proved the formidable strength of the Goodwood stable, and seem to indicate a turn of luck for that spirited patron of the turf Lord George Bentinck.

Next to racing, as a summer sport, is yachting, and its twin-sister rowing. Already the aquatics for the current season have begun in earnest—witness the Oxford and Cambridge match, and the yachts of the R. T. Y. C., have tested their trim by a social trip down the river. The prospects of that club are fast approaching the palmy position such a society should hold in the metropolis of the universal world. During the last twelvemonths it has enrolled among its members many of the most distinguished names connected with the pleasure-marine of the country, and at every meeting at which members are balloted for, new applicants are announced as candidates for the honour of admission. Active demonstrations have been given of a determination to support the character of the Thames Regatta. Large subscriptions have been received and men of the right sort elected to superintend it. A sum not much short of a thousand pounds will be applicable to its uses. As yet no cricket matches have been made for the approaching season; here and there a provincial set-to has come off "for love," but serious business will soon begin. Such is a brief epitome of the positions and promise of our manly sports at this equivocal period when they hang partially suspended between their seasonable order. The dates of the chase are all but numbered—as soon as its "whoo-whoop," shall have been given Diana and her train will be found disporting in fresh fields and pastures new. Very little metropolitan business is ever done in the betting market during Easter week. Some slight changes may be attributed to the Northampton Meeting—such as an advance of Scrella for the Chester Cup of fifty per cent.—but the extent of its influence will not be felt before Monday next at Tattersall's.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There was no change in the present week's show full average arrivals of English wheat for our market; yet the supply of foreign was to a fair extent. A rather limited business was by no means extensive. The aldermanic of buyers being small, only the finest qualities are more inquired for, and, since previous to this day, [illegible] kinds were a trifle lower. Flour remained without alteration. In fine foreign wheat, as well as grain under lock, next to none is of sale. Barley and malt were in good request, and, generally speaking, had a trifle the turn in favour of the sellers.

ARRIVALS, English: wheat, 1,180 quarters; barley, 4,860; oats, 1,460 quarters. Irish: wheat, [illegible] barley, oats, 5,630 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, 1,020; oats, —quarters. Flour, 7,230 sacks and 1,920 quarters.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, per 70 lbs., 40s. to 48s.; white, 46s to 54s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s.; ditto, white, 42s to 47s.; rye, 30s to 32s.; grinding barley, 27s to [illegible] 28s to 30s.; malting ditto, 32s to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 58s.; brown ditto, 46s to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 52s to 58s.; Chevalier, 56s. Peas, hog and boiling, [illegible] 30s to 32s.; potatoe ditto, 32s to 34s.; Tongsal and Cork, black, 30s to 32s.; ditto, white, [illegible] 36s to [illegible]; grey peas, 34s to 36s.; tares, 30s to 32s.; beans, 30s to 32s.; Dutch and Hamburgh, [illegible] 30s; white, 32s to 35s.; [illegible] 30s to 32s.; Harlingen and Egmont, [illegible] 30s to 32s.; Friesland and Groningen, [illegible] 30s to 32s.; Flour, per sack, [illegible] 40s to 45s.; ditto, per barrel, [illegible] 20s to 22s.; Wheat, [illegible] 45s to 48s.; white ditto, [illegible] 48s to 52s.; oats, 17s to 19s 6d.; rye, [illegible] 32s to 34s.; beans, [illegible] 32s to 34s.; peas, [illegible] 32s to 34s.; per quarter. Flour, American, [illegible] 18s to —per barrel

Seed Market.—Notwithstanding the present advanced period of the year, we have scarcely any transactions to report in any kind of seeds, the prices of which are with difficulty supported.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 46s; Mediterranean, 48s to 52s; Odessa, 46s to 50s; per quarter. Cakes, per ton, London, 12s to 12s 6d. Rapeseed, English, 42s to 44s; per last of 10 quarters. Cakes, per ton, £9 to £9 5s. Coleseed, English, 42s to 44s; per last of 10 quarters. Cakes, per ton, £9 to £9 5s. Canary, 42s to 44s; per quarter. Hempseed, 32s to 34s; per quarter. Carraway, 26s to 28s; per cwt. Coriander, 12s to 14s; per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s.; white ditto, 10s to 11s; per bushel. Tares, English, new, 42s to 44s; per last of 10 quarters. Cakes, per ton, £9 to £9 5s. Trefoil, 28s to 32s; per cwt. Red Clover, 36s to 40s; per cwt. Cakes, per ton, £8 10s to £8 15s. Rye Grass, English, 28s to 32s; per cwt. Foreign, 20s to 24s; per cwt. Canary, 40s to 44s; per quarter. Turnip, red and white, 4s to 5s; per lb. Ditto, Swedish, 6s to 7s; per lb. Carraway, 1s 6d to 2s; per lb. Coriander, 6d to 8d; per lb. Hempseed, 32s to 34s; per quarter

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[illegible] &c. &c.
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[illegible] duty of offering its impartial judgments for honours heretofore awarded; and ventures to hope
[illegible] for a continuance of that success which it will be its earnest effort to endeavour to deserve.
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[illegible]	C. H. Hitchings, Esq.
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[illegible]

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

Among the lions in the vicinity of Woodhall Spa (six miles distant from Horncastle, Lincolnshire), and which is likely to be brought into greater notice by the projected railway on the banks of the Witham, the following may be enumerated:—The noble Castle and splendid

MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NEAR HORNCASTLE.

Tudor Church of Tattersball; the exquisite little Chapel, in the early English style, with the interesting, although not extensive, ruins of the Abbey at Kirkstead; and the ancient solitary Tower upon the romantic heath. But to these may now be added a stone monument, surmounted by a bust of the Duke of Wallington, and bearing an inscription upon black marble, which will best explain the object of its erection:—

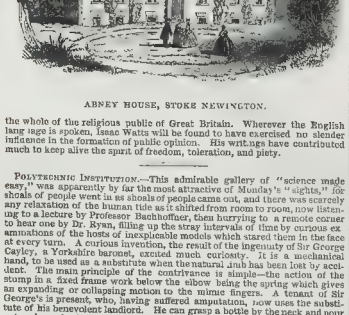
Waterloo wood, raised from acorns sown immediately after the memorable battle of Waterloo, where victory was achieved by that great Captain of the age, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, commanding the British forces, against the French arms, commanded by Napoleon Buonaparte, the 18th of June, 1815; which momentous victory gave general peace to Europe.—This Monument erected by Rd. E., 1844.

Admiration of the hero has induced Colonel Elmhurst, of Stainton Hall, to raise this tribute of respect upon his property at his sole expense. Perhaps, the oaks of Waterloo wood may hereafter compose our wooden walls, and bear a future Nelson to another Trafalgar.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ABNEY HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

In this unostentatious mansion resided the pious Dr Watts: it was then tenanted by Sir Thomas Abney, who was knighted by King William the Third; and who served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1700. The mansion and grounds were purchased by the "Abney Park Cemetery Company," who have converted the park into a picturesque burial-ground. The mansion was taken down a short time since, just previous to which it was sketched by Mr. Isaac Ball, of Clapton, who has obligingly suggested the subject as a fitting "Nook and Corner" for our journal. The house was long regarded with peculiar interest in association with the memory of Watts, who has been aptly named *a classic of the people*. A poet he can scarcely be called, yet his verse is generally smooth, sometimes nervous; and the matter is always judicious, sometimes touching, and sometimes approaching to eloquence. His hymns for children have exercised an influence on the minds of the young far beyond the limits of the dissenting body. His "Logic" was once a text book in various places of education. He was, in his day, one of the most zealous advocates of the principles which placed the House of Hanover on the throne. In his pamphlet in defence of the dissenting charity-schools, he was the efficient precursor of those friends of popular instruction who gave, at a later time, their countenance and support to Joseph Lancaster; and his theological writings are prized by almost



ABNEY HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

the whole of the religious public of Great Britain. Wherever the English language is spoken, Isaac Watts will be found to have exercised no slender influence in the formation of public opinion. His writings have contributed much to keep alive the spirit of freedom, toleration, and piety.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—This admirable gallery of "science made easy," was apparently by far the most attractive of Monday's "sights," for shoals of people went in as shoals of people came out, and there was scarcely any relaxation of the human tide as it shifted from room to room, now listening to a lecture by Professor Buchhoffner, then hurrying to a remote corner to hear one by Dr. Ryan, filling up the stray intervals of time by curious examinations of the hosts of inexplicable models which stared them in the face at every turn. A curious invention, the result of the ingenuity of Sir George Cayley, a Yorkshire baronet, excited much curiosity. It is a mechanical hand, to be used as a substitute when the natural limb has been lost by accident. The main principle of the contrivance is simple—the action of the stump in a fixed frame work below the elbow being the spring which gives an expanding or collapsing motion to the mimic fingers. A tenant of Sir George's is present, who, having suffered amputation, now uses the substitute of his benevolent landlord. He can grasp a bottle by the neck and pour out a glass of wine, he can shake hands with you and grip you like a vice; and he can even write with facility and freedom. The outward appearance is that of a gloved hand. Perhaps no place in the metropolis is to be named in which so much is to be learned at so small a sacrifice of time and attention as at this place.

LINES UPON "THE PASSAGE OF THE DESERT."

(Occasioned upon hearing David's descriptive composition.)

Arabian solitude—or peopled but
By myriad sands, whose hot breath brings
Death to the traveller that knows not how
To mark it from afar, and lay him down
Prostrate in safety from its withering blight—
Thou wilderness, which e'on no desert bird
Will dare to venture, say hast ever been
A verdant spot? With pestilential dust
To-day thou 'rt filled; did Beauty ever dwell
Where poison'd ashes, like the charnel vault's,
Now roll their dismal waves, as the Simoom
Like the dread rush of the Destroyer's wing,
The Angel's, who swept Eden from the earth,
Puts them in whirlwind war? Hath Paradise
Been once where now such desolation reigns?
Mysterious monster of the mighty earth,
Thou art a fearful thing, and yet man dares
And overcomes thy danger! 'TWAS DECREED! W.

VIDOCQ.

London is at this moment honoured by the presence of an illustrious visitor, whose name, once a terror to criminals of every grade in France, is not unknown in England, where his strange and eventful "autobiography" once created no small sensation. Vidocq, the celebrated French policeman, is dwelling for a time among us, and as one of the remarkables of a time that produced a Napoleon, a Talleyrand, and a Wellington, we here give his portrait, though his abilities developed themselves in a low but by no means an obscure position. The Chef of the French Police de Sureté was no ordinary man.

Eugene François Vidocq was born at Arras, on the 23rd July, 1775, in the house adjoining that in which Robespierre saw the light sixteen years previously. The father of Vidocq was a baker. From early associations his son fell into courses of excess, which led to the necessity of his flying from the paternal roof. After various, rapid, and unexampled events in the romance of real life, in which he was every thing by turns and nothing long, he was liberated from prison, and became the principal and most active agent of police. He was made Chief of the Police de Sureté under Messrs. Delavau and Franchet, and continued in that capacity from the year 1810 till 1827, during which period he extirpated the most formidable of those ruffians and villains to whom the excesses of the revolution and subsequent events had given full scope for the perpetration of the most daring robberies and iniquitous excesses. Removed from employment, in which he had accumulated a handsome independence, he could not determine on leading a life of ease, for which his career of perpetual vigilance and adventure had unfitted him, and he built a paper-manufactory at St. Mandé, about two leagues from Paris.

VIDOCQ.

Here he employed from forty to fifty persons, principally, it is asserted, liberated convicts, who were thus afforded an opportunity of earning an honest living. After his resignation, at the end of M. Villele's Ministry, Vidocq was succeeded in his situation by Coco-Lacour, who had been one of his band, and who has been stamped by Vidocq himself with the character of one of the most expert of thieves. At a subsequent period of his life, Vidocq had to give up his paper manufactory, and was confined in St. Pelagie, for debt. His embarrassments are stated to have arisen from a love of gambling, the temptation to which vice, Vidocq—who could assume all shapes, like a second Proteus who underwent bitter hardships, and at any time risked his life fearlessly—could not resist. How he has passed the latter few years of his life, there is no public record, but in 1844 he gave to the world four more volumes of his ample experience, under the title of "The True Mysteries of Paris."

GREENWICH FAIR.—The weather was beautiful on Easter Monday, and immense numbers went to Greenwich. The fair itself was of the usual description, that is to say that there were all kinds of shows, from Richardson's grand shilling one, playing three pieces in the space of half an hour, to wit, "The Tyrant Doge" (a tragic drama in one act), a farce, and a pantomime, down to the humblest penny exhibition, with the pig-faced lady, the shaved bear, the pig with two heads, and that "wonderful curiosity" (as the showman termed it) "the fine Durham box, with seven legs hand two ends;"—all kinds of booths; all kinds of swings, ups-and-downs, merry go rounds, aerial ships, and wooden horses;—all kinds of eatables, ham sandwiches, pigs' trotters, fried sausages, roast turkey, cold boiled mutton, mock turtle, and pea-soup; all kinds of drinkables, including even tea, ginger beer, and such sober beverages for the teetotallers;—there were besides, gingerbread and toys, nuts, and oranges, apples, toffey and hard-cake, guns of the fair, galvanic rings and kissing rings and wedding rings;—all were to be met with in abundance. The park was scarcely so crowded as is usual on a fine holiday; yet there were great numbers of both sexes, gaily dispersing themselves upon the green, and numerous were the races that took place down the hill: famed One tree hill.

STERNEY FAIR.—This place of amusement, which was formerly considered to be in the suburbs, but now forms part of the metropolis, was renewed on Monday, after its revival two years since, with, if we may judge by the crowds which attended, still increasing attractions. The exhibitions, from the highest to the lowest, were well conducted, and some of them were equal to representations in minor theatres. Not the least attractive feature was an immense dancing booth. Means and appliances for more juvenile enjoyments were abundantly furnished. The number of persons who visited the fair during the day was not less than 200,000, and at nine o'clock there were at least 40,000 in and about the fair. The gambling tables were broken up in the morning by the police, and the owners dispersed. Two of them then retreated to a street near the London Hospital with their tables. They were again routed, taken before Mr. Broderip, and committed to the House of Correction.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of visitors to this national institution on Monday was 15,316, being a decrease in the number, as compared with Easter Monday last year, of 6023—when the number was 21,339.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*The correspondence to this department of the paper has increased to such an extent, that we cannot possibly acknowledge, individually, the numerous solutions, right and wrong, of our problems, which pour in weekly. The writers must be good enough in future to take the solution we give of each problem as the best reply to their communications.*

"*A Lady.*"—*Correctly played.*

"*Pyro,*" *Dublin.*—*Study the elementary lessons in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and join the Dublin Chess Club, Leinster Chambers, Dame-street—you will rapidly acquire a knowledge of the game then.*

"*Alice,*" *Tonbridge*; "*Solvitur,*" *Bridport, and other correspondents on the subject of Problem No. 63, are referred to the notice relative to it in our last No.*

"*R. S.*" *The next annual meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Leeds, on the 14th of May next.*

"*Constant Player*"—"*Bolton.*—*The position sent is familiar to all old chess-players as "Philidor's Legacy," and is nearly as old as Damiano.*

"*Queen's Pawn.*" *Windsor, has reversed the position of the chess board, and the solution of his problem is all wrong.*

"*J. B.*" *The Black King cannot take the Queen in the position sent.*

"*J. D. B.*" *Settle, is thanked for his friendly wishes. He is quite mistaken in supposing we have any desire to screen an "obvious error." We repeat that, according to the practice of many of the finest constructors of problems, there is no error at all in problem No. 62.*

"*E. P.*"—*We shall find occasion to speak of the newly-established Plymouth Chess Club hereafter. The problem is too simple.*

"*H. P.*"—*Next week.*

"*A Subscriber.*" *We must decline to acknowledge solutions to our problems*

"*H. B.*" *Continued, misapprehends both the letter and spirit of our observations on Mr. Andersen's problem, No. 62. You will, no doubt, obtain the address required by sending your card to the Chess Club in Cavendish-square.*

"*W. Tuno.*" *The Duke of Wellington plays chess, but we never heard of his encountering the Automaton Chess Player.*

GAME 66.

Mr. Staunton gives the Pawn and *three* moves to an amateur of the Circle des Echecs. (Remove Black's K B's P from the board.)

WHITE. (M.—.)	BLACK (Mr. S—.)	WHITE. (M.—.)	BLACK. (Mr. S—.)
1. K P two		13. B to Q 3rd	K P one
2. Q P two		14. Q B P one	Q Kt to Q 4th
3. K B to Q 3rd	Q P one	15. K to Q B 2nd	K Kt to R 2nd
4. K P one	K Kt's P one	16. K Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to his 5th (ch)
5. K R P two	P takes K P	17. K to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q R 3rd†
6. K B P one	B to K Kt 2nd	18. K to R 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd
7. P takes K Kt P	K B P one	19. Q B to K 3rd	K R to Q sq
8. P takes K P	Q Kt to B 3rd*	20. Q Kt P two	Q B P two
9. K B P two	Q Kt to his 5th	21. Kt to Q Kt 5th	P takes P (ch)
10. K B to K 4th	Q takes Q (ch)	22. P takes P	K to Q 6th (ch)
11. K takes Q	B to K Kt 5th (ch)	23. B takes R	R takes B (ch)
12. K Kt to B 3rd	Castles (giv. ch)	24. Q Kt to B 3rd	R takes B

And Black wins.

* If Black had taken the Pawn with his B, he would have lost the game immediately, *e. g.*:—

	8. B takes K P
9. P to K Kt 7th	B takes P
10. K B to K Kt 6th (ch)	

And mates next move.

† Threatening to check, and win the Bishop.

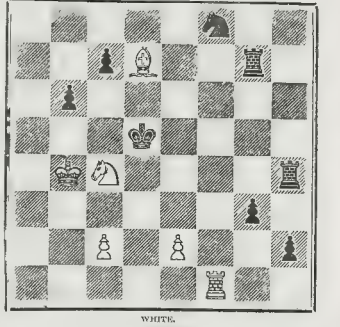
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 65.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes K (P ch)	K takes Q
2. Kt to Q's 6th (ch)	K takes Kt
3. Q B P two (ch)	K takes Kt
4. K P one becoming a Kt, gives checkmate	

PROBLEM NO. 66.

By MR. MC G.

White to move and mate in four moves.



WHITE.

THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF FLINTSHIRE.—Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., will be the Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire, in the room of the late Marquis of Westminster.

THE LORD RECTOR OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE.—The installation of Mr. Sheriff Alison, author of the "History of Europe," &c., as Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, took place on Monday last, on which occasion the Professor delivered an admirable address

DINNER TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER AT GLASGOW.—The corporation of Glasgow have invited Sir H. Pottinger to a public dinner, in that city, on the 16th of April.

SNOW STORM IN STIRLING,—Stirling was visited, on Friday week, with the severest snow storm that has been experienced for some years. The snow continued to fall heavily and almost incessantly till about seven o'clock in the evening; the consequence was, that the roads were in every direction covered, in some places many feet deep, with drifted snow. For several days before and after the storm the weather had been piercingly cold, with the wind easterly

A WINDFALL FOR A NOTTINGHAM BUTCHER.—A butcher, at Nottingham, has succeeded to a fortune, variously estimated at £8000 to £16,000, by the death of his mother, who was transported for uttering base coin about thirty years ago, but afterwards reformed, married again, and amassed considerable wealth.

A MAN CONVICTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE AND SIX SERVANTS IN BELGIUM. A man named Van Temsche has been tried at Ghent for poisoning his wife, and then attempting to poison six of his servants. The evidence proved that Van Temsche left his farm on Thursday, the 28th of November, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, to carry butter to the market at Audenarde. All day his wife was gay and well; at six o'clock she supped heartily with the servants. Van Temsche returned at nine in the evening, bringing with him a packet of liquorice powder, to be given to one of the cows, and also a horse he had purchased. About ten the husband and wife retired to rest, and at three the food that was, fortunately for them, brought off the stomachs of the six servants. It was further proved that the husband (the only person in the house not affected by the poison, had purchased the arsenic the night before at Audenarde. The accused, in answer to questions from the President, said that the arsenic had been purchased to kill rats, and that it had by accident got on to some cakes in the same pocket of his coat, which cakes his wife had eaten. The jury, after fifteen minutes' absence, returned with a verdict of Guilty of poisoning his wife and six servants. The Court deliberated upon their decision, the accused meanwhile giving himself up to the deepest despair, exclaiming, "*O God, help my torch*" (O God, help me!) The President pronounced judgment upon him, condemning him to death, and ordering that he should be executed in one of the public parts of the city of Ghent.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 153.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE GOLD OF ENGLAND.

THE wealth of England has always had an immense importance assigned to it by foreign nations; the operation of "English gold" is the secret influence to which they ascribe all the circumstances—they will not take the trouble to examine sufficiently to detect the true causes from which arise their perplexities. It would be difficult exactly to fix the period when "English gold" began to be the bugbear of the Continent: it was certainly very early, commencing, probably, with the rise of our commercial power, when our merchants had agents in every city and ships on every sea. During periods of national, or rather royal, embarrassment, when our Kings wanted money, and their "Faithful Commons" were disposed to do anything but grant it, we were ourselves seized with a similar panic, and ascribed most of the political disasters of the time to support or bribes afforded by the gold of France. Thus Charles the First was said to derive assistance in his struggle against his own subjects from foreign courts; and, as Charles the Second was extravagant, and improvident, and in money matters had not very docile parliaments to deal with, but still contrived to maintain a luxurious court and a lavish personal expenditure, it was a settled belief of the day that he was a mere pensioner of the French King, that more than one of his mistresses was in the same pay, and that it was a fact beyond doubt he sold Dunkirk to the great rival of his own empire. But times changed again; the long reign of Louis the Fourteenth, the dissolute Regency that followed it, and the profligacy of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, completely broke down the financial system of France; the nobles and the privileged classes defeated all attempts to establish a better one; the people, crushed to the earth with want and suffering, rose, revenged their wrongs by sweeping away Church, King, and Aristocracy, in a torrent of fire and blood, but found themselves as poor with their wild and lawless freedom as they had been under the yoke of feudality, and the nobles, and all the privileges, the exclusiveness, the insolence, and pompous incapacity of the old régime. Commerce is not created by guillotining and massacres, and capital flies from a country where everything is convulsed; this the French found to their cost, through many a year of public distress almost unexampled in the history of civilised nations: and when their public credit was totally destroyed—overwhelmed by the avalanche of assignats, light and worthless, but fatal in effect—then the financial power of England assumed in their eyes that formidable appearance, which it has never entirely lost. Throughout this period scarcely any public calamity occurred in France that was not ascribed by the people, and the belief was encouraged by their rulers, to the "Gold of Pitt;" the "arms of Coburg," though they were invading their territory, were quite a secondary and inferior cause of apprehension. To an army they could oppose a courage, energy and enthusiasm, never exceeded even in the subsequent triumphs of Napoleon; it was something open, apparent, and tangible. But the "Gold of Pitt!" it was like the arrow flying by night, that no one saw, and none could resist. It accounted for all difficulties; if harvests were bad and bread dear, the "gold of Pitt" brought up and forestalled provisions, that the people of the republic, one and indivisible, might perish of famine; whereupon, bakers and contractors, suspected of having touched the accursed thing, were forthwith hanged to the lamp-posts as examples to unpatriotic dealers in edibles. The men had but followed the instinct of traders, which gives the desire of making as large a profit as circumstances allow,—but so simple a solution did not satisfy an enlightened people; it was the "Gold of Pitt."

If an orator, or leader, seeing things going frightfully fast towards anarchy, grew somewhat moderate in his tone, like Mirabeau before his death, he was suspected of having been bought by English gold. That was the great *primum mobile* of all things evil. It urged forward the armies that threatened the frontiers, it organised the plots of the Emigrés, it bought over their patriots, it created famine, and, what made it more valuable to many, it bore the blame that ought to have been thrown on the blunders of those on whom in that wild time, the business of governing devolved. English gold at a later period was believed by all to be the feeder of the war in Vendée, and the main-spring of the plots against the life of Napoleon; in his last days, when that great commander found his authority melting from him, when he had exhausted both his means and his instruments, and was no longer served with the fiery zeal that of old worked such military marvels for him, it was English gold that corrupted the integrity of his marshals; not the last, but perhaps the greatest, achievement ascribed to our money power is the gaining the battle of Waterloo!

The same belief of the omnipresence of our gold, and its universal influence, still prevails among our neighbours. They think of us, as a nation, as most continental innkeepers do of individual specimens of our roving countrymen—their firm conviction being, that every travelling Englishman is a locomotive money-bag, and, to do them justice, they act on the belief very efficiently, putting him in the best walking condition by lightening him as much as possible.

The fear, or rather the jealousy of the influence of "English gold," is by no means confined to France. The Americans, in the late contest for the Presidency, asserted that our money was fomenting party differences there for the purpose of gaining commercial advantages. The advocates of slavery declare that the efforts of the Abolitionists of the North are backed up and continued by the support of money from the Abolitionists of England, in the shape of subsidies from Exeter Hall we presume; at home we are told just the contrary. We have heard Lord Brougham declare that the slave trade to Brazil and Cuba, is principally carried on by English capital. As the trade gives a profit, and the above "secret service" money would be a dead loss, we are ashamed to say we think Lord Brougham's assertion the more probable of the two!

It cannot be denied that the wealth of England has an important influence in the affairs of the world; but it is commercially, not politically. Capital has no opinions, no preferences, no aversions; it seeks only employment at a profit, and demands only security. Its holders will not spend it to assist the loftiest principle of absolutism, or to carry out the most perfect scheme of liberty. It looks to the bond, and if it "likes not the security," the Bourbon Prince may die in exile on a bed of straw, though the blood of Charlemagne flows in his veins, before "capital" will advance him a penny on the faith of his right divine. And for similar reasons, a liberating patriot may ask its aid in vain. But let either have a security to offer with a prospect of a fair per centage, and capital comes forth with delightful impartiality. It would place itself at the disposal of the infidel Sultan, when it would lock its coffers to the prayers of the Pope. It would raise a loan for the Negro State of St. Domingo, when it would button its pocket firmly against the Quakers of Pennsylvania. The wealth of England is a mighty power, and, like the great forces of nature, it acts from fixed laws that are unchangeable, certain, and passionless. It digs in Mexican mines, or builds French railroads, or cuts an American canal; it is thus present everywhere; but seeing it do so much, foreigners attribute to it more than it attempts; they do not see that all this wealth is not under the controul of the Government, and that individuals and companies would as soon think of flinging their money into the Straits of Dover as to waste it in the intrigues of foreign politics. And yet, even from recent articles in the French—and still stranger, the American—Press, the last would seem the chief purpose to which the "Gold of England" is applied.

THE TERRACE NEW PIER, GRAVESEND.—(See next page.

GRAVESEND TERRACE PIER.

This handsome specimen of improved construction has been erected under the immediate direction of Mr. J. B. Redman, civil engineer. From its locality, and the admirable approach to it from Harmer-street, this pier will, no doubt, prove an attraction to the eastern quarter of the town of Gravesend: it forms a conspicuous and handsome object from the river, and when it is stated that between 300,000 and 400,000 persons were landed and embarked at the two piers, at Gravesend, during the month of June, nearly as large a number in August, and almost 400,000 in July, of which corresponding numbers there was a balance in favour of the present temporary erection at the west end of the Terrace Gardens, and which is only ten feet in width, and from west and rear becoming rather dashed, the necessity for such a work will be obvious

The Terrace Pier was thrown open to the public on Easter Monday.—All steam boats plying from the Black-wall Railway cannot and disembark their passengers at this pier, and the traffic will no doubt be increased upon the completion of the line of railway now nearly finished along the banks of the Medway Canal, connecting Gravesend with Rochester, and which is near the new pier

There are several interesting points of construction in this pier. The material is mostly cast iron. The foundations of the main columns, considering the locality, have been got down in a novel manner. The columns weigh each, on an average, 9½ tons, and are 28 feet long, 4 feet in diameter at the base, and 3 feet at the top of the shaft; and were, as well as the cylinders, and the rest of the heavy castings, placed in position by means of travelling machinery The bases of the columns are level with low water of spring tides, standing upon a brick and stone foundation, which was got in the following manner.—Cast-iron cylinders, 6 feet in diameter, and ⅜ of an inch thick, each ring being formed of four segmental plates, those of each ring breaking joint over those of the rings above and below them, were sunk in the bed of the river to the chalk substratum, excavating the ground from within as they sunk, additional lengths being added as required: they thus formed caissons, or, more properly, miniature coffer-dams, the top being always kept above the level of high water

The cylinders being sunk to the required depth upon the solid substratum, and the bottom levelled, a floor was formed of brickwork, Roman cement, and plain tiles; this precaution being taken to keep out the land springs.

The principal novelty in these foundations is, applying cast iron cylinders in such a way as to exclude the flow of water and tide-way, thus enabling the men to work at nearly all times of tide, and when the bottom is once got in, at any time; thus dispensing with a large amount of pumping, which is proved by the fact that these foundations, at the depth at which they are sunk, so large a head of water, were kept clear of water by hand-pumps, and a steam engine dispensed with. And, we believe this to be the first instance of cylinders being applied so as to exclude the tidal flow of a rapid river, and when there effect the same object as a coffer dam; nor, is it believed that cylinders have before been applied for the purposes of foundations for a structure of this kind on so large a scale. The columns are supported on a width of 9 feet per at each point of support, and they are 15 feet apart from centre to centre, leaving a space of 10 feet between the caps, which is occupied by a cross brace bolted to the caps. The columns are supported on the platform and cylinders are bolted to the caps of the columns, the bolt-holes being slotted and spaces left between the ends of the girders to allow of expansion and contraction of the metal. The large girders 6 of which are 55 feet and 3 of 52 feet in length, weigh 8 tons each, they are parallel, 3 feet in depth, and are cambered 1½ inches to allow for deflexion; to diminish their weight the sectional area is reduced to a minimum at the ends in the thickness of the top and bottom flanches and connecting web; the seats were carefully fitted to the plane surfaces of the capitals by means of wrought flat pieces riveted to the seats; projections are cast on the upper side of the girders to receive the joists, which are fastened to them by clip-bolts, taking hold of the girder underneath the top flanch, thus obviating the weakening of the metal by bolt holes. All the large girders were proved up to a weight of 45 tons in the middle, with which they deflected on an average 1¼ inches, coming back to their original curve, and the six her girders up to 20 tons. The cast iron plaster standards have a bearing upon the top

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE CROYDON RAILWAY.—Mr. DODD moved, that the report of the Board of Trade against the Bill intended to be brought in by the Croydon Railway Company, to authorise the construction of a railway to Ashford, be referred back to the Board of Trade for re consideration. The motion gave rise to a long discussion, but it was rejected by 123 to 78.

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—After the presentation of an immense number of petitions against any increased grant to the College of Maynooth, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the 40th of George III.—Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose to submit the proposition of the Government on the subject. He declared that the Government came forward in a friendly spirit to improve the present system of Roman Catholic education.—(Opposition cheers)—and to extend, to a liberal amount, parliamentary grants. (Cheers from the Opposition). That it proposed to do, not by attempting any interference with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, but by a more liberal grant to improve the system and elevate the tone of the Catholic people of Ireland. Sir R. Peel urged that it was the duty of the Government to give an improved system of academical education to Maynooth, with an increase of the public grant, and that the former grant was not sufficient for the purpose. The right honourable baronet, after stating the various changes which he intended to effect in the College, said he should propose an annual grant of £26,360 including the present amount of the grant for that purpose. He should also propose a distinct grant (not an annual one) of £30,000, to enlarge and repair the College. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relative to the College of Maynooth.—Sir R. INGLIS followed, and spoke at great length against the plan.—Several members joined in the discussion; which was closed by LORD JOHN RUSSELL, who supported the motion, and Mr. SHEIL, who defended the policy of the Ministry in a brilliant speech. On the division taken by Sir R. INGLIS against the Government, the numbers were—Against the motion, 114; for it, 316: majority only in favour of the Government, 102.

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—The Earl of CLARENDON called the attention of the house to the recent Message of President Polk, and expressed a hope that the Government would not abandon the rights of England.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he should be happy, at the proper time, to lay all the necessary information on the table; but he could not do so at present without inflicting considerable injury to the public service.

After a long and desultory discussion the Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL rose to call the attention of the house to that part of the President's Message which relates to the territory of Oregon. The noble lord said, he had an apology to make for bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament; but he regretted that, from the shortness of the time which had elapsed, he was not so fully prepared to discuss the subject to which his motion referred as he could have wished. He considered the tenor of the President's Message showed a great desire for the aggrandisement of territory. The noble lord then deprecated the tone of the Message of President Polk, and contended, that in spite of the "blustering" language held by him, England had a greater right to that territory than the United States.—Sir R. PEEL said, that his last communication from the late President (Mr. Tyler) was of an amicable character. The Government had not received any communication since. The inaugural address (it was not a Message) of the new President, had been forwarded to the Government, but our Minister in the United States had not time to write anything upon the subject. The right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel) then expressed his deep regret at the tone and temper of the speech of President Polk. Nevertheless, he hoped that the negotiations would end amicably. "But," said Sir Robert Peel, in a very emphatic manner, "should there not be a favourable issue to the negotiations, England would not forget that she had rights, and if those rights were invaded, the Government was resolved and prepared to maintain them." (This declaration elicited great cheering from both sides of the house.)—The subject then dropped

Mr. WAKLEY then moved for a copy of any warrant sent to the Postmaster General by the Secretary of State directing him to open the letters of Mr. Duncombe, but after some discussion the motion was negatived by 73 to 42.

The house then resolved into committee of supply, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT moved the army estimates. He proposed a resolution to the effect that a sum of £3,830,450 be voted for the purpose. This and various navy votes were agreed to, and the house adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

THE SMOKE-PROHIBITION BILL.—This bill has been read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ has been moved for Greenock, in the room of Mr. Wallace, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

LOCAL ACCOUNTS.—On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, a committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the colonial accounts, and the best means of improving them.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

THE OREGON TERRITORY.—Lord J. RUSSELL has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the Government to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the Oregon territory

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should, on the 17th, bring forward his motion relating to Sir H. Pottinger.

ENGLISH OF CONVENTS.—The Earl of LINCOLN has given notice that he shall, on the 15th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill for the enclosure of commons, and the drainage of waste lands

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—Mr. AGLIONBY has given notice, on the part of Mr. C. Buller, that the noble gentleman will, on the 16th of April, call the attention of the house to the state of the colony of New Zealand, and to the case of the New Zealand Company.

A GAME OF CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

A novel and extremely interesting proof of the rapidity and fidelity with which intelligence may be communicated through the agency of the Electric Telegraph is about to be shown. At the suggestion of Mr. Staunton, the gentleman who, it will be remembered, obtained a signal victory at Paris over the French chess champion, a year or two ago, a game of chess will be played next week between two parties nearly one hundred miles asunder, at no more perceptible expense of time than would be required if they sat at the same table.

On this occasion Mr. Staunton will take his place at one of the terminni of the South Western Railway, and Mr. Walker, the well-known writer on chess, at the other, and they will thus play a game together—their only media of communication being the wires of the Electric Telegraph. Every facility for this entertaining and remarkable experiment has been kindly afforded by Professor Wheatstone, the patentee of the Telegraph; and it is calculated that the game, which will commence at eleven in the forenoon, will be finished in about three hours.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 25th March publishes a correspondence from the Polish frontier, in which it is stated that his Imperial Majesty will not visit Germany this year, but will proceed to the Trans-Caucasian provinces and take up his residence for some time in Tiflis

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, may be expected in London early next week.

M. Noel de Quersonnière, the oldest man in France, died a few days ago at Neuilly, near Paris. He had nearly accomplished his 111th year.

A letter from the Havannah of the 5th Feb., gives an account of the following tragical event having taken place during the late Carnival. A negro got unperceived into a masked ball, and stabbed many persons present, of whom six have died. The man who committed this atrocity has been arrested and recognised by one of the persons whom he had wounded. It had become a subject of inquiry whether this was an isolated act of this individual assassin, or whether he belonged to a band who had determined to avenge the death of their fellows who were lately executed.

D'Affaires in that city had received fresh dispatches from his Court. They confirm the declaration of the friendly disposition of Russia towards Greece and the present Ministry.

A discovery has recently been made in Birmingham of a manufactory of counterfeit foreign coins on a most extensive scale, the principal party engaged in it being a foreigner, who is now in custody, having been remanded by the magistrates

A case of almost unheard of barbarity was brought before the last Court of Assizes for the Ardèche, (France). A woman was tried and convicted of having murdered four new-born infants intrusted to her at different times to carry to the Foundling Hospital, for each of which she received fifteen francs to remunerate her for loss of time and expenses. She denied her guilt, but the remains of the poor babes were all found, part buried in the fields and part left on the ground to become devoured by birds and beasts of prey. She was condemned to hard labour for life.

Letters from Alexandria of the 20th ult., mention that the Pacha returned to Cairo, from Upper Egypt, on the 11th. Ibrahim Pacha had been seized with serious illness while travelling in the Delta. Mr. Galloway, of London, had submitted his plan for a railway from Cairo to Suez; capital £350,000; length of line 68 miles; the work to be completed in 18 months.

The latest excavation made at Pompeii has been exceedingly interesting. A house was laid open in the quarter of the people. Twenty workmen were employed at the task, and the entrance room furnished about twenty-five articles, vases, cups, altars, and bronze paterae. Another room, from which a narrow passage led to the kitchen, contained some large earthen jars. In the kitchen, the tinning of the saucepans was still bright. A large boiler, two jars with handles, light and transparent, objects exceedingly rare in collections, were also found there. The next excavations were to be made in the workshops of sculpture of the town.

A letter from Vienna states that the breaking up of the ice on the Danube took place on March 21, without causing much damage. The pieces of ice carried away an arch of a bridge of the Northern railroad. The waters of the river, which had suddenly risen several feet, had again fallen, removing all fear of inundation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. April 2.

This being the first day of Easter Term, a congregation was holden for granting graces and conferring degrees, when the following were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. S. H. Russell, and Rev. A. J. Hessey, Fellows of St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. C. F. Wyatte, and Rev. R. W. Eyton, Christ Church; Rev. J. Jackson and G. Buckle, Oriel College; R. C. Dickerson, Worcester College, Rev. J. P. Scott, Rev. G. J. Watts, and Rev. G. H. Proctor, Balliol College; Rev. C. Cox, Rev. G. T. Ford, and Rev. J. Tunnard, Exeter College; Rev. H. Milne, and Rev. F. W. Ryle, Fellows of Brasenose College; Rev. G. W. Paul, Fellow, H. G. J. Parsons, Fellow, and Rev. G. H. Fell, Denny, Magdalen College; Rev. J. Smith, Rev. J. Coventry, C. Moody, A. J. Tew, Brooks, and J. Gardiner, Magdalen Hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—E. V. L. Houlton, and S. Leigh, St. John's College; T. Hollah, Brazenose College; R. H. Hooper, Lincoln College

At two o'clock the new Proctors, attended by several members of their respective colleges, went in procession to the Convocation House, and were admitted into office by the Vice Chancellor with the usual formalities. On the Proctors' Board being constituted the following were the Pro-Proctors, or Deputies.—Rev. T. H. Newman, Rev. G. A. Browne, Rev. F. M. Knollis, Magdalen College; and Rev. W. Andrews, Exeter College.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE WEATHER IN THE NORTH.—The weather is now completely changed in the North of England, and spring has at length made its appearance in earnest. In all directions the operations of the husbandman, in ploughing and sowing, are being conducted with unusual activity.

EARTHQUAKE AT HUNTINGDON.—Shortly after seven o'clock on Wednesday evening week, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Huntingdon, occasioning much alarm to many of the inhabitants In some of the houses the vibration was very perceptible, while various articles were moved on the shelves, and others thrown down. It was accompanied by a low, rumbling, underground noise. It lasted about half a minute, and the same sensation was experienced through the county about the same time. The following particulars are mentioned by the governor of the county gaol — "Every part of the prison was affected by it; the floor and table of my office, on which I was then writing suddenly shook, and at the same time a great noise, resemblme an explosion, was distinctly heard. I instantly proceeded with my officers to examine every cell and prisoner, expecting to discover some effects, but found none. Several prisoners said they first heard steads shook very much; my first impression was that the large iron boiler of our warming apparatus had burst, although it seemed impossible, as I had lately seen it filled with water; I was therefore left to infer that it must be the effects of earthquake." At Hitchinbrook, and other places standing away from the town, the shock and noise were more perceptible, and created a group thoustely greater degree of alarm.

COLLISION ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A collision took place on the York and North Midland Railway, on Thursday week. The coal train left York a few minutes later than its time (half past six o'clock) as a great number of passengers were waiting to proceed by it. It had two engines attached to it, and proceeded at a rapid rate. When it reached Burton Salmon, the Hull and Selby train was just moving off, but had scarcely left the station. The driver of the York train whistled very loudly for a short time before coming upon the train, but as he could not stop his engine, it ran into the Hull and Selby train with tremendous force, atoms the *coupé* of the Hull train, which was the last carriage, and forced the other part of the carriages upon the truck which immediately preceded it. In the concussion the engine of the Hull train was thrown off the road, and proceeded without driver at a fearful rate up the line, the driver having jumped off. The first engine and coal tender of the York train appeared to be much damaged. A gentleman, said to be Mr. Hewitt, Doncaster, was killed, and a York in the unfortunate smashed *coupé*, but had got out of it, and entered another carriage at the Tadcaster station, and thus saved his life. The passengers in the second class carriage, which contained the carriage truck, were considerably bruised, but no life was lost, and no bones appear to have been broken, which, indeed, seems almost miraculous. The runaway engine stopped only when the steam and water were exhausted.

CASE OF POISONING AT TOOTING On Saturday night, a circumstance that placed the lives of five individuals (four men and a woman) in the greatest jeopardy took place at Mr. Heath's calico-printing factory, in Garrat lane, Tooting In the course of the afternoon Mrs. Reynolds purchased some fish with the intention of cooking them on the premises, and having them for supper. A man named Reynolds left off work before the others, and prepared to cook the fish, but wanting some flour to dress the fish with, he applied to a person named Finch, who had charge of the colour room, for some. Finch told Reynolds he had not got any, but the latter not believing him, as he knew that flour was usual in thickening the colours, watched Finch out of the colour store, and perceiving something in one of the barrels, which he believed to be flour, he took some of it and used it in cooking the fish. The party had hardly commenced their meal when they were all seized with violent retching, and it was then discovered that Rey nolds, instead of using flour, had taken a composition of arsenic and starch. Mr. Heath sent for Dr. Batnardge, of Tooting, immediately, and on that gentleman's arrival he instantly applied the stomach pump and strong emetics. The men were so far recovered as to be enabled to resume their work on Monday; but the young woman is in a state that almost precludes hope of recovery.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday morning a man stabbed his wife at No. 11, Lower Milk street, Liverpool. The parties had only removed on the evening before (Monday) from Cocksput-street to Milk street, where they took lodgings on the first floor. After the lodgings were taken, the husband, who he's given his name as John Morris Murphy, and who is an Irishman, and an oil and colour man, went out and remained at some house during the whole of the night. On his return home, he requested his wife, who was lying upon a wretched bed in the apartment, to get up and prepare him some breakfast. She refused, upon the ground that she had no victuals in the house, and no money to purchase any, whereupon he seized hold of an old table knife, and struck her with it behind the ear and on the right side of the neck. Her screams brought several of the neighbours to the spot, and there they beheld the blood flowing copiously from the wound, and Murphy in the act of holding, with one hand, a washhand basin to receive it, and endeavouring with the other to stop the bleeding by applying a cloth to the wound. The account he gave of the transaction was, that it was purely accidental, being to the effect that a large pan that was lying on the floor, and that the broken edge of the vessel caused the injury. This story, however, was looked upon as very improbable, and was rendered still more so by the medical men being of opinion that the wound was caused by a sharp instrument. A rusty table knife was found in the room, and was taken possession of by one of the police officers. The prisoner was apprehended, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewell, where he remained during the day, and repeatedly made inquiries as to how his wife was getting on, and whether she was likely to survive. She was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where everything was done that medical and surgical skill could accomplish. Her life on Tuesday afternoon was considered in imminent danger. It appears that he has not been in the habit of following his trade, and had no means of livelihood except selling newspapers. The parties have seven children, the youngest of whom is only two months old, and the eldest only ten years

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

THE MANSLAUGHTER BY LORD RENDLESHAM'S GAMEKEEPER.—At the Ipswich Assizes, on Monday, *William Tibbenham*, aged 32, gamekeeper to Lord Rendlesham, Wantisden, was charged with the manslaughter of Mary Ann Tibbenham, his late wife, at Wantisden, on the 17th of February. Mr. Gurdon opened the case, stating that the prisoner, when sober, was a kind and attentive husband and father, but when drunk, he always exhibited the most terrible disposition. About two years since, his wife was compelled to leave the house, for fear of receiving personal violence at the hands of the prisoner. [He then narrated all the circumstances of the frightful tragedy, which have already been published.] The prisoner had made several statements, but they did not agree. He had said that he was taking the pistol from a chest, and that the moment he touched it, it went off, and shot his wife. But this statement, he apprehended, would not be believed, for the evidence of the surgeon, would prove that such an injury could not be inflicted at the distance which the pistol must have then been from her face. But when the case was proved in evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter."

THE LATE FORGERY CASE AT STOCKPORT.—At the Chester Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Creswell passed sentence on *John Kenyon Winterbottom*, the Stockport attorney, who was some time ago convicted of forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange for £3000, with intent to defraud the trustees of the Pichon Insurance office. The particulars of the case were given at the time, and it will be remembered that some objections were submitted to the judges. These objections were decided against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Crosswell characterised the case as a most aggravated one, and sentenced Winterbottom to be transported for life.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE WATERMEN'S FIRE AT GREENWICH.—At the assizes at Kingston on Monday, an action was tried Dobson v. Blackmore, to recover compensation from the defendant for having, as was alleged, created an obstruction in the water way to certain premises belonging to the plaintiff, and which abut upon the river at Greenwich, but the real question at issue was, the legality of the watermen's floating pier, erected at that place A number of witnesses were called in support of the case. The alleged obstruction, it appeared, took place on Whit-Monday, 1842, when, of course, the watermen were very busy from the holiday people flocking to the fair, and were, therefore, not very willing to have their employment disturbed. It was very evident from some of the testimony given that the e w as great jealousy between the owners of the two piers, and that the real object of the present action was to sweep with the floating pier. It was stated that the action was not brought to obtain damages, but to establish a legal right. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s.

POLICE.

BURGLARY AND CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.—AT LAMBETH Police office on Monday, *Edward Sullivan* and *John Murphy*, two notorious characters, were charged with burglariously breaking into the Gun Tavern, in St. George's-fields. Mr. Charles Pitcher, the landlord of the Gun Tavern, in Lambeth-road, deposed, that on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, he closed his house, and having secured all the doors as usual, retired to rest. At about three o'clock on the following morning he was awoke by a violent knocking at his front door by police constable 69 L. He hastened down stairs, when he found the bar door open and the things strewn about, and it was evident that the place had been regularly ransacked. He observed his great coat and a musical snuff box from the bar, which were safe in the bar when he left it shortly after twelve o'clock, and observed that the cellar door, which was also closed, was open. He admitted the police by the front door, but by this time the thieves made their escape. In reply to the questions of Mr. Henry, Mr. Pitcher said that he had himself secured all the doors before going to bed, and had taken the key with him. He had, however, left his pocket-book in his great-coat pocket, and in it a bill of exchange, and various memorandums of no particular value. The coat, with the pocket-book in the pocket, had been found by the police in the cellar, and the musical snuff box had subsequently been found in the dust-bin of one of his neighbours, a few doors off. Was certain the musical box produced was his property, and he had left it safe on the mantel-piece at twelve o'clock on Saturday night. —Ponce-constable 69 L deposed that between the hours of three and four o'clock on Sunday morning he was on duty in the Lambeth road, and on passing the Gun Tavern observed a light inside. This being unusual, he listened for some minutes in front, when he heard something hard drop on the floor, which he had no doubt was the lock of the bar door when forced open, and also hearing footsteps, he at once suspected that there were thieves in the house. Of this fact he was confirmed by observing a mark which he had placed on the cellar flap removed, and he in consequence whistled, when police constable L 15 came to him. He was then returning to the house, when he saw the prisoner Sullivan with his head above the cellar flap, but the moment he observed them he drew it back, and so closed the flap that neither he nor his brother officer could move it. Sullivan at that time had no hat on, and he (witness) saw him sufficiently to be able to swear positively to his identity. Other constables came up at the time, and suspecting the thieves would make their escape by the back way, he desired them to go round to the rear, in the Westminster-road. At this time Mr Pitcher opened the door and admitted him, when he went into the cellar and found, as he had suspected, that the prisoners had effected their escape by the back. Witness, with the assistance of a ladder, got over it walls, many of them overten feet high, and which was the only way the prisoners could have made their escape, and was told that two men were in the custody of his brother officer, and up their way to the station house.—Samuel Hackaday, 178 L, deposed that about half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, while on duty in Blackfriars-road, he heard the springing of a rattle in the Lambeth road, and suspecting some robbery was then committed there, and knowing the locality, he ran to a part of the Westminster-road where there were some cottages, and where he thought it likely the thieves would have effected their escape from the backs of the houses in Lambeth-road He was not there many minutes when he saw Murphy on the lids of one of the cottages, and he (witness) jumped up and laid hold of him, and they both came to the ground together. Aware that a number of bad characters were in the neighbourhood, witness drew his staff, when Murphy said, "Don't illuse me; there are four of us" Witness asked, "Will you surrender?" and before he had time to answer, he (witness) saw the prisoner Sullivan coming in the same direction that Murphy had come. He called to him while on the lids, and while holding Murphy, to come down. Sullivan replied that he would give himself up if he would not strike him with his staff. Sullivan was then coming down, but in doing so slipped, and dropped into a water-butt. Murphy at this time made a desperate effort to get off, by slipping through his coat and waistcoat, and did get from his hold, but he soon secured him a second time, and dragged him alongside the water butt which Sullivan was in, and held them both until assistance came to him. Witness requested Sullivan to get himself out, and assist Sullivan, he found upon him a box of steel matches, three cigars, one of which had been lit, and 6½d. in copper. Murphy had only a knife, and when at the station-house, requested witness to give him back a knife which he had found in a yard close to where he had been taken, and there he found them. The bar of Sullivan had also been found, as also a handkerchief which he owned, and which was produced by the prosecutor. On searching the premises and lodgings of Sullivan, he found a number of files, of a peculiar description, which he had very little doubt were used for preparing skeleton keys, though the prisoner had described himself as a poulterer Mr. Henry thought the case quite clear against the prisoners, and he thought the police, particularly 178 and 69, had acted exceedingly well in the matter.—The prisoners were remanded.

EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—On Monday two boys, named *Henry Iden* and *Francis Johnson*, of the ages of twelve and fourteen years, were charged with having, at Town-hall, Wythesa, with having broken open a box containing monies belonging to the mother and brother of Eden, and stolen the whole of its contents, amounting to £1 18s. It appeared that the boys left Whitstable on Sunday last, and effected the robbery, and returned immediately, on Saturday, the day after the execution of Tawell, at Aylesbury. On being apprehended, the boy Eden admitted that he had broken open the box, by forcing the staple of the padlock, and that he meant, in order to enable him to go to Aylesbury, "to see the Quaker hung" Aylesbury is upwards of thirty miles from Windsor. They were committed.

THE BILL-DISCOUNTING SYSTEM.—At Marlborough street, on Tuesday, Basil Cochrane Wilks, a fashionably dressed young man, about 25 years of age, was charged with obtaining fraudulent possession of a bill of exchange from Mr. Edmund Lyons Hearn, of 9, Pall Mall East, under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor stated that he was in possession of two promissory notes of Mr. J. Mytton, one of £600, and one for £500, both dated March 10, 1845, payable in four months, on which he had advanced the sum of £380 in money and cheques. A gentleman of the name of Anderson called upon him on the evening of the 25th of March, and in consequence of information received from him, complainant was induced to call upon the defendant, who stated that Mr Mytton was about to take up the bills, and upon that representation complainant was induced to give up the bills to the defendant. He had not since been able to recover the bills or their value. Mr. Lane, solicitor, attended on the part of the prosecutor, and stated that it was a mere scheme to get possession of property which had been fraudulently obtained, and was therefore justifiable, that Wilks was but the agent of a Mr. Smith, who was employed by Mytton to recover the bills, for which no value had been received. He called Mr. John Fox Fitzgifford Mytton, who stated that he had received a letter from messrs Smith and Co., of Great Bedford-row, offering to discount the bills for him; that Smith saw Mr. Smith, who stated that he was to see the person that evening who was to cash the bills, and appointed the following day to meet him. He called accordingly, and gave bills to Smith to the amount of £1,700, Mr. Smith saying that he should receive the money on the morrow, but he never got one farthing vale for them. He then employed Mr. Sutton to recover them. Had not employed Mr. Wilks, and never heard of Mr. Hearn's name in the transaction. Mr Lane called Sutton and Goldsmith, the other two parties engaged in the affair, but they not answering to their names, Mr. Maltby held the defendant to bail in securities to the amount of £1,000 to appear that day week.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CARDIFF.—On Wednesday week, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the house of the Misses Vaughan, who conduct a ladies' boarding-school, in Crockherbtown, Cardiff, was broken into, and a silver sugar tongs stolen therefrom. A young lady, named Fowler, a governess in the establishment, heard the footsteps, and having repeatedly called out "who is there?" the noise still continuing, opened her bed-room door, and with great courage proceeded to the drawing-room, entering which she was horrified at the appearance of the ruffian, who, on being questioned by Miss Fowler, discharged a pistol at her. She miraculously escaped, a slug having lodged in the door close to her. Alarmed by her presence of mind, she rushed back to the bed-room door, and commenced ringing the alarm bell, which, with the report of the pistol, awoke the inmates of the house, and the miscreant lost no time in making his escape, and taking with him only the article of plate mentioned.

DEATH FROM A SPLINTER IN THE THUMB.—Mr. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Rein Bell, Basinghall-street, on the body of Rebecca Barrett, aged sixty two, housekeeper to Mr. Carrett, solicitor, of No. 10, in the above street. On Easter Sunday the deceased was splitting a piece of wood to light the fire, when a splinter ran into the fleshy part of her left thumb. She extracted a piece of it, and thought the next day that the remainder was drawn out by a linseed meal poultice, the pain was so much alleviated. The slight puncture caused by the splinter healed in a day or two, and the arm, up to the shoulder, became exceedingly painful. She would, however, have no medical advice, merely using a lotion of goulard water, until the whole of the arm mortified, and on Saturday last she died. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FROZEN FOUNTAIN AT NEW YORK.

Our illustration represents one of the most beautiful effects of the late severe weather at New York—the celebrated Fountain on the Bowling Green, whose limpid waters were for several days in "icy bonds," during the late frost. The Bowling Green is nearly the first spot on which the European lands in New York: there formerly stood here a statue of George III., which, in the fury of the revolution, was torn down, and presented to the British soldiers in the shape of bullets. There are several fountains in New York, but that on the Bowling Green is, to our artist's taste, the finest, though somewhat peculiar, it being an imitation of a heap of overhanging rocks: its height is about 25 feet, over which the water falls most picturesquely.

In taking leave of the American winter, we may observe that our own country has experienced a kindred severity. The meteorological observations made at the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick show the late winter to have been the most protracted and severe for many years past. From the 1st of December the mean temperature was 34 deg., being lower than that of any similar period in the present century, with the exception of that of 1813-14, when it was 1½ deg. lower. March exhibited a lower mean than any similar month since 1797; and the mean of February was lower than that of any in the present century, being 33 deg. 12 min., or 8 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of December was 33 deg. 4 min., or nearly 7 deg. below the average.

FROZEN FOUNTAIN, BOWLING-GREEN, NEW YORK.

SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland, given in the French papers, and received from other sources, is of a threatening character. It is even reported that one of the cantons was in movement, and about to make an attack.

The *Journal des Débats* says it is learned from Geneva that the free corps have made their first move. In the evening of the 29th, the Bâle country volunteers are said to have taken two cannon and a quantity of ammunition from the arsenal of Leichthal, and with them joined the free corps of Aran. It was generally reported that Lucerne was to be attacked on the 30th, on which day the volunteers of Soleure were also to march. The Government of Berne had, on its part, taken energetic measures for preventing the free corps of that canton from leaving it. It is certain that the Radical Committee at Aran has been in permanent sitting for the last fortnight, and has publicly enrolled the refugees from Lucerne, and volunteers from other cantons. In the cantons of Argau, Berne, Soleure, and Bâle-country, no obstacle has been thrown in the way of men moving to join the free corps, and who were easily recognised by the shape of their hats and their arms, which they conveyed in carts. On the other hand, the Government of Argau is restrained by the fear that during the excursion of its volunteers the Catholics may rise. The Vorort had also called out the whole of the federal contingent, and had taken measures to mobilise the Landsturm. The first battalion of the Austrian troops, intended to form a corps of observation on the Voralberg frontier of Switzerland, had arrived at Feldkirch. The Grand Council of Lucerne has been convoked to deliberate upon the amnesty.

Accounts from Zurich state, that on the 27th ult. the Executive Council and the cantonal authorities had assembled on receipt of despatches from the canton of Lucerne. Their contents, however, had not transpired, but it was understood that the Vorort had been requested to order the Government of Argau to dissolve the free corps encamped on the frontiers of Lucerne, evidently with the intention of invading this last canton. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Berne. General Sonnenberg, after the adjournment of the Federal Diet, had resigned his seat in the Executive Council of Lucerne, but on the 26th he came back on that resolution, which he regarded as incompatible with military honour at so critical a moment. Two battalions of the federal contingent were called out by the Government of Schwyz on the 26th.

SPAIN.

Letters from the North of Spain give some particulars of an attempt at a Carlist insurrection on the 24th ult., at Berga, a small town of Upper Catalonia, situated between Solsona, Puycerda, and Seu d'Urgel, which the Carlists, during the last civil war, surrounded with field-works, to save it from being taken by a *coup de main*. It was the seat of the Central Junta of Catalonia, and there expired the insurrection in 1840, when Espartero arrived in pursuit of Cabrera. A letter from Bayonne of the 28th ult. says—

"A private letter, from a Carlist source it is true, confirms the announcement of the Pronunciamiento of Berga. This correspondent says, that the band of Tristany has considerably increased, and that the Captain-General Concha has gone out personally in pursuit of it. During the last six months more than 300 of the Carlist officers who followed Don Carlos into France have returned into Catalonia and Aragon, some availing themselves of the amnesty, and others entering clandestinely. Most of them are endeavouring to enlist followers. Pep del Oli, a celebrated Carlist partisan of Catalonia, has appeared at the head of a band of more than 100 men, on the heights, between Catalonia and Aragon. This Pep del Oli is a quondam captain of the Christina army, who deserted to the Carlists during the last war, and is represented to be both an intrepid and an enlightened officer.

"Balmaseda has been falsely stated to have entered Spain. One of his friends has received a letter from him, dated at St. Petersburgh, February 23. The whole of our police is on the alert. The Lieutenant of Gendarmerie went out yesterday with four mounted men, on the Behobia road, and has not yet returned. A fruitless search has been made during the whole of the last month, for the Carlist Major-General Zavala, who is believed to have passed several times lately secretly through Bayonne. It is affirmed that military clothing is being made surreptitiously."

It is stated from Madrid that 27 persons had been arrested, charged with participation in an "Espartero" conspiracy.

BARBADOES.

The destruction by fire of the principal portion of Bridgetown, the capital of Barbadoes, was detailed in our Journal of the 15th ult. By the courtesy of Mr. George Rutherford, H. M. Customs, Grenada, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed view, from a sketch by our obliging Correspondent. It shows the island from Carlisle Bay, the principal, and, indeed, almost the only anchorage, where the merchant-vessels load and discharge their cargo, the sugar being brought from other parts of the island in small open vessels called droghers. Carlisle Bay is quite open to the westward, but sheltered by a projecting tongue of land, called Needham's Point, from the trades-wind of the Atlantic swell; and, except in the case of a hurricane, may be considered a secure port.

Bridgetown lies at the south-west end of the island; it is two miles in length, and half a mile wide. Though irregularly built, it contains many very handsome houses, and a large square adorned with a good statue of Lord Nelson, who is a great favourite in the West Indies. It contains a spacious cathedral, its towers scarcely rising above the roof, for fear of hurricanes, for which reason, also, the churches are without steeples. There are several chapels, schools for whites and blacks; also a college, literary and scientific societies, &c. Besides Bridgetown, there are three towns of smaller note, called Oistins, St. James's and Speights.

Barbadoes is the most eastern of the Caribbee Islands, and the most ancient of the British settlements in these seas; it is quite detached from the chain, being 80 miles eastward of St. Vincent, the nearest island. It lies N.W. and S.E., and is of an oval form—15 miles long, and 10 broad in the widest part. Nature has fortified its coasts with a coral reef, which runs off all the eastern and northern side of the island; the other parts of the coast have been fortified at great expense.

BARBADOES, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRELAND IN 1845.—GETTING READY.

PRESENT LOCOMOTIVE COMMUNICATION IN IRELAND.

The progressive improvements of each succeeding age materially alter the systems which they find in existence. We give in our present number a couple of engravings, illustrative of the mode of travelling now generally pursued all over the Southern and Western, and part of the North-western districts of Ireland, by means of the public cars of Mr Charles Bianconi. The original establishment of those peculiar vehicles, which emanated solely from that gentleman, completely revolutionized all the old customs with respect to journeying from one place to another in that country. *They* are, in turn, perhaps in less than a quarter of a century hence, fated to be superseded totally by railroads. Such is the fate of all sublunary things.—*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Up to about the period of the Battle of Waterloo, the public accommodation for travelling in Ireland was of a very limited character. It was confined chiefly to a few mail and day coaches, running "few and far between," and that only on the great main lines of road, from some of the more important cities to Dublin. In those days a journey to the capital from the provinces, was an event in the life of ordinary people. Men about visiting England settled their affairs and made their wills, previously to starting on such a momentous expedition. The nobles and the opulent gentry of the land travelled in their own equipages; the rich posted it, the comfortable amongst the middling classes went in their inside jaunting-cars, a machine indigenous to the country; and the poor were almost always compulsorily pedestrian way-farers, except they got "a lift on the road," from a chance carter going to the metropolis *for*, or returning *from* it with, "goods," as all kinds of merchandise were popularly termed. Occasionally, indeed, all ranks were sometimes, by fortuitous circumstances, made obligatory passengers by the coaches aforesaid; but to secure a seat, either "inside or out," required in these times no trifling precautions and pre-arrangement. There was to be an epistolary requisition to the agent at the nearest town through which the conveyance passed, often a very considerable distance off, to engage the necessary places some week or ten days previous. Then there was a reply to be waited for; the chances of "room" or "no room" to be calculated on; and finally, having gone through all these preliminary *stages* for the engagement of a berth in the *stage*, there was an additional drive of many miles across "out-of-the-way places," and at "out-of-the-way hours," to the most contiguous point by which the very difficulty-accessible machine took its way. Such was travelling in Ireland thirty years ago. Such was the state of things, for which the enterprise, intelligence, and acute observation of Mr. Bianconi prompted him to seek a remedy; and his present Car Establishment was the gradual result.

It would be perfectly supererogatory to dilate here upon the many extensive sound advantages accruing from that establishment. We shall only give a few statistical details, which will convey to our readers some notion of its extent. Its utility must be obvious to all, when we add that along almost all the lines, by which those cars pass, they travel three or four times a day, backwards and forwards, at stated hours, and are generally as filled with passengers, parcels, and luggage, as they can conveniently be. Our illustrations will render any description of the vehicles themselves needless; and it will be sufficient here to add, merely that the size of the cars, and number of horses, vary proportionately to the exigencies of the different routes.

At the meeting of the British Association, which was held in Cork, in the August of the year 1843, Mr. Bianconi was called upon to furnish an explanatory account of the extent and details of his concern, as well as a short sketch of its commencement and progress. A short extract from what he delivered on that occasion will show at one view more clearly and succinctly to our readers, than any language we could use, the nature and magnitude of the establishment:—

"In July, 1815," observed Mr. Bianconi, "I started a car for the conveyance of passengers from Clonmel to Cahir, which I subsequently extended to Tipperary and Limerick. At the end of the same year I started another car from Clonmel to Cashel and Thurles; and from Clonmel to Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford (and subsequently, he might have also said, from Clonmel to Kilkenny); and I have since extended this establishment, including the most insulated localities—namely, from Longford to Ballina and Belmullet, which is 201 miles north-west of Dublin; from Athlone to Galway and Clifden, 183 miles due west of Dublin; from Limerick to Tralee and Cahirciveen, 333 miles south-west of Dublin, and numbering 110 vehicles, including mail coaches and different sized cars, capable of carrying from 4 to 20 passengers each, and travelling* 8 or 9 miles an hour, at an average fare of 1½d. per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3600 miles, passing through over 140 stations for the change of horses, consuming 3000 to 4000 tons of hay, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oats annually, all of which are purchased in their respective localities."

He then went on to state, that with the exception of such portions of it as were in connection with the Post-office, or the Grand and Royal Canals, that establishment did not travel on Sabbath days. For this two reasons were assigned: the first was, "that the Irish, being a religious people, will not travel on business on Sundays;" and the second was, that his experience taught him he could work a horse eight miles a day for six days better than he could six miles for seven days in the week. In reply to a question from one of the members of the Association present, with regard to the number of men and horses in his employment, Mr Bianconi further said, "that the number of horses was about 1300. There were about 110 drivers: and an estimate might be formed of the number of grooms engaged in his stables, from the fact that there were, as he before mentioned, about 140 stations for changing horses, in each of which there were from one or two to seven or eight men always occupied."

To these particulars, however, a few more might be appended, which we can ourselves supply from personal knowledge. It should be recollected that besides drivers, grooms, helpers, &c., there are, in over seventy of the principal cities, towns, villages, and hamlets through which these cars pass, regular agents appointed, a list of whom, without exception, are men of great respectability and intelligence, and most of them even men of wealth. And it is a curious circumstance which has been remarked of the same establishment, that almost every individual in this latter capacity has invariably bettered his worldly condition very considerably, after his connection with it. Whether this be owing to an original judicious selection of persons who would have advanced their position in life by their prudence and integrity under any circumstances, or to a peculiar description of "luck" attached to the establishment (which is supposed in Ireland to be the case), or a mixture of both causes together, we do not take upon ourselves to assert; but we have heard the fact so stated, and there are many living instances of it.

Moreover, on the subject of the number of men employed about this concern, it may be further added, that there is, as we believe, in the town of Clonmel, which has always been the central point of the establishment, and in the neighbourhood of which the proprietor has for years resided, a factory for the manufacture and repair of vehicles and harness, and an hospital for sick or disabled horses. If, then, the number of coach and car builders, turners, carpenters, sawyers, painters, saddlers, wheelwrights, smiths, farriers, &c., who must be necessarily in constant employment in these last named departments, be added to those already enumerated, it must be seen that a very large number indeed is included within the range of this extensive and useful establishment.

One simple, but sage and unique principle, pervades the entire. Its efficacy is so obvious, in securing the proper discharge of all duties, that it is only astonishing it has not been more generally acted on in all large establishments. Its benefits are attested in many ways in this one. Its moral influence must at once be acknowledged. Its admirable effects in other points of view, in mere mundane matters of business, are strongly exemplified in the present instance. That principle is *truth*. Any man in the establishment ever convicted of a single deliberate falsehood, however trivial, is instantly dismissed, and never taken back. The mere enunciation of such a rule is sufficient. No dilation on it is needed. It conveys, at once, food for reflection, and a conviction of its wholesomeness.

In cases of accident, sickness, or old age, the men in this establishment, who had not forfeited their claims by any misbehaviour, receive their full wages during life; and after their death, their orphans are carefully looked after, and promoted to the service of the same in preference to others, if found fit and deserving. So popular too has been this establishment in the country, that its cars carrying the mails passed without the slightest molestation at all hours of the day and night, through the most disturbed districts at the worst of times.

The foregoing very brief history of this interesting establishment, may not be inopportune on the present occasion, and more especially when it is considered how, in the lapse of a few years, in case the projected system of railroads should be carried into full operation in Ireland, so extensive, and, in every sense so beneficial, an institution (for such it can justly be called) may be more or less materially effected by the introduction of that system. We shall treat of this important subject on a future occasion.

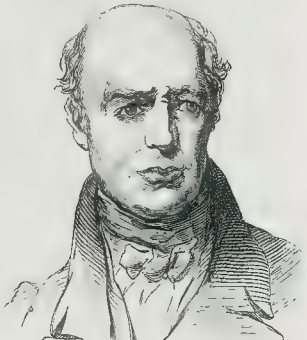
* Assuming that the speaker meant Irish miles, it may be right to observe that the proportion between these and English is as 4 to 5; the Irish mile being about one quarter longer than the English statute mile.

TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRELAND, IN 1845.—FULL PAGE.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR THOMAS POTTER, FIRST MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

This distinguished person, a true example of the giant industry and activity of the manufacturing North, may be regarded as having founded the corporation of Manchester, and as having been for a series of years the leading inhabitant of that town. Sir Thomas Potter was born at Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, on the 6th of April, 1774: he was the third son of Mr. John Potter, who rented an extensive farm near Tadcaster, called Wingate Hill, and was, we believe, for those days, a more than usually skilful and successful agriculturist. Sir Thomas, when about sixteen years of age, began to assist his father in the management of the farm; and the



THE LATE SIR THOMAS POTTER.

industry, energy, and perseverance which he afterwards displayed to such eminent degree in Manchester, were so successfully exerted at that time in his agricultural pursuits, that after a few years the farm was given up to his sole management, and it very soon became one of the most highly cultivated and productive in the county of York. Sir Thomas gaining the prize for superior husbandmanship at two different agricultural meetings. Notwithstanding his success in farming,—an occupation most profitable during the first revolutionary war and so congenial to his taste, that he never entirely relinquished it—Sir Thomas had sufficient sagacity to perceive that Manchester offered a better field than a Yorkshire farm for the employment of his capital and the exertion of his talents; he had enterprise enough to embark in a sphere of action totally different from the one in which he had been engaged. In or about the year 1803 he joined his two brothers, William and Richard, who had previously settled in Manchester, and the three carried on business in partnership, under the firm of William, Thomas, and Richard Potter, at the warehouse, No. 46, Cannon-street, Manchester, a place which they occupied for many years, and in which they became exceedingly well known to all buyers frequenting the Manchester market. For a long period after his arrival in Manchester, Sir Thomas took no prominent part in politics either local, or general; but he devoted his care and labour to the management of his extensive mercantile concern, in order that his brother Richard, then a more ardent politician than himself, might be enabled to spare a large portion of his time for public business. Though always entertaining decided Whig, or rather Radical opinions, Sir Thomas contented himself with private expressions of them, until 1832, when he took part in the then stirring public business of Manchester. During the Reform contest he was a prominent actor in the memorable Lancashire election, and in the efforts made by other constituencies for the return of Reform candidates. After the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Richard Potter was returned for the borough of Wigan; his absence from Manchester led Sir Thomas to busily engage in the local and general politics of the town and district. In obtaining and defending the much and long disputed Charter of Incorporation for the borough of Manchester, Sir Thomas was indefatigable, and he stood forward the most conspicuous among the supporters of that measure. As an acknowledgment for what he had done, he was not only elected first Mayor of Manchester, but his term of office was extended to a second year, during which he was knighted, on the 1st July, 1840; he was also a magistrate for the County-palatine of Lancaster. Until the time of his demise, Sir Thomas continued to take a leading part in Manchester politics.

In private life Sir Thomas Potter was distinguished by many excellent qualities; he was benevolent and charitable; upwards of twenty-five years ago, he, at his own expense, established a day-school at Irlams-o'-th'-Height, which of late has afforded beneficial education to about seventy boys and girls: this charity has latterly been known as "Lady Potter's School." Sir Thomas's health declining, he went, during the last winter, to Hastings, in Sussex, but, deriving no benefit from the change, he returned a short time ago to Manchester, and expired at his seat, Bulle-hill, near that town, on Thursday, the 20th ult., in his seventy-first year. His funeral, which took place on the following Thursday, was attended by most of the influential persons in the town and its neighbourhood, a long train of carriages escorting his remains to their place of rest in the cemetery, Hyde-road, Manchester.

Sir Thomas Potter married first, in 1808, the daughter of J. Palmer, Esq., of York; and secondly, in 1812, a daughter of Thomas Bayley, Esq., of Manchester, by whom he leaves issue.

ADMIRAL POULDEN.

This gallant officer was born in 1766, and early in life adopted the naval profession, in which his career has been highly distinguished. After some assiduous preliminary service, he was present in the actions of the 9th, 12th, and 13th of April with Lord Rodney, in the war ending in 1783: he was at that period a lieutenant. He next appears actively engaged at the storming of Corsica, in co-operation with Sir John Moore, the object being to secure an anchorage for Lord Hood. In Lord Bridport's action off Brest, on the memorable 23rd of June, 1795, the captain and master of the Irresistible were wounded; lieutenant Poulden took

the direction, and captured the enemy's ship opposed to his own. This service made him commander. Being afterwards conspicuous in the taking of Minorca, he was appointed by Sir John Duckworth to be superior of the arsenal there. For his assistance in the capture of the French fleet, which had escaped from Brest into the Mediterranean, he was raised to the rank of post captain by Lord St. Vincent. After five years further service rendered to the British army at Lisbon, he returned to England, and was there gazetted Rear-Admiral of the Red. He died on the 15th of March, at his residence, Richmond-hill, Clifton, aged 79.

PHILIP JOHN MILES, ESQ., OF LEIGH COURT.

This gentleman, one of the "merchant princes of Great Britain," was at the head of a commercial establishment in Bristol, as large as any in the kingdom, and by far the largest in that part of the country where it flourished. The advantages to the city of Bristol, arising from the business of Mr. Miles alone, have been great. This business he inherited from his father, William Miles, Esq., also an eminent merchant and banker, and he maintained it, especially that portion relating to the West India trade, in all its prosperity, until the very period of his decease. He has died immensely rich.

In politics a Conservative, Mr. Miles, for many years, sat in Parliament for Corfe Castle, until the disfranchisement of that borough by the Reform Act. He was elected, in 1833, member for Bristol; and, in 1837, was succeeded in the representation of that city by his eldest son, the present member. Mr. Miles had much public spirit and liberality; he was a willing contributor to all the great local undertakings which of late years have sprung up in Bristol. He gave much in charity, without ostentation; and many a large sum, enclosed in a blank cover, found its way from him to the friendless and destitute, leaving the grateful recipient to guess whence it came. The habits of Mr. Miles were most regular; he devoted a certain number of days in each week to his business in Bristol, and the remainder to his grounds, gardens, and estates, many hundred acres of which, merely assisted by a bailiff, he farmed himself. His patronage of the fine arts is attested by Leigh Court, and its rare and beautiful collections—a living monument to his memory. Mr. Miles died on the 24th ultimo, in his 72nd year. He has married first, soon after coming of age, the sister of Col. Whitham, of Kirkington, Notts; and secondly, a daughter of S. Peach, Esq., of Tockington, and leaves, with other issue, Philip W. S. Miles, Esq., his heir, M.P. for Bristol, and William Miles, Esq., of King's Weston, M.P. for East Somersetshire, who has married a daughter of John Gordon, Esq., of Bristol.

THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham, Baron Romney, and a Baronet, was born on the 22nd November, 1777, and inherited, on the 1st March, 1811, the honours of the old and respectable house of Marsham, from his father, who was the first earl. In politics, Charles, second Earl of Romney, was a moderate Whig, meddling, however, at any time, but little in state affairs, and of late years never interfering at all. The last act which broke into this retirement from public life was a journey his lordship took to Oxford, to add his *placet* to that of the majority who voted for the degradation of Mr. Ward. The Earl was President of the Marine Society, and Vice-President of the Society of Arts. He passed most of his time at his seat, "The Mote," near Maidstone, encouraging the trading interests of that town, and giving abundant work to the poor. This he was enabled to do, from his taste for building, and making other improvements on his estate: the number of labourers and artisans he employed were considerable.

His lordship married first, the 9th September, 1806, Sophia, daughter of the late William Morton Pitt, Esq., cousin of the first Lord Rivers; this lady died the 9th September, 1843, and he married secondly, the 9th February, 1832, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of John, second Viscount Sydney, and widow of George James Chetmondely, Esq. By the first marriage he leaves, with four daughters, an only son and successor, Charles, now Earl of Romney, who is married to Margaret, daughter of the fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and has issue. By his second wife the late earl leaves also a son. His lordship's death, which was nearly sudden, being caused by a paralytic stroke, took place at the Mote, on Saturday the 29th ultimo, in the 68th year of his age.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 6—Second Sunday after Easter
MONDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
TUESDAY, 8.—John, King of France, died in captivity in England, 1364.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Battle of Toulouse, 1814.
THURSDAY, 10.—Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.
FRIDAY, 11.—Canning born, 1770.
SATURDAY, 12.—America discovered, 1492.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, for the Week ending April 12

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
2	11	2	37	3	2	3	27	3	53	4	17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. L.," *Blandford, Dorset.*—Under consideration.
P. L. G."—*Howe.*
W. C., *Portsdown.*—*We are not in possession of the details of the invention of the "artificial arm."*
V Quartus" *Ilminster.*
Emilius"—*We can scarcely, with propriety, reply to the questions of our correspondent, without touching upon private history. Mr. James's Christian names are George Prince Regent.*
B. Z. X."—*The transfer would be valid.*
A. B. C."—*The matter depends upon the agreement of the parties, and the custom of the district.*
E. B. W." *in thanked; but we have not room for the fresco sketch.*
Miles Naralia" *complains that Rutherham, Lord Collingwood's Captain in the Royal Sovereign, at the battle of Trafalgar, lies buried in a common turf grave, without a memorial of any description, in Bilderstone church yard, near Hadleigh, Suffolk.*
Jack Brown."—*See our journal of to-day.*
Trunkbanks."—*The mails for the Mediterranean are made up twice in each month: on the 3rd and 18th of the month, and on the Thursday morning nearest to the 15th. The Canada mails are made up on the 3rd and 18th of each month, except in winter, and then on the 3rd only.*
A. B. S." *Ashburton, Two Messrs. and Mr. Bridgewaters, Whitechapel.*
An Inconstant Reader." *Dublin, wishes us to correct an error in our last nut, in stating a brooch to have been presented to Miss Helen Faucit by the Royal Dublin Society; whereas the gift emanated chiefly from the Royal Irish Academy.*
Ashton." *Glasgow.*—*We do not reply to questions as to a lady's age.*
T. A. C.," *Exhwilks.*—*Dr. Roget's address is Royal Society, Somerset House.*
Vox." *Cork.*—*Mr. Templeton, for some years, was one of the Drury lane company.*
Kosciuszkaniton."—*Cooper, the American novelist, resides in the United States.*
Argus" *is thanked. The execution of Thurtell took place in 1824 the murder of Weare on October 24, 1823.*
A Constant Subscriber." *Faversham.*—*A Justice of the Peace is an Esquire.*
A Constant Reader." *Leicester, should address at the General Post Office, and name the last residence remembered.*
P. U. T."—*Henry Kirke White was born at Nottingham, March 21, 1785: his poems were published in London in 1807.*
S. S. S." *Clifton.*—*Not at present.*
J. R.," *Rotherhithe, must be in error; the Board of Trade do not grant patent rights.*
J. Z. A. C.," *Wanstead.*—*The railway employed in building the Houses of Parliament is engraved in No. 7 of our journal. Any number may be sent post free by remitting the amount to our office.*
J. B."—*See our present number.*
F. C. R.," *Brentford.*—*The Oxford and Cambridge boat race is fully described in No. 151 of our journal.*
A Constant Reader." *Arundel.*—*The Evening Melodies in our four nut are original, but have not been set to music. There is no work by Mr. Dickens now in course of publication.*
W. M.," *Shelsley Bridge.*—*Mr. Huntingtower is the only son of Earl Dysart.*
G. M." *should write to the Secretary of the British Institution, Pall mall.*
F. S.," *City.*—*Of course, the Australian vine will not answer an unpaid letter unless they receive the amount of the postage.*
A Correspondent" *will find a view in the Oregon Territory in No. 43 of our journal. A correct map of the country may be had of Mr. Wyld, Charing cross.*
[illegible] M. Thiers" *"History of the Consulate and the Empire"* was published at *Paris about a month since.*
Inquirer," *Belfast.*—*By order, of any bookseller.*
R."—*The subject shall not be lost sight of.*
A Correspondent," *Birmingham.*—*See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the time of the transit of the planet Mercury.*
A Subscriber."—*The returns of the duties paid to Government by the different tea offices are printed periodically, and may, probably, be obtained at*
A. D."—*The statement as to Mr. Ducrow's death is altogether incorrect.*
G. M."—*St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, and St. Andrew's, Holborn, were built by Sir Christopher Wren.*
Sisera."—*Pronunciation for contributions varies with the magazines. The battle of Abouker was a naval engagement.*
Anerven Facts."—*Intelligible.*
T. C."? *Birmingham, should order the Large Print of London in 1842, of any bookseller.*
F. R."—*Miss Joanna Baillie's address is Hampstead; Mr. Liston's, Knightsbridge.*
A. N. A."—*A list of Prince Albert's Household will be found in the "Illustrated London Almanack"*
Kate Hardcastle Spencer."—*Accepted.*
C. C. C."—*No.*
J. A."—*Moderate but regular practice under the guidance of a good master. There is no nostrum that we know of*
R. C.," *Lincoln.*—*Declined with thanks. The MS. lies at our office.*
C. S."—*The arms of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England, were "Sa, three lions rampant in bend, double cottised, arg." and the same coat was borne by his father, Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth Castle, in Surrey. "Per chev. gu. and ar., three birds pidgeon or." were the bearings of Brown, alias Weare, of Denford, Berks, and Seaton, Wilts.*
Ignoramus" *is informed that the figures 116 and 139 marked for the metre, none signify nothing unless accompanied by a minim, crochet, or quaver, &c. The metronome itself will give every information on the subject. Mr. Canning died in 1826*
The answer of "The Withered Heart," we regret to say, will not answer at all.
Kreuzner."—"*A Correspondent,*" *at Oundle, states that the Tsar Kolnkol, or King of Bells, at Moscow, was mounted on a granite foundation within the Kremlin, in 1837, by order of the present Emperor. The fragment broken off by the fall from its tower at the fire, is placed beside it. Our informant does not think it has ever been in contemplation to recast it. The bell was unattached in September, 1843, when our correspondent saw it.*
Aquatious," *Hunningdon.*—*The weights carried by the winner boats in the late Oxford and Cambridge match were, Oxford, 103 st. 12lbs.; Cambridge, 101 st. 9 lbs. Our observation applied to the effect this difference must have had upon the craft in which in which it was rowed. It is true "assistance do not count in the weight of a crew," but we apprehend they have a good deal to do with a boat's draft of water.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1845.

THE world having seen the Rev. Sydney Smith quietly inurned—having paid a just tribute of admiration to his talents, and regretted that they could no longer, with a touch like that of the spear of Ithuriel, expose an imposture or an abuse to the contempt of mankind at large—scarcely expected to have another manifestation from that shrewd and witty spirit; the "Alas! poor Yorick!" so universally breathed above his grave, was supposed to have ended all, and to have closed the account of gratitude due to one who, by means of powers vouchsafed to few, had done much in his day and generation for the good of all. But it has not been so; a "Fragment" has just been published, containing the Reverend Gentleman's opinions on the condition of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. It was the last work in which he was engaged; interrupted in its progress by disease, and altogether stayed by the hand of death, it is now given to the world imperfect and incomplete, the part which is published not having undergone that revision which would, doubtless, have pruned it of some sallies rather out of keeping with the subject, and which would have disappeared could his judgment have checked what the impulse of the moment produced. But still it is stamped with the impress of his mind, and full of the characteristics of his style. Acute, rife with odd and eccentric images and combinations of things and ideas shrewd, but somewhat wordy, and not marked by any particular elevation of thought, either as to humour or spiritual matters, or the spiritual office—it is a production that will be extensively read for its own merits, and still more extensively, perhaps, because it is certainly the last emanation from "the spirit that's gone," and can now have no successor.

It is a plea *more suo* in defence of an endowment of the Catholic Church, extended throughout on temporal, political, and state reasons; it is expedient, and therefore it ought to be done; all questions of principle, all points of theological difference are quite put aside. His main positions are these—the Catholics of Ireland are seven or eight millions in number, and have in their hands a proportionate share of political power and social influence; over them the ministers of their religion have a decided, and not an unnatural control; those ministers by the present state of things are made wholly dependent on the people, and are thus compelled to follow the popular tide of feeling, or lose their position and influence; and that popular feeling, it cannot be denied, has long been one inimical to the present, and indeed the past Governments of this country. Why, says Mr. Sydney Smith, should this be so? Take the Priests into the pay of the State, and you make them the instruments of the State, instead of its enemies; with an endowed Catholic Church, the Government in every parish in Ireland would have "a servant feed," instead of a hostile agitator. Such is the position he lays down, and in support of it he reasons sharply and acutely, but, as it seems to us, with too worldly an estimate both of the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and of the ministers in each of them. If it should turn out that the Catholic Priesthood prefer political power and social influence to a State competence, and refuse an endowment on yes, nor, from all we can see, likely to be offered—the whole of his scheme would prove moperative. He would be quite right in all his reasoning, if all pastors of every church entered on a religious line as a means of securing an easy and comfortable maintenance; but we must believe there are among men of all professions higher and purer motives than this, and that the minds of all clergymen are not always dwelling on the "loaves and fishes." It is the blemish of the writer's works that, having himself a not very exalted and elevated idea of the clerical office, he produces the same idea in the mind of the reader, by employing his wit to place ministers (of all denominations without exception) in the light of mere worldlings, entering on the avocation for the sake of its "good things," its "prizes," as they are called; and none have suffered more from his satire, expressed or implied, in this respect, than the clergy of the Church of England, including the Bishops, whom he especially delighted to assail. That worldly motives do intrude even into the sanctuary, there can be no doubt, but we do not believe the spirit of Mammon to be so intense or so universal as it is represented to be in the works of the late Canon of St. Paul's. But, setting aside these demerits of writings which have had a powerful effect on society, we will give a few extracts from this last "Fragment," which, brilliant as it is, is darkened by the shadow cast upon it from the tomb of its gifted author; those extracts are precipitous of a work only, and their selection must not be considered as a proof of our adopting the opinions contained in them. The following is a portion of a familiar lecture to Mr. O'Connell:—

And now, dear Daniel, sit down quietly at Darrynane, and tell me, when the bodily frame is refreshed with the wine of Bordeaux, whether all this is worth while. What is the object of all government? The object of all government is roast mutton, potatoes, claret, a stout constable, an honest justice, a clear highway, a free chapel. What should be having all these streets about the Green Isle, the isle of the Ocean! the bold anthem of *Erin go bragh!* A far better anthem would be Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go cabins that will keep out the rain, Erin go pantaloons without holes in them! What folly to be making eternal declamations about governing yourselves! If laws are good and well-administered, is it worth while to rush into war and rebellion in order that no better laws may be made in another place? Are you an Eton boy, who has just come out, full of Plutarch's Lives, and considering in every case how Spartanmindas or Philopoemen would have acted, or are you, our own dear Daniel, drilled in all the business and bustle of life? I am with you heart and soul in my detestation of all injustice done to Ireland. Your priests shall be fed and paid, the liberties of your church be scrupulously guarded, and in civil affairs the most even justice be preserved between Catholic and Protestant. Thus far I am a thorough rebel as well as yourself: but when you come to the perilous nonsense of *repeal*, in common with every honest man who has five grains of common sense, I take my leave.

Here is a very graphic, but not very dignified comparison of the sources of the revenue of the Protestant and Roman Churches in Ireland:—

The revenue of the Irish Roman Catholic church is made up of half-pence, potatoes, rags, bones, and fragments of old clothes—and these, Irish old clothes. They worship often in hovels, or in the open air, from the want of any place of worship. Their religion is the religion of three-fourths of the population! Not far off, in a well-windowed and well-roofed house, is a well-paid Protestant clergyman, preaching to stools and hassocks, and crying in the wilderness; near him the clerk, near him the sexton, near him the sexton's wife—furious against the errors of Popery, and willing to lay down their lives for the great truths established at the Diet of Augsburg.

The support the "Young England" party gives to the proposal of re-assuming diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, and the recent discussion of the "Concordat," imparts an interest to the following:—

It turns out that there is no law to prevent entering into diplomatic engagements with the Pope. The sooner we become acquainted with a gentleman who has so much to say to eight millions of our subjects the better! Can anything be so childish and absurd as a horror of communicating with the Pope, and all the hobgoblins we have imagined of emissaries and outlawries for this contraband trade in piety? Our ancestors (strange to say wiser than ourselves) have built us to do as we please, and the sooner Government do, what they can do legally, the better. A thousand questions of doing good in Irish affairs have been lost, from our having no avowed and dignified agent at the Court of Rome. If it depended on me, I would send the Duke of Devonshire there to-morrow, with nine chaplains and several tons of Protestant theology. I have no love of Popery, but the Pope is at all events better than the idol of Juggernaut, whose worship, I believe, we pay, and whose church, I dare say, is made in Long Acre. We pay £10,000 a-year to our ambassador at Constantinople, and are startled with the idea of communicating diplomatically with Rome, deeming the Sultan a better Christian than the Pope.

Our last quotation gives the reasons for which he wrote, and there can be no doubt that in all his works he was actuated by a sincere regard for the good of his country and the well-being of society.

For advancing these opinions, I have no doubt I shall be assailed by Sacerdos, Vindex, Latimer, Vates, Clericus, Arnepex, and be called atheist, deist, democrat, misgynist, pamphleteer, highwayman, Unitarian, and Edinburgh Reviewer: Still, *I am in the right*—and what I say requires excuse for being trite and obvious, not for being mischievous and paradoxical. I write for three reasons: first, because I really believe it to be good: secondly, because if I don't write, I know nobody else will; and thirdly, because it is the nature of the animal to write, and I cannot help it. Still, in looking back, I see no reason to repent. What I have said I really believe to be good: assured

minutes to three her Majesty landed. In the first carriage were her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, who all appeared to be in excellent health, though apparently somewhat fatigued. Two other carriages afterwards drew up for the attendants, among whom were the Countess of Charlemont, Lady in Waiting; Major-General Bowater, Colonel Wemyss, Mr. Anson, the Prince's Secretary, and the French Governess to the Princess Royal.

On no previous occasion of her Majesty's visit to this port, were the people assembled more numerous, independent of the crowd of inhabitants which lined the wharf and quays adjoining; several carriages with *dits*, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback were drawn up on the parade, which, with the streamers, by waving their handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect; in fact, the whole population appeared to vie with each other in their attempts to honour the return of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort to Osborne; and throughout, as the Royal *cortège* passed, they were most enthusiast cally cheered.

In the evening, Sir Robert Peel, Bart, arrived at Osborne House, and remained through Sunday. Sir Robert finally took his leave by the quarter to nine steamer, having previously breakfasted at the Medina Hotel. On Sunday her Majesty chiefly confined her walks to the grounds and beach.

On Monday the Royal party were observed on the beach as early as half past seven, and again at ten o'clock.

Lieut Coppinger was daily in attendance at Osborne, and two of his men mounted guard on the beach to prevent intruders; but we are pleased to say her subjects in this quarter felt no desire to intrude on the Royal presence; in fact, were they disposed to do so, the conduct of some of her liege at Brighton would be a sufficient warning to them. At noon, his Royal Highness an. Col. Wemyss were observed walking in the neighbourhood. They visited East Cowes Park, and entered the newly erected Swiss cottage and villas. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Mr. Moreing, the architect, and expressed himself much gratified with the gardens, and the undertaking altogether. In the afternoon the Royal party rode out on their ponies to King's Quay and Woodhouse Farm, which they inspected.

On Tuesday last, shortly after breakfast, his Royal Highness, accompanied by her Majesty, again visited several of the new buildings in East Cowes Park, and went over them, also the Botanical Gardens; they were unattended, with the exception of Mr. Moreing, the architect, who happened to be present, and who returned with the Royal party to Osborne House.

At noon, her Majesty's steamer *Comet* arrived in the harbour, also the *Echo* steam-tug from Portsmouth, to convey the luggage and carriages of her Majesty to Southampton; and shortly afterwards the Royal yacht arrived in the Roads, to receive her Majesty, and convey the Royal party to Portsmouth, on their return to Windsor. The hour of embarkation having been appointed to take place at half past two o'clock—at which time her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, and suite, arrived at the East Cowes Stairs, where the Admiral's barge, with the Admiral, was in waiting to convey them to the yacht; and having embarked, were rowed to the yacht, escorted by the boats from the revenue cutters, &c., in nearly the same order as occurred on the arrival of the Royal party. A considerable number of people were assembled on the quay, to witness the great concourse of people were assembled on the quay, to witness the departure, who enthusiastically cheered the Royal pair after they had seated themselves in the barge. In about ten minutes afterwards the Royal party and suite were again on board the yacht, to which the standard was transferred from the barge, and was saluted by the Castle guns, followed by those from the R.Y.S. battery. At about three *p.m.*, the *Victoria and Albert* got under way, and proceeded for Portsmouth. All the forts on shipping again displayed their colours, and the whole were a gay appearance. The weather was throughout fine, and a fresh breeze prevailed from the S.E.

It is rumoured that Woodhouse Farm will become the property of her Majesty: it adjoins Osborne, and contains about 230 acres.

The alterations at present contemplated on the estate are to inclose the same with a ring fence—to build two lodges at the present entrance-gate to Kingston to be altered—and the stables enlarged; the whole of which are to be completed by the 1st of May, about which period her Majesty is expected for a few days, with the Royal children, who, it is said, will remain for the benefit which the air of the Isle of Wight will afford them—her Majesty having, when a child, experienced great benefit therefrom.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO TOWN.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. They were received at the Palace by the Honourable Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Lord Liverpool, Lord Hardwicke, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord George Lennox, Captain Meynell, Sir Robert Otway, Captain Francis Seymour, and Colonel Arbuthnot.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.) Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will take her departure from Frogmore House, for Clarence House, St. James's, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Countess of Strafford, Lady Josephine Wratisław, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Cowper. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, are expected from the Royal Farm, Windsor, at the Castle about the latter end of next month, where the Court will remain during the Assot race week.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM. Her Majesty intends to hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday next.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House, St. James's, at a few minutes before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, from Bentley Court, Worcestershire. Her Majesty's suite included Lady Frances Clinton, the Hon. Miss Eden, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl Howe, Sir David Davies, and the Rev. G. F. Hudson.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday was solemnised at the church of All Souls', Regent street, the marriage of Augusta Lavinia, Countess of Kerry, with the Hon. Charles Fitzmaurice, second son of the present, and son of the late Earl of Arran. After the ceremony, the happy pair left town for East Hall, Wandsworth (one of the Earl of Bessborough's seats), to pass the honeymoon.

DEATH OF ANOTHER SON OF THE EARL OF HARKWOOD.—The Hon. Algernon Lascelles, the fourth son of this nobleman, died last week, at Harewood House, in his seventeenth year, after a severe attack of typhus fever. The decease of the Hon. Alfred Lascelles, brother of the above, took place only a few days previously.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE SLAVE TRADE COMMISSION.—The commission on the subject of the slave trade sat on Wednesday at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel in Downing street. The Duke de Broglie and the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D C L, attended.

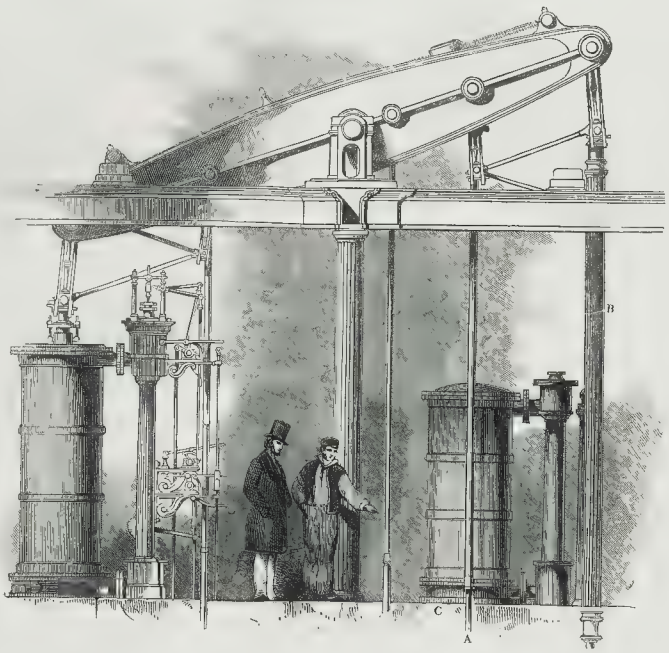
SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a numerous meeting on Wednesday, a new patent machine was exhibited for the manufacture of "artificial teeth, gums, and palates," the invention of Mr. Tomes, surgeon-dentist to the Middlesex Hospital. The object sought is to obtain the greatest possible accuracy in the fitting the substance used for the artificial teeth upon the gums and palate; which accuracy, if secured, would at once obviate the inconvenience and pain so often now complained of, and the unpleasantness of which others so many from availing themselves of a necessary substitute for the losses of nature. A *reverse* of the mouth is made by means of casts, in a peculiar composition of Mr. Tomes', over which a tracer is made to pass, guiding a cutting drill. The drill operating on the substance to be used for the teeth (the best being hippopotamus' tooth, or "dentine") produces an almost *mathematically* accurate copy. Indeed it was curious to see, in some specimen on the table, the fidelity with which the minutest irregularities were transferred from the model to the copy. The use of gold, rendered necessary from the more uncertain fitting of other substances, is rendered unnecessary from the more uncertain fitting of other substances, is rendered unnecessary from the more uncertain fitting of other substances, is rendered unnec

THE FOUNTAINS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

Fountains in the desert playing
To the pilgrim, wildly straying
From his course, may welcome be:—
To hear their gush—to taste, to see
The sunbeams pouring down their light,
Making prisms, all beauty-bright.
All this may to the wanderer seem,
Reality of some sweet dream!
But in this dreary solitude
Where man's alone 'mid multitude—
We might as well expect a mountain
As that sweet pleasure, thing a fountain
And yet behold it Trafalgar-square
Already boasts a spouting pair!
But where are cataracts and dells,
Or wee little fairy that dwells
Neath the curl ure of the springlet
Peeping through the woodbine's ringlet?
And there's nought but senseless stone
To look upon those fountains lone! W.

On Tuesday morning last at seven o'clock, Mr. Barry, the architect, attended by the engineers of the above works, and other scientific gentlemen, with a few members of the Government, met in Trafalgar-square, to witness the playing of the fountains, at various heights, and to inspect the engines connected therewith. The experiments were perfectly satisfactory; and it was then decided that the jets should commence playing at noon on Saturday (this day). The present is, therefore, the best opportunity for introducing to our readers the details of this truly scientific embellishment of our metropolis, which has so long exercised the curiosity of the public, as well as the good humour of those accustomed to cater for their gratification, literary and otherwise.

The disposition of the beautiful area of Trafalgar-square, unquestionably one of the finest sites in the metropolis, will be best understood by the large engraving below; and we proceed to the details requisite to the entire appreciation of the fidelity and minuteness of the accompanying illustrations, merely premising that a twofold object has been attained in this improvement—the embellishment of the Square and the more useful object of a better supply of water to certain of the Government establishments.



PUMPING ENGINES FOR SUPPLYING THE FOUNTAINS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE ARTESIAN WELLS.

The wells for supplying the water to the Fountains and Government offices, are sunk on the principle of those generally termed Artesian. These are perpendicular borings into the earth, through the impervious to the porous strata, through which the water has percolated, and accumulated in large quantities. The shaft being made, the imprisoned water, in its endeavour to find its own level, rises through the strata to the surface of the soil, producing a continuous flow or stream of pure water. This effect would have been produced in these we are describing, and in all others similarly formed, were it not from the number of other wells which have been sunk for the various breweries, manufactories, and general consumption of London, having so greatly reduced the quantity, that the remaining water is not capable, through its slowness of percolation, of rising higher than to about a hundred feet below the surface, thus rendering it necessary to use force to raise it to the required height.

The water for the Artesian Wells of the metropolis is derived from the rains which fall in the central valley of Holmsdale—a district of about ten miles extent, running to the east and west of Reigate, in Surrey. This valley is formed to the north by the great chalk range, and to the south, and along its whole width, by sand hills, which rise from beneath the chalk strata. These sands absorb the rain-water, but are prevented from parting with it by the stiff clays of the weald upon which they rest. The water thus obtained runs beneath the bed of the chalk, is partially absorbed by its lower surface, and forms, on reaching the site of London a grand reservoir, at a depth of upwards of 250 feet beneath the valley of the Thames.

At the back of Trafalgar-square there are two wells, one in Orange-street, and the other in front of the National Gallery. The bores of these wells, to the depth of 175 feet, are, the former 6 feet, and the latter, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter: these are connected together, at the depth of 170 feet, by a tunnel, 380 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, and capable of containing about 70,000 gallons of water. Below this bore, at the Orange-street well, is a smaller one, to the depth of about 300 feet, whilst that in front of the National Gallery is 395 feet deep. The strata through which the operation of boring has passed will be seen in the accompanying sections.

The wells and tunnel, when at rest, will hold about 122,000 gallons of water; and some idea may be formed of the supply of the liquid, from the fact that 300 gallons per minute raised for thirty hours in succession, lowered the water in the wells only 50 feet; thus leaving an amount of water still in reserve of upwards of 91,000 gallons. The water is of an excellent quality, soft and pure; the Reform Club and Club Chambers have been supplied by the same source, and its goodness and purity have been highly commended.

THE PUMPING ENGINES.

The machinery for working the wells, for throwing the jet, and for the supply of the various offices, consists of two engines—a large Cornish one, and a smaller *inverted* direct-action engine. The larger one is for all the general purposes of supply, as well for the fountains as consumption, and has attached to its beam three rods, working as many pumps. The rod A is attached to a pump, which raises the water from the wells for the supply of the public offices, &c. The connecting rod B is attached to a pump capable of lifting from 500 to 800 gallons of water per minute, into a large tank or reservoir for playing the fountains.

The smaller engine, C, is built on the direct-action principle, working with the cylinder inverted and leaving the piston rod immediately attached to the pump rods. It is extremely simple in its construction, but remarkably effective in its action. Its operations are confined to the changing of the water for the fountains, but its principal use is, as a *reserve* engine, for supplying the public buildings with the necessary quantity of water, in the event of the larger one being out of repair. The two engines are worked by two boilers, fitted with Juckes's patent smoke-consuming furnaces, by which means such works are enabled to be carried on in the centre of the metropolis without subjecting the inhabitants to the annoyance of smoke.

THE FOUNTAINS.

The fountains are from the designs of Mr. Barry, and are executed of Aberdeen or Peterhead granite, by Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie, of Aberdeen. The granite is peculiar for the redness of its colour, as well as from its hardness and durability, and is capable of receiving a very high polish. These qualities are owing to the almost total absence of mica in the composition of the granite—quartz and felspar being its chief constituents, and the latter, in proportions which rival the rich flesh-coloured granites of Egypt.

The design is simple, but chaste and elegant. A massive curved octagonal base, upon which are four dolphins' heads and fins, supports a magnificent flat vase, from the centre of which rises a pedestal, supporting a smaller, but similar vase, and in its centre is placed the granite mouth for the jet. From this mouth the water is thrown up in a close stream to the desired height, when it spreads out and descends into the upper vase, from thence to the lower one, and so falls into the basin; at the same time, a flat stream issues from the mouths of each of the dolphins. The quantity thrown up by the two fountains will be 50 gallons per minute; but, when requisite, 800 or 1000 gallons can be thrown up with equal ease, in the same space of time.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

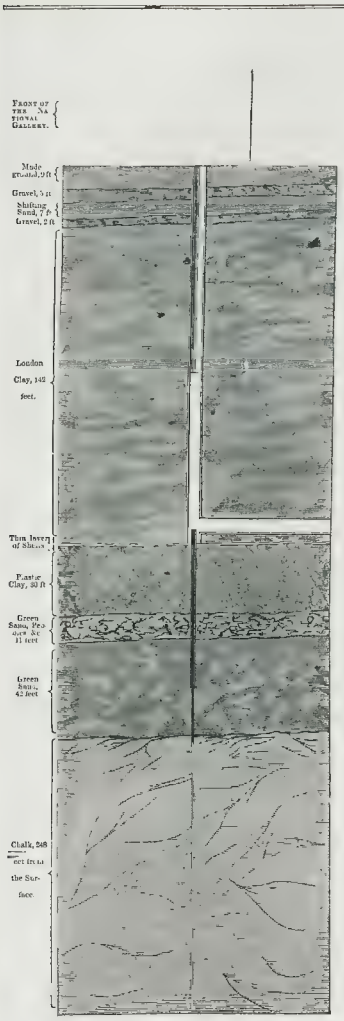
The basins at bottom add greatly to the beauty of the fountains; and it has been arranged that they shall at all times be kept brim full of transparent water.

The effect of the entire square is magnificent; but it is not such an one as woos the pedestrian to repose, or the idler to lounge. In summer, "the sun smites it by day, and the cold by night;" and in winter, the biting winds make it equally intolerable. On the Continent, were a Place Grand is constantly a Place Vert, these fearful inconveniences would have been remedied by groves of trees; and we may add, that not only would the public have been benefited, but the effect of the architecture itself would have been assisted by such an arrangement in the vast promenade of Trafalgar-square.

The contract for "spouting water" is ten hours a day on the average—that is, in the summer the fountains are to play thirteen hours per day, and in the winter seven hours. The height to which the water is to be thrown will vary, according to the weather, from 25 feet to 40 feet from the ground.

The mode of procuring the water, its quantity, distribution, &c., as well as the engines and all other apparatus connected with this undertaking, are the work of Messrs. Easton and Amos, of the Grove, Southwark, on whom the whole management reflects the highest credit. We understand that the entire cost of the sinking the wells, &c., the engines, pipes, and all attendant machinery and expenses, is somewhat under £10,000, exclusive of the granite fountains; and for this, the permanent means of supplying the whole of the Government offices from Charing-cross to the new Houses of Parliament, inclusive, is insured, as well as the necessary consumption for the watering of the streets, &c.

The saving which Government will effect by this mode forms no inconsiderable item in its advantages, for the present contract for furnishing the requisite quantity of water being £500 per annum, and the sum hitherto paid to the water companies double that amount.



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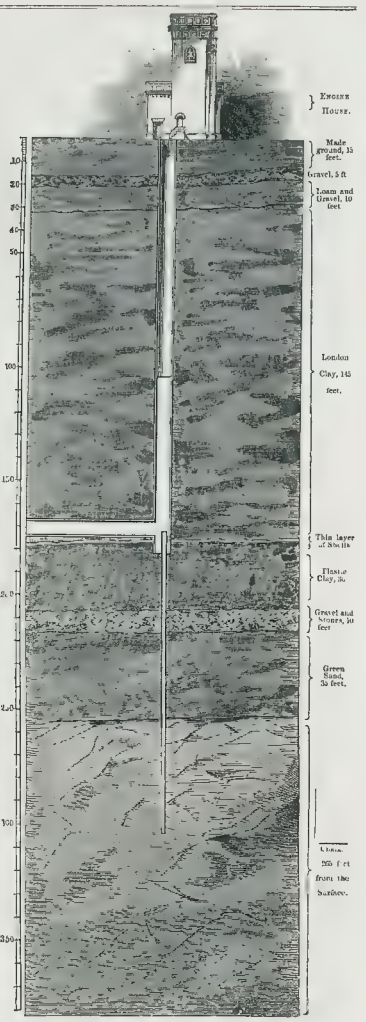

SECTION OF WELL.

FOUNTAIN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE UNDER NAPOLEON. By M. A. THIERS, late Prime Minister of France, &c. Translated by D. FORBES CAMPBELL, Esq. Vols. I. and II. Colburn.

This work is the continuation of the History of the French Revolution, and, along with it, will furnish, when completed, a full and compre hensive account of one of the most momentous changes that ever occurred in human affairs, and of the career of one of the greatest men who ever lived in them. A work by a Prime Minister is not, in France, an unusual phenomenon, though we probably owe these volumes to the exile from office which M. Thiers has for some years shared along with the leaders of the English Opposition, as much as to the desire he must naturally have felt to complete the task he had begun. The ex-Minister has many qualities which peculiarly fit him for the preparation of the History of the period here chronicled. With the decline and fall of Napoleon and the Empire he must have been a contemporary of the Consulate he must have known many who were actors in its events, or sharers in its triumphs; and from his official position in days we can all remember, he derived many advantages of access to authentic documents which would have been difficult or impossible for any other person to obtain. He has, too, the gift of industry, amply proved by the manner in which he has dealt with the immense mass of materials from which he had to shape a connected narrative; he has, apparently, spared no pains to ensure correctness as to facts and figures, as far as contents are concerned, it is the best History yet written, and will render any other unnecessary. Whether his estimate of individuals is always the true one, may be questioned, perhaps, for he rates some of the men of the Revolution more highly than we have been accustomed to admit in England; but this is not unnatural in a Frenchman, who is, to some extent, an apologist of that revolution. though no one can condemn its excesses more sincerely. A greater objection to the work here, will be made to its continual defence of the aggressive and violent policy of Napoleon, who, we cannot believe, in spite of M. Thiers' assertion, was either a lover of peace, or capable of any personal sacrifice, however small, to secure it. He rose by war, he believed in no power but force, and, always confident in the strength of armies, he never comprehended that there was also a people; he for got this fact as much in reference to France as the rest of Europe; he exhausted the strength of his own people in the fruitless waste of his campaigns and fields of slaughter, and he united those of every other nation against him by his arrogant attempt to subject them all to a military despotism. He wore out France, her people, her treasure, his armies, his generals, and himself, and fell at last as much from want of support within as from the assault from without. But the animating principle of this history is admiration of Napoleon's system: it is the spirit of the War Party and the War Press of France thrown into its chapters of a history instead of leading articles. Its language is, indeed, more moderate: there are no offensive expressions, no outbreaks of narrow national jealousies. But the spirit is there nevertheless; M. Thiers is fired with a love of "the liberties and glories of France." Alas! the "glories" of France have been her curse, and brought her at last to a political condition with respect to which the meaning of the word "liberty" is a mockery. The men who love the "liberties" of France will be those who estimate her "glories" at their true value. But at present this advocacy of aggression abroad as the source of greatness at home is a popular doctrine in France, and we must remember that it is written for a people

the bass to the [illegible] and is perfect throughout. Her execution is clear and flowing, [illegible]sion true and impassioned. To her impersonation of the hapless *Bride of Lammermoor*, it would be difficult to give too large a proportion of praise. It is in perfect keeping throughout, and yet no trace of the study which she has doubtless expended upon it can be perceived. The character of the simple, tender, confiding *Lucy*, seems to belong to her; nature, not art, seems to produce the emotions which shake her whole being, and the spontaneous simple and natural feeling which bursts forth, as though irrepressible, give to her acting a totally different character to that of any other *artiste*.

The scene in the fountain of the second act, where the meek and timid girl is goaded into bitterness and reproach by the cruelty of her brother, was given by her with the force of reality; while the scene, when poor *Lucy's* reason is wrecked under the cruelty of her husband, and the memory of her broken hopes, mingled with the consciousness of existing evil possess her mind, was touching in the extreme, and the sweet and thrilling tones that came forth from her lips, sounded the natural expression of feelings too deep to be described. Her attitudes, always in perfect keeping with her subject, were most graceful; whilst her luminous countenance reflected each shade of feeling. The applause was tremendous. The fall of the curtain after each act brought forth an enthusiastic call for Madame Castelan; a royal audience himself stimulating the audience with his *bravos!* which formed a running commentary at each pause of her performance. We have seldom seen a more pronounced and decided success.

Morgan, was, what he generally is in the impersonation of *Edgardo* — impossible he should be more. The character Sir Walter Scott portrayed, he excels in every particular. From beginning to end the character of the gloomy *Edgardo*, his spirit embittered by misfortune, and excited by revenge, is not lost sight of for a moment; and this renders the contrast more striking with that deep and passionate burst of love, which he frustrated all his schemes of revenge to give utterance, and that gushing tenderness with which the *Bell'Alma ma-morata* escapes from his curling lips.

Forrester displayed more than his wonted energy and vigour in the part of *Ashton*. The solemn brazen tones of this noble singer form the darker shadows of the picture—in whose depth the spectator reposes, as in those of a picture of Rembrandt: whilst it brings out, with unexpressible effect, the features of the *dramatis personæ* in the foreground. The result of last Thursday's performance was the more striking, as it was unexpected; and the acquisition of a first-rate *genius* to such an one of which we will create a permanent feature in Drury Lane, will be one of no small moment to the management, when the love of lyrical music daily acquires more universal sway and intensity.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

After a short *relache* for Pastor, the St. James's Theatre reopened its doors on Monday, for the first appearance this season of Mademoiselle Plessy, of the Theatre Francais. This clever actress was engaged at Metz, employed for the most part in *vaudeville*, which she varied with chrystallized sugar in their round boxes on an dessert tables. On the death of her father she was brought to Paris to be placed in the Conservatoire; but, instead of this, became a pupil of Samson, under whose tuition she rapidly became the finished actress, and soon acquired her high position, acknowledged by the fastidious *habitués* of the Theatre Francais.

It has been a ridiculous custom for the admirers of Frederic Lemaitre to file calm comedy of Mademoiselle Plessy; and we scarcely imagined that those who thronged so eagerly to behold his terrible nature in the "Dame de St. Tropez," or "Trente Ans," and his astonishing "Robert Macaire," could find any great pleasure in the severe elegance of Plessy. But she is evidently appreciated, and that highly too, by the audiences at the French plays: the appearance of the house on Monday, and the general applause which greeted her entrance, proved this.

The "Ecole des Vieillards," in which this lady performs *Madame Dareville*, is not a very interesting piece. We plead guilty to having caught ourselves yawning once or twice during its representation: indeed, it appears to have acquired a reputation far beyond its merits. The plot lacks the ingenuity of the French school, of dramatic writing; and the dialogue is deficient in point and humour—serious defects in a comedy. It is, however, evenly written. Mdlle. Plessy's acting was distinguished by all that care and pregnancy which has been so much admired. One of her most valuable qualities is, that she never makes the words allotted to her, not in any pretensions or studied manner, but naturally and truthfully. Her deportment is also perfect. M. Carrigny, as *Bonnard*, merits a favourable notice; and M. Ordinot played with his wonted effect, as *Danville*, the husband.

OLYMPIC

Mr Marble, the American comedian, of whom we had to speak favourable during his engagements at the Strand and Haymarket theatres a few months back, appeared at this house on Easter Monday. His previous career in London could not be termed a successful one; but this was entirely owing to the wretched trash in which he appeared, rather than any want of merit on his part as an actor. There is a quaintness and dry humour in his performance which is highly diverting; and as *Sampson Hardhead*, "The Game Cock of the Wilderness," in the piece of the same name, he has an opportunity of putting forth all his drolleries. The piece itself is by an American author—so, at least, we presume; but, as it has been proved several times, even down to the last trans Atlantic importation, *Nicholson*, that our own ideas of excellence differ somewhat with those of Brother Jonathan, the "Game Cock of the Wilderness" a purely rewritten and constructed by Mr. Leman Rede, whose experience in such matters is well known. He appears to have had but rough materials to work upon. There is a daughter in love with one man, but urged by her father to marry another; there is an attempted murder, when the choice of the lady is left between the two lovers; there is a young man taken up for it, being the "Game Cock of the Wilderness," with other situations more or less conventional. Mr. Marble's acting, however, was very entertaining; and the dialogue is delivered in such a quiet and humorous style as to prevent annoyance at the flat of the curtain he was unduly called for. We have no doubt but that the "Game Cock" will flutter his wings for some time at the Olympic. A brief farce, entitled "The Secret of the Mountains of Pentemedon." It is written by Mr Stoqueler, turning the old legend into fun, and abounds with humorous allusions to the late topics of the day, which have formed the chief subject for Easter in all the country theatres. But enough of puffs—to say it is so inefficiently performed, and put upon the stage in such a dreary manner, that we much wonder it went even so well as it did. Miss Bromley, whose face is naturally pretty, and who has a pleasant lisp-ing voice, but the attempts of the rest of the company to be droll, entirely misunderstanding the spirit of extravaganza, were literally depressing. There were some capital scenes throughout the piece, which, properly managed, would have created more than a great deal of; but which, as it was, fell "dead as" To act a burlesque properly—that is to say, a burlesque of the present day requires the utmost care and discretion of humour, wholly different from that which the low buffoonery of one of the characters in the present instance, whose contortions never raised a smile. We recommend the manager to visit Richardson's show, to see the *corps dramatique* of that popular establishment he can replace some of his company with great advantage.

ASTLEY'S.

As to [illegible]k for any kind of literary merit in the pieces [illegible] At [illegible] On the contrary, we think we should be somewhat disappointed if we found it. But there must be a great deal to see, and a great deal to read, in the play-bill. We must have great *cavalier* and double platforms; combats, rescues, and red fire—plenty of red fire. And we must also have numbers of children about us. Their laughter and amusement is the greatest [illegible] Perhaps, after all; we question if we should enjoy the jokes of M [illegible] half the zest, if there were not little people near us to laugh too

On Easter Monday the house re-opened, according to custom, with a new grand spectacle, entitled "The Maid of Saragossa, or the Spanish Amazons." In which the well known picture by Wilkie formed the concluding *tableau* of the first act. There were ladies in brilliant armour, mounted on fiery untamed steeds, defending a party of sleeping Guards against the French; there was, of course, the defence also of the town, and a comic Irish soldier, who gets into trouble, nobody knows how, and always has remarkable business to transact, nobody knows anywhere. But the grand effect was reserved for the end of the spectacle, wherein the town tumbled down into ruins, and there was such a firing of cannon and clashing of weapons—such scattering of armour and shields, and clearing of the conquering troops, as was never before witnessed. There is no theatre where these effects are managed so well as at Astley's; although, we must confess, we do not understand the genius displayed by Dacre in their arrangement. The scenes in the circle were tolerably good. A great supposition has been made to the equestrian company by the engagement of Monsieur and Madame Dumas. The lady is a very graceful dancer, as well as rider; and the gentleman appeared in an "act of horsemanship," representing some passages in the life of Napoleon, changing his dress upon horseback, and assuming several well-known attitudes. Two brothers, the Messrs. Bridges, were loudly cheered for some very daring equestrian feats, especially that of managing five or six horses at once. The very small Bothod which appears requisite to ride, as it were, to the backs of the steeds is most remarkable. There were several other performances more or less commendable, and a lively farce sent every body home in good temper with themselves and the world in general.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It has so often been our task to praise the management, and general arrangements of this excellently conducted theatre, that in nothing it, at present, we can do little more than reiterate what we have before said respecting it. As to the *Richard the Third* has proved a most successful revival in every scene of the word; and the theatre has been literally crowded to the ceiling on each night of its representation. It must be exceedingly gratifying to Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps to see their exertions thus crowned with unvarying success; the more so, since every imitation of their pain, with the backsheet "gas" of re-lighting the house at the end of the performance, and Shakspeare has proved an utter failure—the result of general incapacity on the part of the "revivers" and "home-finders." To see an intellectual entertainment entirely taking the place of inferior exhibitions, and the buffoonery of melodramatic averna, must be a source of pleasure to every one anxious to see the moral amusements of the community promoted.

SURREY

When we first saw the novel of "Margaret Catchpole" advertised, and a synopsis given of its incidents, we imagined it would not be long before the dramatists caught it up with a view of adapting it to the stage. Our anticipations proved correct. One or two versions have already appeared at the theatres, that at the Surrey being from the industrious scissors of Mr. Edward Stirling, whose tact in arranging popular works for representation on the stage is well known. Although the Surrey ranks with the minor theatres, it is by no means an unimportant one. On the contrary, its pecuniarious appeal to a very large class of the community; and its various departments support, indirectly, a great number of individuals. We conceive the S[illegible] holds a post in evil with that of the Am[illegible] Change, or the Porte St. Martin theatres in Paris. The pieces are of the same [illegible]; the *corps* of fare provided for its patrons displays more high *de resistance* than dishes in *entremets*; and a successful piece may be re[illegible] standard of the dramatic taste with which the middling classes and those a little lower, are imbued. Hence the most favourite productions are those whose scenes are laid amongst the domestic circles in which the majority of the audience move: and they appeal in general to the sympathies of individuals whose lives are in the same category as those of the characters represented. The strange story of Margaret Catchpole, the smuggler and Carlyon's escape, is equally familiar to most of our readers through Mr. Cobbold's remarkable book. It has lost none of its interest in a dramatic shape; indeed this is increased by the pathos and truthfulness of Mrs. F. Honner's writing. She has most valuable extracts; and in the representation of the peculiar line of characters usually entrusted to her, without a rival. Indeed, every *rôle* in the drama was well filled, especially by Messrs H. Hall[illegible] and Mr. Creswick. The latter gentleman we had occasion to praise at the Adelphi, and most favourably. He appears a great favourite at this house, where he has better opportunities of exhibiting his talents. Altogether the piece achieved a decided success. In the entertainment which followed, a little child, Miss Heron, played an Irish character. Her performance was certainly clever; but we confess such high-pressure precocities are little to our taste. In speaking of the capital manner in which the pieces are put on the stage at this establishment, we must make favourable mention of Mr. Honner, from whose perception and arrangement other theatres might take a hint.

The bills at the other theatres have remained nearly the same as they were last week. We regret to state that Mr. W. Harrison has suffered from a relapse, and is now again seriously indisposed. This has, of course, affected the performance of operas at Drury Lane; and the bullet not having proved a hit, the houses have been very indifferent. On Saturday evening last the theatre was closed

FANCY BALL.

A very elegant fancy ball and supper was given at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday evening, by their friends, to some gentlemen well known in the theatrical and literary circles of the metropolis. Dancing commenced at the o'clock and was kept up with unabated spirit until past six in the morning. The dresses were for the most part characteristic descriptive; and everything went off so well, that we believe it is intended to make an annual affair of it, under the title of "The soirée d'amis."

SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

It is with great pain as critics that we are compelled to record the generally low character of the present year's collection of paintings now gathered together upon the walls of this gallery. Nor is it alone in excellence of degree, but in generic classification of style, that the present exposition takes a very low rank. But one original painting (that of "Hagar and Ishmael dismissed by Abraham," 646, by E. Latella) and this of no great excellence, is to be found, among the eight hundred works collected by the Society of British Artists. And not a single work of epic pretension, good or bad, is to be discovered there. In fact the great strength of the exhibition is good, bad, and indifferent landscape of all classes and [illegible]se, sprinkled with portraiture, and a slight infusion of painting of genre. We shall now proceed to analyse the separate productions of the principal exhibitors. None of whom, with the exception of Mr. Herring and Mr. Woolmer, betray any very great improvement. We ought, perhaps, also to except the works of another exhibitor, Mr. Anthony, from this sweeping assertion. The patronizance of such talent as his seems to possess is decidedly better than the silence to which it had previously been condemned, as we certainly do not recollect his name as the producer of anything worth attention in the previous exhibition of this society.

The solitary painting of Latella's, to which we have already alluded, is executed in wax or fresco, and is marked by a dry, hard style of workmanship, which, however clean it may be, is anything but pleasant to the eye. The subject itself is too heavy for Mr. Latella. If he knew himself better, he would refrain from dealing with subjects which require something more than the dignity which a tolerable portrait painter can confer upon a thoughtful head. Moreover, a [illegible]dged imitation of the manner of the German eclectic school, argues a profound want of taste. To rise by changing this character of the British school, we need the originality of Haydon, rather than parallel plagiary with those of Cornelius and Kaulbach.

One of the very best landscapes in the Gallery comes from the easel of J. Tennant (see Hendon, Middlesex; 295). It is painted with infinite brilliance and charm, and far surpasses any of the other paintings of the same character by its patroness. His large pastiral landscape from Spenser's "Faerie Queen" ("Sir Calidore Entertained by the Shepherds," 192), is luminous and clear, but wants breadth and repose. It is, in short, a picture teeming with beauties, but the other quantities which it possesses are not of sufficient excellence to make any comparisons for the want of poetry shown in it.

The first picture of Mr. Herring, Mr. Harleston, exhibits only four pictures this [illegible]. (Nos. 86, 122, 348, and 405). The first of these, called "Rebecca" an Ita[illegible] woman with a pitcher, or vase, for we forget the precise form of the jar she [illegible] upon her head, is by far the best of the four. But, in common with them, shows that slovenliness and looseness of hand which Mr H. has of late years been accustomed to mistake for freedom and mastery over his materials. In addition to this unpardonable fault, the figure is ill-grouped, utterly flat, and the other lakey purple, and the lip of the figure is ill-drawn. As a portrait composition the figure is put together with exceeding grace. Of the remaining three we prefer No. 405, "Sir Lancelot Asleep," the colour of which is less luminously rotten than that of the [illegible]

Herring's "Vulcan and Hebe" (171), is a p[illegible]ating of a blacksmith with a cupid from the neighbouring cot-house and [illegible] a horse, the latter of which is painted by far the most important portion of the painting. Mr. Herring understands the pictorial character of the horse well; and is only second to Landseer in his [illegible] of description. Of the other contributions to this gallery by Mr. Herring, [illegible] 396, 5[illegible] (the companion painting to "Vulcan and Hebe," and, as [illegible] equal, decidedly the better picture), and 589. The second upon this list (224), "Dykes near Norbury," is a pleasantly little painting, but utterly flat, and the other quantities which it possesses are not of sufficient excellence to make any comparisons for the want of poetry shown in it.

The first picture of Mr. Woolmer, exhibits only four pictures this year (Nos. 32, 132, 348, and 405). The first of these, called "Rebecca" an Ita[illegible] woman with a pitcher, or vase, for we forget the precise form of the jar she [illegible] upon her head, is by far the best of the four. But, in common with them, shows that slovenliness and looseness of hand which Mr H. has of late years been accustomed to mistake for freedom and mastery over his materials. In addition to this unpardonable fault, the figure is ill-grouped, utterly flat, and the other lakey purple, and the lip of the figure is ill-drawn. As a portrait composition the figure is put together with exceeding grace. Of the remaining three we prefer No. 405, "Sir Lancelot Asleep," the colour of which is less luminously rotten than that of the [illegible]

Zeitter contributes a large number of his Hindustan sketches: all of them characterized by that curious surface which his execution has hitherto displayed (No. 203), "The Strange Guest," (No. 256), "Hungarian Peasants Going to Church," (476), "Hungarian Peasants Going to Church," are, perhaps, the best of the ten compositions which he has this year exhibited. The first is a charming piece, of which the subject is simple and touching.

The single fancy subject, exhibited by Mr. Salter, is a repetition of the worn-out subject of the Bacchante, and one of the worst repetitions of it which we have yet seen. It has neither passion, joy, nor wine in it. The drawing of the figure is weak and lifeless, and the colour that of wax rather than flesh. We have heard that the various living models of the metropolis are doing less work this season than ever. We can fully believe that Mr. Salter contributes nothing to their support

Mr. Woolmer has now learnt to tame down his poetic wildness into something like sobriety, and we can with reason congratulate him upon the change in his style. His landscape of "the Dingo" (No. 429), is one of the most charming, poetical productions in the gallery, and needed only a slight degree more finish to render it perfect. It has been [illegible]otically studied. There is also a tendency in this picture, as well as in the "Dorothea" (No. [illegible]), to focus the higher lights with false white—which, in some degree, ruins the richness and mellowness of its harmony. His "Scene from the Arabian Nights" (No. 303) is a gracious and ideal imagination, full of beautiful and tender tone. It is an inspiration, warmed with the inspiration of that marvellous work with which it contains no boyhood with its dreams and its wonder. The handling of the "Dorothea" is vigorous and masterly, without the slightest affectation of coarseness, but needs somewhat more refinement and mixery in small. Fyne contributes a large landscape, which is full of taste and conventional beauty, but wants, in many portions, a closer and more minute attention to accidental colours. It partakes of the panoramic monotony, which seems as if it was necessitated by the extent of surface. The means employed are simple and unpretending, and it is only since we have seen anything finer in landscape art than the recession of these [illegible] that we have become aware of its defects. No. 339 and 348 are two more [illegible]ittle circular effects, with no attempt at detail, and the latter unscrupulously upon a couple of Welsh names. The rest of Mr. Fyne's paintings are composed of [illegible]-scapes and river scenery. No. 623 (Vale of the Lledr, North Wales) is one of the best of these canvasses.

Mr. Anthony exhibits several landscapes, characterised by marked originality of manner. His "Kenard's Head, from Round Tower of Aghadoe," (No. 59) and "Ruins of Ross Castle, Killarney" (159), is singularly true and sweet in character, but is unequal, by an overdone care in detail, and somewhat too great a brilliance in manner. The same fault is much [illegible] in "Le Lavandou," (No. 30), which is otherwise a painting of surpassing eloquence in its variety of colour and novelty of hand. (No. 300)

The portraiture of the exhibition finds its best representative in Mr. Hill, who, with the exception of a prevalent flatness, and monotony of colour and handling, shows great taste in the general execution of his pictures. He draws gracefully, composes freely, and if he shows an occasional tendency to [illegible] and flatness of water-colours, shows also a fine susceptibility of eye for the more delicate variations of tone. In No. 12 he has stepped aside from his usual class of subjects. The God Jupiter painted in Grecian fashion, and the boy and [illegible]

Aground are richly, as well as modestly, treated. It is a canvass which does Mr. Bill infinite credit.

In carnagure, for their class of design ranks little beyond it, we find Mr. Prentis and Pidding, both of whom exhibit considerable power in sizing the more exaggerated features of mirth and absurdity. As a more artistic feature in this line, we would recommend the latter to refuse less [illegible] and throw into his paintings, and should wish the last to acquire more force and brilliance in his manner of making his light and shade. The "Lost Steak" of the latter (4[illegible]), and the "Materials of a Future Page" (41), are favourable specimens of their manner.

Clint, Wilson, and Lancaster would, if we were disposed to have gone further, have come in for qualified praise. Clater possesses a clever and careful manner, as does Stayer, with no other qualification as a painter. Mr. Stevens is the finest exemplificator of tea-tray work on our present list of painters. Boddington imitates Bright badly, and Allen, whom we grieve hitherto to have omitted, is a fine painter, with English perceptions and English tastes about him. No. 86, by this artist, possesses an exquisite passage to the left of the painting of English colour and scenery. Like Lee and Creswick, we love him, because he is so thoroughly English. Ward, the Academician, exhibits several small canvases of merit, which we regret should so evidently seem to be traps for Art-Union prizes. *Ars ride*, there is nothing worth noticing in the Exhibition; and as we should regret to speak of artists, solely for the bitter delight of censuring their labour, we close our notice; not, however, without alluding to our deep sorrow in finding that so little impulse has been communicated to the body of artists by the late attempts made by Government to raise the character of British art. Surely we are not yet so utterly without public taste as such an exhibition as this would argue; and it is with grief we see so large a collection of paintings as this, unmarked by more than that class of talent which is unwarned by those higher inspirations which spoke to the old epic art of Italy and the poetic taste of Greece, in the painting and the sculpture which have outlived empires and nations, forms and creeds, by the power of that immortality genius confers upon the impulses of her children.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When a cry was raised against railroads on the grounds of their being a heavy blow and a great discouragement to fox hunting—and indeed to the chase generally—it was little anticipated that the hob-a-nob system would present, become, if not a national sport in the vernacular meaning of the term, at all events a very tolerable substitute and handsome equivalent for so much sporting *material* as it should damage. For example, your Oxonian, keen disciple of Nimrod, though he be, has ten to one the best of it, even if occasionally the iron turnpike does interfere with his twenty minutes best endeavour in the race for the brush of a Reynolds of Mr. Quartermaine's stud. Which of us can look back upon the mean inventions of our day, though but half a score years ago, to get rid of troublesome time and cash by the purchase of a yellow chaise and four preparatory to rendering change bodily to the green monster when contemplating the glories to be achieved by the end of a special train? The vicinity of the Haymarket, available for Ten Pound, and calling now before each door, think of the pleasant commodious, and prompt nets, not gentlemen at all. As soon as the Cambridge line is open, offices for the sale of opera stalls and pit tickets will be opened at both universities. For we would go further than this, we would claim for steam coaching the [illegible] being, for its own sake and effects, a pastime most worthy of cultivation [illegible] are the uses of the rail, if only they be properly applied, which certainly [illegible] We have seen a sick's under, of what unexpectable results are none or so, in the hunt of their exploit. Take your locomotive and send him along, lass e Derby winner, or an electric telegraph's note of interruption, or a lover's hopes, and sit landed here of [illegible] trains that will [illegible] miles an hour, or corresponding rates. Will it be too much to call a run with one of these "sport?" A well known Mettonian, in the extacy of a ten minutes' hunt, best pace over grass, once cried out that he never knew hound or horse, could go half fast enough for him; and only it was *quite* certain to kill him he would try the sensation of being blown out of a mortar. Little did he think that he should ever see the day, when surrounded by his family, and a wilderness of well-stuffed cushions, he should [illegible] [illegible] between his town and country houses, at the average rate of a bombshell.

In consequence of the usual spring races on Epsom Downs, being postponed till the end of the month, there was no usual race meeting in the current week; [illegible]pton Park is a hunt in all its legitimate features. The glorious weather that has at last set in, however, is not neglected in the training stables, and all the trainers, from their neighborhood, report the activity and earnestness with which their operations are going on. Of course the results of their labours are kept for the use of all they may concern, as much as may be; nevertheless, some of the country would seem to have oozed out, for as much as the Colwell Colt in the quotations from Manchester, is said to have gone back on Tuesday, in the odds for the Derby, to 25 to 1. He will, it is likely, come again, but another fortnight will make dukes and dratchs of many of the public leaders. With the exception of Zinnoni having disappeared from among the market horses for the Chester Cup, that event is pretty much where it was. On Monday Cotterel was the favourite here in London, while in the country he was riding in public consideration. The betting on that handicap has ranged over a very large field of horses, and the early birds have secured the best of the bookmaker. The yielding spring pastures to be as early as brilliant; already an annual number of vessels are afloat, and some very fine craft are on the eve of being launched. Old Hyrens, having usurped half the reign of Spring, has at length been put to [illegible] and order and Harmony are restored. The Jubilee of Nature has commenced: man will now begin his festival. It will be a gorgeous one, for peace and prosperity are abroad, and there is good will among men.

MONDAY.—A very slack day, and scarcely a movement worthy of observation. To distinguish the actual from the nominal favourites, however, it may be as well to state Ibrahim, Scimitarsin, Osseority, the Ban, Wiseacre, Caleste, Rizzio, Hippolyta de Knue, the Pride of Kildare, Old Ireland, and Patriot, were in fair demand for the Chester Cup; and Weatherbit, and Lord Exeter's lot, for the Derby. The Newmarket handicap made its debût, but with very little prospect of becoming a [illegible] betting race

TEMPORARY HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Croton Oil	10 to 1 agst Vellas Vent	20 to 1 agst Gormanbury (t)
6 to 1 — Porto Bello (t)	16 to 1 — Skeleton (t)	—

2000 GUINEA STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Idas	3 to 1 agst Kedger (t)	6 to 1 agst Westherbit

DERBY.		
8 to 1 agst The Irish lot	30 to 1 agst Pur —	40 to 1 agst Uncle (t)
25 to 1 — Sonnetta (t)	30 to 1 — Ibrahim	40 to 1 — Trueboy
1 to 1 — Lanercost	30 to 1 — Yeomian as	40 to 1 — Sorella
25 to 1 — Obscurity (t)	— Kane	40 to 1 — Patriot (t)
25 to 1 — The Sea Foal	30 to 1 — Caleste	40 to 1 — Rizzio
25 to 1 — Wiseacre (t)	30 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	— Scat (t)
25 to 1 — Queen of Tyne	30 to 1 — Queen of Trumps	50 to 1 — Polish (t)

DITTO		
33 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Ishdger	25 to 1 agst Lord of Lorn
40 to 1 — Sir G. Heath-cote's lot (t)	18 to 1 — Pam	— ben (t)
	18 to 1 — Clear-the-way	40 to 1 — Cobbi Boy
	22 to 1 — Newsmonger	40 to 1 — Hamlet colt (t)
10 to 1 — Alarm	20 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	40 to 1 — Fuzbos (t)
14 to 1 — Idas	20 to 1 — Old England (t)	

OAKS.	
15 to 1 agst Lady Wildair (t)	

THURSDAY.—The subscribers mustered but scantily this afternoon, and, as far as their proceedings affected the market prices, to very little purpose. With the exception of Sonnetta and Cotterel, all the horses mentioned below, were more or less in favour; the transactions, nevertheless, being of very small amount. Obscurity, it will be seen, became first favourite, a movement accomplished without the display of a sixpence. The Derby betting showed a change [illegible] to Clear-the-Way, the Colwell colt, Fuzbos, and Scat, sent the favourite back a point; the general business, however, was more than unusually flat and unprofitable.

2000 GUINEA STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Idas	6 to 1 agst Colwell colt (t)	6 to 1 agst Westherbit
5 to 2 — Kedger	—	—

CHESTER CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Obscurity	30 to 1 agst Kane	33 to 1 agst Pride of Kildare, t
10 to 1 — Semseria	30 to 1 — Zanoni	33 to 1 — Patriot
10 to 1 — Sonnetta	30 to 1 — Caleste	40 to 1 — Old Ireland (t)
10 to 1 — The Ban	33 to 1 — Queen of the Tyne	40 to 1 — Pulgh a Ballagh
30 to 1 — Wiseacre	— (t)	— (t)

DERBY.		
25 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot	7 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt (t)	40 to 1 agst Lord of Lorn
	30 to 1 — Ibrahim	— ben (t)
11 to 1 — Alarm (t)	30 to 1 — Yeomian	50 to 1 — Yushos (t)
14 to 1 — Idas	30 to 1 — Kane	50 to 1 — Sir Hercules (t)
14 to 1 — Kedger	40 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Sister to Lauderdale colt (t)
25 to 1 — Sonnetta	40 to 1 — Newsmonger (t)	
30 to 1 — Colwell colt (t)	40 to 1 — Young Eclipse	66 to 1 — Remorse (t)
30 to 1 — Newsmonger	—	—

CROXTON PARK RACES WEDNESDAY

The Farmers' Plate of £30, and 10 added for the second. Heats

Mr. John Alcock's Little Thought 0f, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Briggs) 1
Mr. Bates's Singleton, 4 yrs	.. ..	 2

The sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.

Mr. Sprigg's ch g by Mundig, 5 yrs	..	(Jon W. Erskine) 1
Mr. R. Oliver's Grace Darling	..	(Captain Oliver) 2

The Granby Handicap of 20 sovs each, with 30 added

Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, aged, 11st 10lbs	..	(Capt. Pettat) 1
Lord Stanley as The Poor Soldier, 3 yrs	..	 2

The Belvedere Cup of 25 sovs each, h ft.

Mr Atkinson's Wotton, 4 yrs	..	(Lord Howth) 1
Lord G. Bentinck as Nidd, 4 yrs	..	(Capt Pettat) 2

THURSDAY

The Farmers' Handicap of 50 sovs, was won in two heats by Mr. Sprigg's ch g by Sir Gilbert, beating several others.

The Gold Cup, added to a handicap of 20 sovs each.

[illegible]	[illegible]ord, aged, 11st 4lb	.. (Captain Pettit) 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 yrs, 10st 3lb .. 2

Match 25 sovs. Once round and a distance. Mr. J. Leslie's The Gift, 11st 2lb Mr. Oliver), beat Sir W. W. Wynn's Sir Jasper, 10st 10lb, easily

The Melton Plate of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.

Mr. Sprigg's ch g by Mundig, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Mr Scobell) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 6 yrs	..	.. 2

Several others started. Won easily.

The ship *Thomas Lowry*, from Sydney to London, arrived off Dartmouth on the 27th ult., landed her letters, and received a supply of provisions, and shipped at the same time one of the most experienced pilots out of that port. By some unforeseen circumstances the ship struck on some sunkers rocks, became waterlogged, and was run ashore near the harbour, where she fixed. The pilot the day after put an end to his existence by hanging himself in his own house.

The total number of persons on board the ships *United States* and *England*, both of which, there is too much reason to fear, have been lost, with all on board, was 164—viz., in the former, 74, in the latter, 90.

ETRUSCAN TAZZA, PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY TO GEORGE JONES, ESQ., R.A.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday last, at the closing of the Royal Academy, preparatory to the opening of the annual exhibition in May, the students presented Mr. Jones, Keeper, with a testimonial of their esteem for his unremittingly kind and valuable services. The testimonial consisted of a particularly beautiful Tazza, in silver, the design of which we gladly copy into our columns.

Mr. Jones having expressed his willingness to receive the Vase in the Antique School, a large portion of the students assembled on that evening to witness the presentation; and on Mr. Jones entering the school, accompanied by Mr. Etty and Mr. Mulready, the acclamations of the students fully testified the popularity of these gentlemen in the institution of which they have so long been distinguished members.

Mr. Jones received the Vase from the hands of Mr. A. D. Cooper, senior student, and son of the academician; and in reply to a short but appropriate speech from that gentleman, addressed the school in a warm and clearly heartfelt manner, which must have been highly gratifying to the students.

The Tazza is of silver, very highly burnished, the ornamental devices being frosted: it is copied from a fine example in the British Museum; the diameter is 15 inches. The base bears the following inscription:—

TO GEORGE JONES, ESQ., R.A., KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,
FROM THE STUDENTS OF THAT INSTITUTION.

The older students of the Royal Academy well remember when the late keeper, Mr. Hilton, received a similar mark of respect; and several who are now academicians must recollect the evening when Fuseli acknowledged a similarly actuated testimonial.

NORTHAMPTON GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE.

The locality fixed for this spirited *finale* to the Northampton Meeting, on Thursday, the 27th ult., was two miles beyond Brixworth, about nine miles from Northampton; the manner in which the riders in the steeple-chase of last year were beset by the mob at the brook, being the principal reason for removing it to such a distance. The starting field (says a contemporary,) was a considerable eminence, opposite to Brixworth divided from the eminence on which that renowned village is situated by a beautiful valley, speaking in a hunting or steeple chasing sense, through which flows the stream known as the Brixworth brook. On the crown of this eminence is a plantation called Cottisbrook Cow Pastures, one of a large series, representing the positions of the French and English armies at the battle of Waterloo, which were planted soon after that memorable event, the Cow Pastures, as we are told, corresponding with the situation of the right wing of the allied army at Hougomont. The starting field, which was also the winning field, was staked and roped nearly its whole length, a necessary precaution in every steeple chase, the want of which often causes great confusion, deprives the spectators from having any clear view of the finish, and has requently prevented the best horse from winning the race.

After passing out of the starting field, the line turned slightly to the right, passed over several large fields of pasture, with moderate fences, till it met the Brixworth Brook. This contained a breadth of thirteen or fourteen feet of water, an obstacle which does not appear on paper as very formidable, by those accustomed to such matters, but must be admitted to be quite sufficient to thin a field of twenty horses, among which many, both horses and riders, were quite unaccustomed to the pace of steeple chasing. Here, accordingly, a terrible ducking and splashing occurred, and a correspondingly serious gap was made in the field, some falling back from opposite bank, some jumping into the water, others refusing, and the race was afterwards confined to the few who got successfully over. After passing through a couple of ploughed fields a turn was made to the left, and the rising ground over the turf was traversed till the road leading from Brixworth was met with, beyond which the horses came again into sight. Two more ploughed fields were here passed over, at the end of which was a mere double fence, and beyond that, separated by a large meadow, was the brook once more, higher up the stream, but of much smaller dimensions than where it was crossed the first time. At this point, the crowd, particularly the horsemen, was so great that the riders were completely buried in the dense mass, and it was with difficulty that they could be distinguished as they emerged from it. Indeed, the mass of cavalry which hung upon the sides and rear of the horses as they were running in nearly all the fields adjoining the starting one, was a serious drawback on the enjoyment of most of the spectators, and a great annoyance to the riders. Beyond the brook the line continued in the same direction over two or three grass fields; then, turning to the left, it entered the field below that from which the start took place, where a bend to the right brought it over the last fence—the first and last being the same—and thence, between the posts and rails, up a pretty smart ascent to the winning flags. The fences were about twenty in number, and the line three miles in length, which shows that the enclosures were large.

Our correspondent's sketch represents a scene in the run at Brixworth-lane, when the first horse fell, after getting over, and turned round on the fallow; the next, a fine black horse, got over, but threw his rider over his head. The next horse passed the staked hedge into the lane, but refused the bullfincher into the fallow. The two next horses cleared both fences in capital style.

WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

This annual sporting event, which commenced on Wednesday, attracted, as upon all former occasions, an immense number of persons, not only from the neighbouring towns and villages within a circuit of twenty miles of Windsor, but several hundreds from the metropolis. The number of persons congregated in the winning and starting meadow, and the fields adjacent, could not have amounted to less than between 20,000 and 30,000

The Grand Military Chase of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit

Mr. H Langley's b g The Cardinal	(Owner)	1
Captain Scobell's Cock Robin	(Mr Innes)	2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft, with 30 added by subscription.

Mr. Neale's gr g Viscount	(Rackley)	1
Capt. Fondall's gr g Gilleroo	(Barker)	2

A Hack Race, of 3 sovs each, with 10 added by public subscription.

Mr. Philpott's ch m Nora Creina..	..(Mason)	1
Mr. Dyson's bk m Black Bess	(Harry King)	2

THURSDAY

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

Mr. H. N. Penrice's c g Dupree	(Salt)	1
Lord Glamis's b h Bucephalus	(Owner)	2

A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with 10 added.

Mr. J. Shackell's g g Monarch	(Mr. Rance)	1
Mr. Lovegrove's b h Jamie	(Owner)	2

A Scurry stakes of one sov each, with five added.

Mr. W. Scott's Algar, out of Gift	(Owner)	1
Mr. Langton's b. g Conspirator	(Rackley)	2

THE NORTHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.

DOST MOHAMED.

Dost Mohamed Khan was the Chief of Cabool, who, for a variety of reasons, the full force of which is better known to the Indian Government than the public at large, was deposed by the interference of England, and Shah Soojah raised to power in his stead. It was to us the "direful spring of woes unnumbered"—the disasters of the Affghan Campaign are not yet forgotten. The Chief was deposed in 1839, in favour of a man of worthless and cruel character, weak and profligate. Dost Mohamed, on the contrary, had both energy and ability. After the fatal retreat of the British troops, our *protégé*—the precious Shah Soojah—(according to Lady Sale) "Set his seal to a proclamation calling on all true Mussulmans to fight against the Feringhees." The deposition of the Dost was the cause of the rise of the Affghan population against us, and throughout the negotiations that preceded the retreat, and which were terminated by the assassination of the English Envoy, the great object of the natives, headed by Akbar Khan, was to get back the person of the Dost, who was in the power of the Indian Government. Lady Sale, in her journal, frequently refers to Dost Mohamed and generally with some degree of favour; he was certainly a superior

DOST MOHAMED.

man to his successor, and much more popular with his countrymen. Towards the close of her book, she says, "Once again in power here, I would place Akbar, Mohamed Shah, and Sultan Jan *hors de combat*; befriend those who befriended us, and let the Affghans have Dost Mohamed Khan back, if they like. He and his family are only an expense to us in India; we can restore them, and make friends with him.

Again: "As to the justice of dethroning Dost Mohamed, and setting up Shah Soojah, I have nothing to say regarding it; nor regarding our policy in attempting to keep possession of a country of uncivilised people so far from our own, whence all supplies of ammunition, money, &c must be obtained. Let our Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief look to that." When the Dost was deposed he was sent to Hindostan with his family; he was appointed a residence and a guard of honour; he was by no means made a close prisoner, as during his detention he frequently went hunting, to which sport he is much attached. It is also certain that he interfered as much as he could do at such a distance, to check the disorders that took place under Akbar Khan; he urged the latter to fight for the throne if there were any chance of regaining it, but not to ill use the prisoners, or the women and children. He has long since returned to his country, and attention has been again drawn to him by an attack made on him by some assassins, who, however, failed in their attempt on his life. The occurrence is given as part of the intelligence from Affghanistan in the last Indian Mail.

THE CEREMONY OF TAKING THE VEIL AT A CONVENT.—On Monday a young lady was invested with the holy habit and religious veil of a Sister of Mercy, at the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey. The ceremony took place in the church of the Most Holy Trinity, which adjoins the convent. The sacred edifice was crowded with spectators of the higher classes of society, who appeared to take the deepest interest in the imposing proceedings. Miss Zimmer, the postulant, having communicated in the morning, first appeared in her secular dress at the ceremony. At noon, all the religious assembled, put on their cloaks, and lighted their candles. The following divines officiated —the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Revs. G. Foley, North, Butler, Collingridge, Bowman, Cotter, Horrabin, Ringrove, Bamber, and O'Neale. The postulant took her place between the Superioress of the convent and an assistant, and on her knees asked the blessing of the former and her own religious name. At a given signal the choir sang the hymn *Gloriosa Virginum*. The hymn finished, the celebrant Bishop repeated "Ora pro ea, sancta Dei Genetrix." He then blessed a wax candle, and placed it on the altar, and having put incense into the thuribles and blessed it, he sprinkled the candle with holy water, incensed it, and presented it lighted to the postulant, saying—"Accipe, filia charissima, lumen corporale, in signum luminis interioris, ad repellendas omnes tenebras, ignorantiæ, vel erroris." The Bishop next preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from these words:—"Behold, we have left all things, and have followed Thee." The sermon ended, the Superioress and her assistant conducted the postulant to the grate of the altar, when, kneeling, she was interrogated as follows:—Celebrant. "My child, what do you demand?" Postulant: "The mercy of God and the holy habit of religion." Celebrant: "Is it of your own free will that you demand the holy habit of religion?" Postulant: "Yes, my Lord." After some further questions, and answers, and prayers, the parties arose, made a genuflexion, and retired, when the postulant put off her secular dress, and the religious habits having been blessed by the Bishop, she was clad in them, as well as in the blessed veil. She then became a novice, and at the conclusion of the initiatory rites the Bishop sprinkled her with holy water; the assistant directing her to rise, made with her a genuflexion to the Holy Sacrament, and conducted her to the Superioress, to whom she kneeled. The latter raising her embraced her. The novice then embraced the other religious, to whom she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir then sang the Psalm, "Ecce quam bonum, et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum." The psalm ended, the religious retired in the same order in which they entered.

THE SACRILEGE AT HASTINGS.—Three persons have been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the sacrilege and felony at St. Leonard's Church on the night of the 24th of March, as already noticed by us. Their names are Tindall, Swinard, and Hyland. They underwent an examination on Saturday, when the former prisoner was discharged, and the other two remanded till Monday, when they were examined in the Town-hall, and were fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes at Lewes. The prisoner Swinard intimated that he should like to speak to the magistrate in private. They accordingly retired into a private room, when he said that they thought the lady was buried in her jewels, and that was the reason they broke into the church. They were in the church from 11 o'clock till nearly three, and an hour was occupied in breaking the vestry-room open. If they had known she had not been buried in her jewels, they would not have gone to the church.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We detailed the plot of this comic novelty in our Journal of last week. Our Illustration represents the wedding *fête* at the *auberge*: *Robert* and *Bertrand* are seated at the table on the left; the villagers are grouped about the scene—a pleasing rustic composition—and the *artistes* in the centre are Mdlle. Polin and M. Gaspérini.

SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF ROBERT AND BERTRAND, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

ANAIDE CASTELLAN.

Madame Anaide Castellan was born in the Lyonese, in the south of France. Like most persons who have afterwards attained great pre eminence in any particular branch of art, she exhibited the bent of her mind at a very early age, and showed remarkable dispositions for music. When but eight years old, she was placed by her parents under the tuition of the celebrated Madame Damoreau Cinti, the finest vocaliser of her times; and under such a mistress, her musical capabilities rapidly developed themselves day by day. She afterwards became a pupil of the celebrated Bordogni, the most fashionable of all professors of lyrical art, and in 1837 obtained the prize of the Conservatoire, at Paris. In the autumn of 1838 (she was then 16 years of age) she made her *début* on the operatic stage at Varese, in Italy. The remarkable compass and sweetness of voice, and the dramatic intelligence displayed by so young a singer, soon won for her golden opinions. She performed at Turin in the ensuing Carnival; in the spring, at the San Benedetto, at Venice. After visiting France for her private affairs, she again returned to Italy, and performed at the opening of the Teatro Nuovo, at Florence, a musical solemnity, which took place in the spring of the following year. In the autumn she sang at Rome, and in the ensuing Carnival came out at Milan. About this time occurred her marriage with Signor Castellan Giampetro, a tenor singer, and shortly after she took her departure with him for America. Our *artiste* remained for a short time at the Havannah, where she sang at a few private concerts. Mexico was the city next honoured with her presence, where, by a singular coincidence, Fornasari, the celebrated bass, appeared with her. In the splendid capital of the New World, Madame Castellan appeared as another European conqueror, and one to whom the descendants of Montezuma's valiant Caceques yielded unresistingly. Here—where she was joined to one of the brightest stars of her Majesty's Theatre, Fornasari—she remained two years, the *éclat* of a style of beauty so unusual in that climate, and the *prestige* of her graceful and winning manners enhancing the universal admiration which her genius excited.

Madame Castellan then proceeded to New Orleans, where her success was brilliant; but these triumphs, in cities unused to the higher degree of refinement in art, might have been attributed perhaps as much to their rare opportunities of criticism on musical genius, as to her superior merit; it was, therefore, left to the good citizens of New York to warn us of the rare degree of excellence that had been wasting its sweetness in the wilds of America. The worthy Quakers, on ordinary occasions so matter-of-fact and calculating, and so averse to recreation, are, nevertheless, occasionally susceptible of a degree of enthusiasm approaching to frenzy, and which strangely disorders their habitual composure. Of this many a fair denizen of the Old World has had experience; but all former triumphs were thrown into the shade by the excitement produced by the arrival of Madame Castellan. The first concert given by her at the Apollo Hall was filled by the most fashionable audience. The other performers, amongst whom were Signor Paggi, a famous and all-admired performer on the oboe, and Signor Giampetro, were totally eclipsed in the intense interest excited by the thrilling notes of the fair Frenchwoman. She took her audience by storm, and the next night of her performance, given in another concert room—the largest of the kind in New York—the immense building was crowded to the roof. Not only all the *dilettanti* New York can boast, but sober men of business and learned divines might be seen partaking in the general *furore*. From 2500 to 3000 persons were said to be present, and we learn from the journals of New York of that period that the name of Malibran, the queen of song, was whispered on every side. This speaks sufficiently for her success.

On leaving New York, Madame Castellan proceeded to Philadelphia, and afterwards to Saratoga; on her way to the latter town, when passing through Ballston, the beaux of that celebrated spa were drawn up in a body to meet her, and her appearance was welcomed by showers of bouquets and flowers. From Saratoga she proceeded to Quebec, and thence to Montreal. Her concert at this place was, as usual, crowded, and her performance the subject of tumultuous applause; the editor of a journal in this city, inflamed with jealousy on behalf of a lady named Mrs. Gibbs, who had had the misfortune to perform the same night, made a violent attack upon our *artiste*. The consequence was a general explosion of indignation upon the unfortunate editor, not only from the journalists, but from all the inhabitants of Montreal, whose enthusiasm was only increased by their wrath. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were successively the scenes of her triumphs. About the 20th of December, 1843, Madame Castellan returned to New York, where she appeared in conjunction with her former instructress, Madame Damoreau-Cinti. These two "stars," as may be imagined, electrified the American audience they were soon destined, to lose the object of so much homage.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

MADAME CASTELLAN.

Madame Castellan returned shortly after to France, where she sustained the reputation that had preceded her across the Atlantic. She sang successively at numerous concerts, both public and private, and enjoyed high favour in the musical world. In the spring of 1844 she was induced to come over to England; she appeared at the Philharmonic Society, as our readers will remember. She had the honour of singing before her Majesty, and at the Ancient Concerts. Her reputation as a concert singer was here established without a doubt; but the dramatic genius which this artist possesses in so high a degree, had hitherto been kept in the back ground.

Baron de Brunow, the lynx-eyed representative of the great Czar, a nobleman who has a perception and a taste for art, equal to that which has made him the most celebrated diplomatist of the age, soon discerned the latent dramatic genius of the fair songstress, and engaged her for St. Petersburgh, at the very moment when Mr. Lumley, an equally wary judge, had fixed on her as a future star of her Majesty's Theatre. At St. Petersburgh, plaudits and flowers, gold and diamonds, were showered on the gifted Frenchwoman; but it was only on her appearance in London that she was considered and stamped as a *prima donna* of the highest pretensions.

Madame Castellan is rather under than above the middle height; her features are small; she has expressive eyes, dark hair, and an extremely fair and delicate complexion; her motions and attitudes are graceful, and her manner singularly natural and unaffected. Her voice has an immense range her every motion is dramatic, and her notes are imbued with a feeling and energy that transport the hearer's thoughts far above the limits of what the mere vocal register can effect.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Longchamps has passed, but the triumphs of *Les Mode*, to which this day has for so long a time been dedicated, were retarded by the unpropitious weather. Few of the *élégantes* who ventured forth that day dared to display all the resources of the costume which had for so long a time beforehand occupied her thoughts; but since then, the weather has become brighter and warmer, and the graceful novelties intended for exhibition then have come forth, one by one, like butterflies in the sunshine.

Nothing can be more graceful than the present promenade costume. The rich and soft cashmere shawl, so peculiarly fitted to the *demi*-saison alone gives a peculiar character of elegance and distinction to the toilette. The variability of the weather at present renders this the only style of covering which can with safety be adopted. Scarfs of Indian cashmere are much worn, many of them might be seen at Longchamps, as also those in one colour and wadded, which are much in vogue for young ladies; whilst, however, the dresses and shawls worn on this occasion were adapted to the inclemency of the season, the fair wearers compensated for this hard necessity in adopting bonnets of the lightest colours and materials. Several crape bonnets even might be seen trimmed with flowers or ribbon. Fancy straws were universally worn, trimmed with flowers, strawberry or chesnut leaves, or simply with ribbon, usually in five gradual shades of colour. Clip bonnets now begin to be worn, and yield to none in their simple elegance. One of these bonnets, trimmed with five shades of straw-coloured ribbon, and ornamented by a bird of Paradise, or a fancy straw bonnet, with insertions of black lace, trimmed with black velvet and dark auriculas, is most appropriate for the carriage drive or the morning visit. Veils and voilettes are universally worn in white tulle or coloured crêpe lisse.

The spirit of invention and contrivance is extended even into the department of fashion, and machinery is now applied to bonnets. One is now made in Paris, which, by the aid of an elastic spring, can be packed up in the smallest possible compass, and when taken out resumes its original form and *fraicheur*.

The French, the most impressionable of all nations, show the "ruling passion" of the moment even in their dress. The Coiffure à la Victime, in the Reign of Terror, may still be remembered. A very different feeling now reigns uppermost with the Parisians. It is their admiration for L. genie Sin, whose romances, so full of exaggeration and false sentiments, produce from mere morbid love of excitement such a golden harvest to himself and the journals for whom he writes. Mdlle. de Cardoville, the red-haired heroine of the "Juif Errant," gives her name to every possible form of costume, while the prevailing colour, *rouge*, is in compliment to her styled Couleur Cardoville. The mantelets to which this title has been given are in the shape of a scarf, but drawn in on the fore-arm and shoulders, and trimmed with fringe or lace. Silks, shaded, shot, and striped, are still in vogue for the morning costume. Many in dark colours have a trimming of the same, or a rich shade of velvet. The corsage is made high and quite tight, the long sleeves open a little way up from the wrist, and sous-manches of lace. Narrow velvet Brandebourgs on the body and front of the dress, confined by a button at each side, or rows of fringe crossing over the front of the dress from the top to the bottom, are much worn as trimmings. The evening costume for young ladies is most frequently in white; the fashion of light tartane dresses, with double skirts, continues, and will continue to prevail; nothing can be so graceful or so becoming to every figure and complexion. The principal change in the form of these dresses is the quantity of ribbon employed in trimming; the tunics of the dress are always bordered by five or six rows of narrow ribbon, and the berthes ornamented in the same manner; sometimes one row only of broad ribbon is employed. Flowers are much worn; and here we must censure the mixture of flowers and jewels in profusion, which now occasionally adorn the dress and coiffure of a first-rate *élégante*, and have a heavy and gaudy effect. A far prettier trimming for a ball dress is a garland of green leaves. These are much worn also on the hair. Touffes of roses at each side of the head, connected by a narrow wreath of green leaves, are much worn. A charming costume de bal is composed of a tartane or muslin dress, the skirt edged by a broad ribbon, the body and sleeves rather full. Over this is a dress of light coloured poult de soie; the skirt descends half way below the knees; it is open at each side, up the front of the corsage, and at the sleeves, the bows of ribbon connecting each opening, and the white dress appearing beneath. The effect of this toilette is peculiarly elegant. Evening dresses are often made with two skirts, the under one being trimmed with bouffans of the same material. Toques and Petits Bords are much worn, but lappets of lace enjoy surpassing vogue, and are trimmed with tufts of roses.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

The spring fashions have already appeared, and are of unusual beauty and elegance. We never recollect such a brilliant display of novelties of every description as our present number contains (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion"): indeed, many of the most beautiful and striking novelties have been obtained from exclusive sources, and cannot, therefore, appear in any other work. But to our notes, commencing with chapeaux and capotes, which still continue small, the latter are made close, the former moderately open. The capote form retains its vogue for the promenade. The favourite materials are satins of white, light green, blue, and cheau, Italian, rice and fancy straws, and poult de soie, both plain and shot. We have seen some very pretty capotes of lilac, poult de soie shot with white, and trimmed with two tufts of heliotropes, divided by a band of ribbon, which descends to form the brides. The same style of trimming is adopted for white crape capotes, the flowers, Parma violets, the ribbon shaded white and violet. Satin capotes are trimmed with a veil of point de Angleterre, placed under the brim, and descending on violette on each side. Rice and fancy straw chapeaux are made very small shapes, rounded on the cheeks, and standing out from the nape of the neck. They are trimmed with plaited ribbons of three different shades of the same colour, terminated by knots formed of small coques put close together. Flowers will be in vogue for rice straw and poult de soie chapeaux, also feathers. Straw and silk will be most in favour for the promenade. Light green, lilac, and pink, will be the most fashionable colours.

WALKING DRESSES will principally be made of pekins, poult de soie, gros de

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Naples, and plain, shot and figured taffetas. Plain silks will be more in vogue than they have been for some seasons. The figured silks, particularly the poulins, are all of new patterns, and are very pretty. Muslin will also be much in vogue, and will be superbly embroidered. A singular alteration has taken place in the forms of all robes made of rich materials. They are gored in such a manner as to sit close round the waist without any fulness, increasing in width as they descend, so that they are excessively wide at the bottom. If the skirt is of great width, it may be cut *bias* as cardinals usually are.

SCARFS, MANTELETS, &c., will again be in vogue. We have seen several of Cashmere and Barege, in the Spanish pattern, and also of Muslin, beautifully embroidered, trimmed with lace, and lined with silk. Also several mantelets of peuit de soie of light colours, principally green, or green and white shot; some are bordered with a new fancy trimming, passementerie appliqué; others with lace.

COLOURS. The new Spring colours will be pearl-grey, and apple-green of several light shades of blue, cherry colour, and some shades of pink, red, and grey, lilac, drab, olseau, and some new shades of yellow and fawn colour.

THE MARKETS.

COAL EXCHANGE, Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to this market, during the present week have been extremely small, the supply of that grain on offer to-day, left over from Monday and Wednesday's market, was sufficiently extensive to cause another decline of 1s per quarter since Tuesday caused a decline of about one shilling per quarter per sack. A slight improvement was perceptible as the week advanced, but the last price quotes only 99s, leaving buyers and sellers far account. Exchequer Bills on Wednesday advanced 6d to 6s, and have further improved, closing at 6d to 6s. A large purchase by a leading broker gave this impetus to the market, which is supported by a slight reaction in the value of money. Annuities for Terms close at 11¾. Bank Stock for account, 213. Canada Guaranteed Debentures, 111¾

Monday was settling day in the Foreign Market, but the account was so small from the trifling variations in quotations, that no difficulty was experienced in adjusting differences. Columbian continues on the advance, considerable speculation arising from the fact, that the Committee are in possession of large funds for the payment of the 6th inst. Ecuador has advanced 1⅛ to ⅜, and again advanced on Wednesday to 16. This price has however, been barely maintained, the closing quotation being 15¾. Spanish is not quite so good as at the commencement of the week. The Active Stock closing at 29½ to ⅝; Three Per Cents, 40¾. The endeavour to create an improved market for the Passives, seems likely to fail, its price having receded to 6⅞. Portuguese is 1 to ¼ lower; Two-and-a-Half Per Cents, 41¼; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97⅝ to ¾; Ex Dividend (which is now in course of payment, Mexican, 30¾; Deferred, 16⅜.

The settlement in the Railway Market passed off quietly, the last account having been comparatively small. The market since has become very buoyant, and all descriptions of shares in new lines have been on the advance. Caledonian, Scottish Midland Junction and Galway, and Direct Northern, have improved considerably. London and York has not partaken of the rise to the same extent. Rugby's are on the advance, and Blackwall's improved 2½ to 3. The Coventry, Nuneaton, and Bedworth line, was quoted on Monday for the first time, and now its price is 5¾. The closing quotations are Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 3; Wrexham and Glouvester, 5; Bristol and Exeter, 3; Great Western, 1; Great Northern, 2½; Great Western Quadruple, 2¾; Cornwall, 6¾; Direct Northern, 5¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 10¾; Dublin and Drogheda, 2¾; Lynns and Ely, 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 6¾; Ely and Bedford, 1¾; Great North of England, 15¾; Great Western, 183; Guilford, Farnham, and Portsmouth, 5¾; Harwich, 2¾; Lancaster and Carlisle, 2¾; Northampton Peak, 2½; Brighton, 8¾; Hungerford & Ely, 7¾; Manchester and Leeds, 14¾; Midland, 17¾; Newark and Sheffield, 7¾; North British, 18¾; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 4¾. Scottish Midland, 4¾; Shrewsbury &c., 4¾; South Devon, 3¾; South Wales, 6¾; Trent Valley, 17¾; York and North Midland, 10¾; Boulogne and Amiens, 19¾; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 3; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette, 2¾; Great Northern, 2¾; Lyons and Avignon, 3¾; Paris and Lyons (Lafitte's), 3¼; Paris and Lyons, 6¾; Rouen and Havre, 4¼; North of Spain, 2¾; Tours and Nantes, 2¾

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols receded yesterday to 99¾, from the anticipation of some unpleasant disclosures arising from the discussion in the House of Commons on American affairs. A slight improvement, however, has since taken place, and the closing price is 99⅞. The business transacted in the Foreign House yesterday. The Railway Market was very buoyant. Caledonians advanced to 13s to 14; Cambridge and Lincoln, to 9¾ to 9¾; and Direct Northern, to 5¾ to 5¾ per share. The scrip of the Royal North of Spain Railway, to procure which much anxiety existed, was quoted at only 2 prem. A few days since it was 2¾ to 3¾ prem.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. H. FIELD, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BRECKELS, North-street, Finsbury market, bedstead maker. J and J. R. REAY, Mark lane, City, wine merchants. T. H. WILLIAMS, Cheltenham, Essex, & RADCLIFFE, late CANN, Woolwich, Kent, boatmaker. A. RADCLIFFE, son, and A. RADCLIFFE, jun., Hermitage-place, St. John's street-road, glaziers' diamond manufacturers. J. SCHAEFER, Clark's place, Haga-street, Islington ringmaker. NORTH, Kingston, Bristol, Yorkshire blanket manufacturer. J. A. HILL, Leeds, Yorkshire, carrier and glider. J WHITTAKER, Swansea, Glamorganshire, druggist. W. H. LAGOE, Atherstone, Warwickshire, ironmaster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J CLARKE and Co., Edinburgh, printers. H STEVENSON, Glasgow, builder. K M'LEOAN, Plockstone, Lochalsh, merchant. J. DINGWALL, Avoch, Ross-shire, saddler. J. M'NIVEN, Campsie, farmer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 4.—Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Capt. W. M Wood, to be Lieutenant-colonel Unattach. Capt. Lord Hon. R. Fitzroy Hide, Capt. 21t Foutes to be Captain, vice Hon. C. R. W. Forester, Lieut. H. J. M Campbell, to be Captain, vice Hilton. Ens. R. Warren to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron, 20th. Staff Surgeon of the 1st Class J. M'Gregor to be Surgeon, vice Nixson. 26th.—Capt. W. H. Mahon, to be Captain vice F. N. Skinner. Lieut. J. Rainey to be Captain, vice Hillier. Lieut. F. J. Cornwallis to be Lieutenant, vice Rougier. D. H. Blair, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cresswell. 28th.—Capt. F. Farrington to be Captain, vice Hunter. Lieut. F. A. Butler to be Captain, vice Farrington. Ensign J. G. Maycock to be Lieut., vice Butler. M. Baumgartner, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Maycock. 29th.—Lieut. A. Coxer to be Captain vice M'Kenzie, Ensign G. Carey to be Lieut., vice Coker; Ensign J. W. R. Parry to be Lieut. vice Carey. 34th Capt. A. S. Bremner to be Major, vice Byron, Lieut. C. J. Harvey to be Captain, vice Brown, Ensign C. W Randolph to be Lieutenant, vice Harvey. 41st.—Lieut. J. Ross to be Captain, vice Sutherland. Ensign J. C. Harnett to be Lieutenant, vice Stedman; D. A Patterson to be Ensign, vice Harnett.

BREVET.—Capt. W. Fanshawe to be Major in the Army. Capt. W. Fairbrough to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt W. H. Mulles to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF. Surgeon J. N. Nixon, from the 26th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 4.—Corps of Royal Engineers, First Lieut. J. G. M'Keefe to be Second Captain, vice James, placed on the Retired list; Second Lieut. J. F. Hergrave to be First Lieutenant, vice M'Keefe.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. FIELDING, Taunton, Lancashire, silk manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. HOLLAND, H.M.-street, Portland town, stone-mason. T. D. MAY, Stratton-ground, Westminster, dealer in cheese. C. HERRIS and R. J. SEIGENETTE, Minories lane, merchants. G. G WARD and J. PERRY, Newgate market, meat salesmen. A. H. SIMPSON, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. W. GILES, Brighton, horsehair manufacturer. D. MAY, Acton-street, Gray's Inn-road, chemist. J. LAMPARD, Stanmore-street, Clare-market, plumber. J. S. COOPER, Bishopsgate-street, dealer in cheese. B. F. RIDDER, Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, slate dealer. H. HARTSHORN, Shrewsbury, plumber.

BIRTHS

At Camden-road villas, the wife of William Sneed, Esq., of Leeds.—At Oxford terrace, Hyde-park, the lady of the Rev. W. F. Rennie, of a son.—In Queen Ann street, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a daughter.—At Great James street, Bedford-row, the wife of Mr William Fred. Lee Chidley, of a son.—At Ryde, the wife of Mr. Alfred Bell, of a son.—At Monkton Farleigh, the lady of Wade Hamilton Browne, Esq., of Wilts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Shipbenck, near York, Charles Frederick, eldest son of John, eldest daughter of the Rev Francis Bretton, vicar of Shipbenck.—At Reading, Mr. Edward Hall, of Bath, to Miss Mary Ann Hone, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hone.—At Hackney, Colonel George Preston, of Ballikinrain, Stirlingshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Henry Kerlogg, Esq., of Ephane, Philip Ivon Stewart Macpherson, of Cluny, Esq., to Sarah Louise, the eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, and the late Mary, Baroness Graeme.—At Ryde, Lieut. William Robertson, Esq., of Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Paynter, K.C.B.—At Bath, Captain Thomas Hamilton Clarke, W. F Greene, Esq., to Ellen Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Richard Paleston, Bart., of Hafod, Merionethshire.—At Bath, Thomas Frederick Ogg, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of John Hodgson, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel.—Commander Burridge, R.N., to Mrs Green, widow of the late George Green, Esq.

DEATHS

At Gravesend, Austrian Silesia, in his 70th year, Rev. Anim Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, brother of John Bright, Esq., M.P.—At Stirling, William Hopkins, Esq., aged 86.—In the Regent's park, Mrs Logan, widow of Hart Logan, Esq., of Kenwell Hall, M.P for West Suffolk.—In Portland place, in his 68th year of his age, Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, G.C.B., and Grenadier Guards.—At Fenton-house, Hampstead, Mary Anne, widow of the late Rev Rowland Hill, and daughter of the late Thomas Hill, Esq., of Hawkstone, Salop, and of the Bengal Indian Company's Service.—At his residence, Bayley hall, Hertford, in his 83rd year, Henry Plumptre, Esq., late Member of Her Majesty's Council for Herts.—At Carlton, near Nowcastle, of influenza, Susan, wife of Rear Admiral Hamilton.—At Paris, France of apoplexy, Major-General Parlby, Colonel Commandant of the Honourable Artillery Company.—At Fulham, Mrs S. M. Bolleau, in her 90th year.—At Richmond, Surrey, Joseph Jennings, Esq., in his 87th year of his age.—At Brighton, Dr. Theodore Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.—Mrs. Russell, aged 72.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT, next week, on TUESDAY, April 8th, when SIGNOR PERSIANI, SIGNOR LABLACHE, and he performed Donizetti's Opera, DON PASQUALE. Norina, Madame Grisi.—After which, A NEW DIVERTISEMENT, in which will appear for the first time in England, Mdlle. Marietta Petit, known as La Nena, and Celebrated Ballerina from Dresden, Don Pedro Garcia, will appear in various of the Spanish National Dances. To be followed by the LAST ACT OF DONIZETTI'S Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Signor Amalie Castellan; and Edgardo, Signor Mocinni. To conclude with the Ballet of LA GITANA. Mdlle. Petit, Mdlle. Fanny Cerito, Mdlle. Adeline, Sig. Corelli, Sig. P. Taglioni, Sig. Rossetti, Sig. Fremaux, and Sig. Lalbache. The Orchestra and Chorus will be complete. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at the Box Office, and at the Opera Colonnade. The Performance will commence at Eight precisely. Doors will be opened at Half past Eight o'Clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Continued Success of the Spectacle of the Maid of Saragossa.—MONDAY, APRIL 7, and during the Week at 8 o'Clock, will be performed, for the Fourteenth Time, the Grand Equestrian Spectacle, entitled THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA, by the Equestrian Company. Mdlle. Josephine Girard, Sig. Corelli, Sig. P. Taglioni, Sig. Rossetti, Sig. Fremaux, and Sig. Lalbache. The Orchestra and Chorus will be complete. Conductor, Mr. GEORGE BURGHERSHUM. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.—Lessees in the Art of Rouse, by Mr. R Smith.

MR. CALDWELL'S BENEFIT BALL will take place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on MONDAY, April 7, 1845. Tickets, 8s each, to be had at the Bar, and at Mr. Caldwell's Academy, 33, Dean-street, Soho (Children Half Price). Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock. Four Pieces and a Polka Mazurka. Mr. Caldwell's Polka Instructions, price 6d; post-free on receipt of two Sixpenny pieces. Dean-street, Soho, 31, Monmouth-street, Soho.

HIS R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Sophia, Princess Amelia, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Augusta, &c., the Sisters of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Guelph, St. Patrick, The National Gallery, Portraits, Battles, &c., &c., forming a Gallery of Royal Portraits in the metropolis.—The Times. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10.—Admission One Shilling.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. 17, Edwards street, Portman-square. Monday, April 7th: A Concert: Two Lectures by G. Wareing, Esq., M.R.C.S. 8th: On the Fauna and on the Natural History of Aquatic Insects. May 5th, 12th: Two Lectures on Irving English Composers (with Vocal Illustrations), by Mr. Hamsworth, Esq. Terms to the Courses of Lectures is each Subscription to the Institution (which consists of spacious and well-supplied Reading Rooms, Chess Room, and an extensive Library of Reference), £2 2s per annum. Members have admission to the Concerts and Lectures, with the privilege of introducing a lady gratuitously. Prospectuses, with a Syllabus of the Lectures, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The GYMNASTIC DISPLAY conducted by MYRIANNI and Mr. HOWARD, to go long, having a power to fly visitors from end to end. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND, a wonderful work, in the Lecture Room. The Great Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE Daily, and on the Properties of Water, by Professor BACHHOFFNER'S POPULAR LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. LECTURES on CHARACTER, with Mr. WILKINSON'S Delineations. Mr. HUSSEL'S Musical Entertainments. The Wonderful and Instructive DIORAMA of the CHURCH of ST. PETER'S, ROME. PANTOSCOPE, and DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS, by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

MR. BARON NATHAN begs to inform his friends and the public he has just returned from Paris, and having secured the advantage of personal instruction from the celebrated Artists there, is now prepared to supply the superior colours, steps and figures of the MAZURKA VALSE, Valse à Deux Temps, &c., to private pupils and teachers at Morning Instruction in the Original German Polka in usual.—Kensington-gores Assembly Rooms.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Unprincipled individuals, for the sake of gaining a little more profit, vend the most spurious compounds under the same names (some under the implied sanction of Royalty); they copy the labels, lids, embellishments, and countenance substituting fictitious for the real names and addresses) of the original preparations, and not either a fictitious name, or the word "Genuine," in the place of "Rowland's." It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that the word "Rowland's" is on the Wrapper of each article.—" All others are Fraudulent Imitations!!! The Genuine Preparations are sold by the Proprietors as above, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

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THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for APRIL, price 2s. 6d., Contains—Percie's Round Towers of Ireland. Poetical Remains of the late Mrs James Gray No. I. Rambling Records of People and Places. No. IV Walter and Mabel. Miss Martin's St. Ursula's Convent.—Song, by Robert Lamb.—The Italian Poets.—First Article Burnouf's Lesso. The Novelists of Queen Anne.—A Tale of 1798, Chapter XXX. A Conference at the Castle, Chapter XXXI. The Insurrection, Chapter XXXII The Rockites. Station Revelries, M. Compte The System of Positive Philosophy.—Chapters of Railroad Economy, by Sidney Sharpe.—Song, by Robert Lamb.—The Irish Poets.—First Article Burnouts Lesso. The Novelists of Queen Anne.—A Tale of 1798, Chapter XXX. A Conference at the Castle, Chapter XXXI. The Insurrection, Chapter XXXII The Rockites. Station Revelries, M. Compte The System of Positive Philosophy.—Chapters of Railroad Economy, by Sidney Sharpe.—Song, by Robert Lamb.—The Irish Poets.—First Article Burnouf's Lesso. The Novelists of Queen Anne.—A Tale of 1798, Chapter XXX. A Conference at the Castle, Chapter XXXI. The Insurrection, Chapter XXXII The Rockites. Station Revelries, M. Compte The System of Positive Philosophy.—Chapters of Railroad Economy, by Sidney Sharpe.—Song, by Robert Lamb.—The Italian

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REMOVAL.—M. JULLIEN begs ... most ... specially to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, who, after his residence in the Metropolis have commenced, to honour him with their kind patron... finding his present small premises by far too limited to carry on the large ... business to which publisher would now be introduced to him, with their punctuality and despatch ... necessary ... to commencement of the Season, he will, on the 15th of April next, remove his Establishment from No. 3, Maddox-street, to No. 214, Regent-street

Having more than ... since foreseen the absolute necessity of this removal, M. Jullien has employed the interval ... in making ... alterations and ... are now ... calculated to ensure the completeness of an establishment ... to the patronage of that particular branch of music to which M. Jullien has devoted his ...

"La Musique Danzante" is the branch which M. Jullien ... takes, and all that directly or indirectly appertains to it, will be found ... at the new ... Publishing, as well as every other ... speculative of his new establishment.

This speculative will embrace the exporting, printing, and publishing of the newest music de danse of the metropolis as well as of every city in Europe; that published abroad being issued to the London fashionable world as speedily after its first appearance on the Continent as the greatly improved means of communication will allow. With a view to this most desired object M. Jullien has entered into ... with the principal music publishers of ... Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Saint ... will have ... to forward all the newest publications to ... Jullien, the moment of their appearance and from the innumerable connections which, by these means, will necessarily pass between the house, no will have the opportunity of selecting the best, and will be able to ... recommendation (particularly as to their fitness for dancing) will issue them to its ... while ... will thus be spared the ... expense and annoyance of being obliged to purchase a ... number (a large portion of which is often found ...) in order to ... some few selections to form a musical library.

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M. Jullien therefore ... most respectfully to solicit a continuance of that kind patronage ... liberally bestowed on him, trusting that the increased facilities of his new establishment ... will be ... renewed exertions ... by enable him still to merit the confidence of all who honour ... with their support.

M. Jullien's office for ... and ... is also removed to ... 214, Regent-street.—No. 3, Maddox-street, Hanover ... Square.

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HODGSON, DAVIES, and Co., TEA DEALERS, 9, Philpot-lane, ... respectfully ... received a large ... assortment of MANDARIN, ... ready to meet with, of fat, rich me... flavour. Select 4 by EDWARD DAVIES, price 3s. per lb

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THE MINARET PARASOL, from the elegance and symmetry of its form, is by ... the most beautiful yet introduced. The price does not exceed that of ... tion. The attention and patronage of the public is requested to this elegant novelty. ... be had at any of the respectable drapers, &c., and wholesale at all the ...

LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—Mrs HOWELL, of 301, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of the ... Patent Method of Cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most fashionable style, the ... Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this system is fully guaranteed to ... Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery and Dress Rooms.

SHIRTS.—Those Manufactured by W. E. WHITELOCK, ... 165, Strand, established 31 Years, are unequalled for durability and superior fit; made from Madapolam, and ... long cloth with the finest linen fronts (fine as cambric), ... extra fine fronts, 18s. 6d.—superior to those usually sold for 25s. and 30s. 6d. One sample ... for trial.—Observe, receipt of the right number of the neck, and arm, and ... post-office order for the amount, with ... added as part payment of carriage

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ROYAL CLAREMONT PARASOL.—BAILEY and Co. ... having obtained a ... to sell the ... Parasol, ... on the 10th of ... 1839 at ... Regent-street, ... 74 Cornhill and ... Cheapside, ... to ... the full ... length, 120 ... size for Dowdy Steads, for 3d., worth your money.—BAILEY and Co., Alfred House, 17, St. Paul's Churchyard, ... London.

LEGHORN BONNETS, 12, Ludgate-st (two doors above ... Evening Post).—W. PRIGHT begs to inform Ladies that the fashionable and ... style is cleared from the Custom House and is now selling at 20s., the same quality as sold ... every season at 30s. Also, ... Bonnets, from 7s. 6d. to 18s.; Fancy Do., from 3s. 6d. to 15s.; ... ... 3s. 6d. to 15s.; ... ... 3s. 6d. to 15s.; ... ...

NELSON'S MEDAL, DISTRIBUTED AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL, ON WEDNESDAY.

PRESENTATION OF "NELSON MEDALS."

It will be in the recollection of our readers that a subscription was raised for the purpose of giving a dinner to those men who fought under the immortal Nelson, at Copenhagen, Cape St. Vincent, Teneriffe, the Nile, and Trafalgar, at the opening of the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar-square. The committee, however, at the earnest solicitations of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, decided that it would be far the better to abandon the original idea, and, in lieu thereof, present to each of the sharers of Nelson's great victories a Medal, together with a pecuniary gratuity. This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, in the Painted-hall, Greenwich Hospital; and next week, we shall present to our readers a spirited representation of the impressive scene. At present, we annex a representation of the Medal received by each man. It bears the bust of Nelson, surrounded by his immortal signal, "England expects every man will do his duty;" and on the reverse an exact representation of the Nelson Pillar, with the inscription, "To Commemorate the Opening of the Nelson Testimonial, Trafalgar-square, 21st October, 1844." In addition to the Medal, each man received the sum of ten shillings. At half-past twelve, the boys marched off to their dinner; and the ceremony of distributing the medals, &c., terminated at about three o'clock.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The first of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Sinfonia in D, No. 7	..	..	Haydn
Song—"The Quail," Miss Rainforth	..	..	Beethoven
Concerto—Pianoforte, Madame Oury, op. 37	..	..	Beethoven
Rec.—"Ecco il paura," and Aria, "Non più di fiori" Madame Albertazzi; Corno di Bassetto Obligato, Mr. Williams	..	..	Mozart
Overture—Les Doux Journées	..	..	Cherubini

PART II.

Sinfonia in C minor	..	..	Beethoven
Aria—"Allentre il Lascio," Signor F. Lablache	..	..	Mozart
Concerto—Violin, in D, M. Sainton	..	..	Spohr
Terzetto—"Soave conforto," Miss Rainforth, Madame Albertazzi, and Signor F. Lablache	..	..	Rossini
Overture—La Chasse de Jenne Henri	..	..	Mehul

Leader, Mr. Loder. Conductor, Sir H. Bishop.

From this selection it is quite clear that a desire to produce novelty did not in the slightest degree influence the directors when they were drawing up the bill of fare, which does not contain an item that has not been done to death these twenty years. Moreover, never has there been a more tame or ineffective performance The Philharmonic Association is one, strictly speaking, for the performance and encouragement of Instrumental Music, although we have heard *de tems en tems* some of the first-rate vocal *artistes* of the day at its concerts: still, it is essentially, as we have already said, an Instrumental Society, and as such we will consider it on the present occasion, observing merely of the singing that it was little beyond mediocrity. Whether it was the vivid recollection of Mendelssohn's poetical enthusiasm last season, with which he infused a soul into the orchestra which it never possessed before, or that wielding the baton in direction of a mighty symphony is not exactly in Sir Henry Bishop's line, we will not presume to say: but, certes, never did we hear the symphonies and overtures go more languidly. Haydn, perhaps, may bear to be given with stately dignity and grace—but the impetuous Beethoven must not be reined in too tightly—the last movement of the glorious C minor symphony was quite spoiled. We could not but pity poor Loder—accustomed as he has been to *errors*, or press the time, all his efforts proved ineffectual, for the Conductor hung upon his energies like a dead weight. We never heard the symphony with less relish. It is to be hoped that the Directors will make some better provision for the next concert, and not keep back all the good things to the close of the series. We must not omit to observe that Miss Oury played Beethoven's Concerto in the most admirable manner—her touch is at once brilliant and expressive. M. Sainton, in Spohr's Concerto for the Violin, appeared to be much improved since last we heard him; his style is more delicate and chaste, and his beautiful tone, if possible, improved.

The room was very fully attended.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The first concert of the season took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Overture (Occasional)	..	..	Handel
Selection from a Te Deum	..	..	Sarti
Rec.—My Cup is full (Joshua)	..	..	Handel
Aria—Shall I in Mamre's (Joshua)	..	..	Handel
Chorus—"For unto us" (Messiah)	..	..	Handel
Rec.—"E la madre fra tanto" (Passione)	..	..	Passello
Aria—"Potea quil pianto" (Passione)	..	..	Palsiello
Motette (MS.) "Si iniquitatis"	..	..	Cherubini
Rec.—"O let eternal honours" (Judas Maccabeus)	..	..	Handel
Air—"From mighty kings" (Judas Maccabeus)	..	..	Handel
Graduale—"Hora, dies, et vita fugit"	..	..	Seyfried
Rec. "Rollers thy Champion" (Samson)	..	..	Handel
Air—"Return, O God of Hosts" (Samson)	..	..	Handel
Quartet—"How blessed the Dead"	..	..	Weigl
Chorus—"Hallelujah" (Messiah)	..	..	Handel

PART II.

Grand March from "Alcidas"	..	..	Handel
Quartet and Chorus—"Show me Thy ways"	..	..	Ca.dara
Rec.—"Eccomi sola"	..	..	Guglielmi
Freghiera—"Gran Dio"	..	..	Guglielmi
Glee—"Discord, dire Sister"	..	..	Webbe
Rec.—"Ingrata!"	..	..	S. Mayer
Duetto—"Per pieta"	..	..	S Mayer
Madrigal (Full choir)—"Come away, sweet love" (1604)			T Greaves
Aria—"Parto! ma ti, ben mio"	..	..	Mozart
Chorus—"Domine, ad adjuvandum"	..	..	G. Porta

Here was a bill of fare made up by a liberal hand; but even "sweetness" may be too "long drawn out;" the programme contained enough for four concerts. As usual the mighty Handel predominated, and stood like a pyramid amongst the musical sands about him. With the exception of a quaint composition by Seyfried, called a *Graduate*, and Greaves' madrigal, there was no novelty. The next concert will be under the direction of Prince Albert, on which occasion the Ancient Concerts will be rendered more Ancient still by the revival of long-forgotten music to be performed on instruments that have for centuries sunk into desuetude. The viol de gamba, viol d amour, spinnet, harpsichord, dulcimer, rote, or hurdy-gurdy, are all engaged for the occasion.

HER MAJESTY'S RIVER STEAMER, "FAIRY."

This new iron steamer, intended as a yacht for the use of her Majesty, has been built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, of Blackwall; and the engines have been constructed by Messrs. Penn and Co., of Greenwich On Monday and Tuesday she proceeded down the river to test her speed, and we believe she has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of her constructors. It is stated that after 12 trials at the mile laid down

HER MAJESTY'S RIVER STEAMER, "FAIRY."

by Government in Long-reach, her speed was found to be 15 miles per hour, which is the greatest rate a vessel has ever been propelled by a screw. Such a result is highly creditable to the parties above-named, and says a good deal in favour of a propelling power, which up to this time has not been much adopted.

The beautiful little vessel is built of iron in the strongest manner, 145 feet in length, and 21 feet breadth of beam, and 260 tons burthen. The great speed obtained in her has been obtained by a very ingenious adaptation of the double slides to the engines, which render them more eligible than any other description of engines for screw propellers. The engines are two of 64 horse power each, making 48 strokes per minute, and causing, by the aid of the cog-wheel attached to them, 240 revolutions of the screw propeller in the same period of time. The engines are very compact; and, owing to their oscillating movements, only occupy a very small space in the vessel—14 feet by 4 feet 10 inches; and the connecting axle of the screw is entirely under the cabin floor, near the keel of the vessel.

NEW MUSIC.

I LOVE THE CHURCH WHEREIN MY FATHER KNELT. A Ballad for the youth of England. The words by G. F. MANDLEY; the music by W. PIGOT. Burns, Fortmen-street

A graceful, flowing, and expressive melody—tastefully and artistically harmonized in perfect accordance with the words, which are highly expressive of the devotional tenderness of the subject. The title-page of this interesting song reminds us of one taken from an old missal. The landscape, with distant view of church at top, with nearer one at bottom, the little interiors on the left side, and the illuminated and ornamented frame, altogether constitute it one of the most beautiful things we have seen

MADRE MIA! Canzonetta, Written and Composed by MRS COWDEN CLARKE. J. Alfred Novello.

The words are anything but Tuscan poetry—they are puerile indeed. The music is graceful, but drags somewhat unrhythmically in the second part of the air.

I REMEMBER THY VOICE. Ballad. Written by the Hon. MRS. NORTON. Composed by JOHN BLOCKLEY. Leader and Cock.

A smooth flowing melody, but not very remarkable for anything.

HANDEL'S SONGS, Newly Arranged, expressly for Amateurs and Private Performance. By WILLIAM HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. Leader and Cock.

"In presenting a new edition of the favourite songs by the above celebrated composer," the publishers state, that "they feel some explanation is necessary for adding to the many excellent editions already in existence. They, therefore, beg to state, that from numerous inquiries for the songs in *lower* keys than those in which they were originally written, they have been induced to publish the present edition, which, it is hoped, will be found more generally useful. It may also be observed, that the pitch of the tuning fork in the lifetime of Handel being more than a *semitone lower* than that of the present day, many of these editions are, therefore, nearer the composer's own key than any other yet presented to the public."

This may be all very well, but we are decided enemies to transposition. *Au reste*, the texts and accompaniments are very creditable to Mr Callcott's taste and musical accuracy, and, no doubt, will afford many a circumscribed voice an opportunity of becoming familiar with many a gem which has been hitherto out of their reach.

FRIENDS AT SEA. Duet. Written by HARCOURT RUSSELL, Esq. Composed by FELICE BIANCINI. Leader and Cock.

The music is pretty, but we confess ourselves to be quite *at sea* with the words. What is the meaning of the following couplet?

"May those now sailing o'er the wild and stormy deep
Smoothly on their course with fav'ring wind still sweep!"

CHAMBER TRIOS. "BLESSINGS ON OUR ABSENT FRIENDS." Composed by F ROMER. Leader and Cock.

The general effect of this trio is pretty; but we cannot permit the skip in the 2nd bar from the 6-4 on E to C minor—inversions should never be left but for their own fundamentals. This fault occurs frequently throughout.

VOCAL GEMS OF GERMANY. No. 5. Edited by WILLIAM HUTCHINS CALLCOTT.

This number contains one of the most divine melodies composed by the too early lost Himmel: it has been nicely arranged by Mr. Callcott, but we could have wished that the metre of the original words had been preserved in the translation. The substitution of a monosyllable for a dissyllable frequently mars the whole effect.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*B.,*" *Regent's Park.*—*The mate cannot be given in less than four moves*

"*C. H. L.,*" *Leith.*—*Your friend's objection was unjustifiable, as you might have found by referring to the laws of chess.*

"*A Banker's Clerk.*"—*The St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square.*

"*J. B. H.,*" *Wrexham.*—*We have already received nearly one hundred letters on the subject of problem 69, and are compelled to decline all further communications concerning it. The problem in question must have cost the ingenious constructor many days of care and attention, and it is absurd to suppose that the obvious mode of prolonging the mate suggested by our correspondents should have escaped him. Those enthusiastic amateurs who are still dissatisfied should write to the author himself, Herr Andersson, Breslau.*—*We are at direct issue with "J. R. H." as to the merits of game No. 5. His solution of Mr. Cabu's problem is unsound: it is impossible to effect mate in less than the stipulated number of moves*

"*R. F.,*" *Gosnal.*—*We have not time just now to play over the long games sent.*

"*Scorchi,*" *Glasgow.*—*A pawn, technically speaking, is not a piece. Your solution is incorrect: mate cannot be given in fewer than five moves.*

"*H. S.*"—*You can obtain the whole of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" from its commencement. Apply to Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn*

"*Pedona,*" *Skibbereen.*—*There is no arranged edition of the periodical mentioned. Order it of any bookseller in your neighbourhood.*

"*C. G S.,*" *Wolverhampton.*—*The new pamphlet, "A History of the Match of Chess between MM. Staunton and St Amant," may be got at 13, Carey-street, price 1s*

"*S. B. C.*"—*The paper containing No. 56 is not at hand: we will look to it by next week*

"*Tyro,*" *Exeter.*—*The King cannot go into check, consequently he cannot take the Rook which is guarded by the Kt.*

"*Rustic,*" *Penny Stratford.*—*The majority were played at Goode's Divan, on Ludgate-hill. The dates were not recorded.*

"*C. R. L.*" *problem received with thanks.*

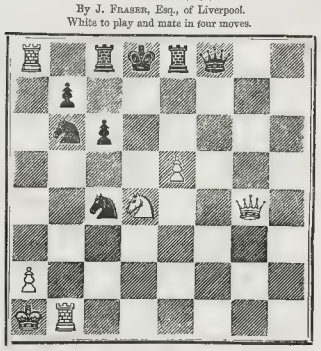
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 66.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. R to Q's sq (ch)	K to his 5th or *
2. R to Q's 4th (ch)	K takes R
3. B to Q B's 6th	Moves as he can
4. Q B P mates	
	* R interposes
2. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
&c. &c.	

PROBLEM NO. 67.

By J. FRASER, Esq., of Liverpool.

White to play and mate in four moves.



WHITE.

GAME NO. 7.

Game played between Mr. Lewis and an Amateur; Mr. L. giving his Queen's Rook.—(Remove White's Q's Rook from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. L.)	BLACK. (Mr. —.)	WHITE. (Mr. L.)	BLACK. (Mr. —.)
1 K P two	K P two	9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	10. K B takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd*
3. K B to Q B fourth	K B to Q B 4th	11. Q to her Kt 3rd	K B to Q B 4th†
4. Q Kt P two	B B takes Q Kt P	12. K R to Q sq	Q to K R sq
5. Q B P one	K B to Q R 4th	13. K B takes Kt	K R takes B‡
6. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd	14. Q B to K Kt5th ch	K to his sq
7. Q P two	Q P one	15. R to Q's 8th	
8. P takes P	Q Kt takes P	Checkmate.	

* If he took the B, he would obviously lose his Queen.

† This is to prevent the Q B checking at R 3rd, but it is a very feeble move.

‡ He should have taken the K B P with his Q (ch), and then have played Q B to K R 6th.

MARRIAGE OF MR. WARD.—Mr. Ward, about whom so much has been said lately in consequence of the proceedings at Oxford, was married on Monday, at St. John's church, Paddington, to Miss Frances Mary Wingfield, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Wingfield, D.D., Prebendary of Worcester.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.—We are happy to learn that a subscription open to the public has been entered into at King's College, for the purpose of testifying respect to the memory of this distinguished philosopher. The funds raised it is proposed to apply to the execution of a bust of the late Professor, and the foundation of a chemical scholarship, in connection with the College. The President of the Royal Society, with other eminent and scientific friends of the deceased, have formed a committee to carry these objects into effect.

CABINET COUNCILS.—Two Cabinet Councils have been held during the week, a fact which indicates that the Ministry have important topics to discuss. We have reason to believe that the recent message of President Polk has occupied a good deal of the attention of the Cabinet.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 154.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

DIFFERENCES of religious opinion, inflamed by political jealousies—local enmities mingling with both—have long kept Switzerland in an unquiet state; for the last ten years it has been agitated; more than once during that time portions of the people have taken up arms against each other, or the whole nation has risen to resist a threat of foreign interference. "Blood has been shed ere now," in these quarrels; but recent accounts have presented us with all these hatreds and jealousies terribly increased, and the latest exhibit a people in the heart of Europe involved in that greatest of national calamities—a civil war.

As the Great Powers will be imperatively called on to interfere, and the question will thus assume an European importance, a few remarks on the present condition of Switzerland may not be uninteresting.

It is in many respects a peculiar country. It is not large in extent, but its people are of three distinct races, speaking three different languages. Its whole population does not much exceed that of London; its largest city, Geneva, does not number thirty thousand inhabitants; yet it has played an important part in history, having, like Venice, derived more importance from the energy of its people than from its territory or material resources. The House of Hapsburg, now represented by the Emperors of Austria, in vain endeavoured to subdue that portion of it which rebelled against its sway: army after army of the Imperialists was defeated by the mountaineers, who "made their chivalry to skip." Charles the Bold made a similar attempt, and failed yet more signally; he was overthrown in several battles, losing in the last his crown, his treasures, and his life. The memory of these days is still fresh among the people; the arsenals and museums of the country are yet rich with trophies of these wars of the Middle Ages, and the visitor may walk through hundreds of suits of armour, the spoils of the Austrian or Burgundian knights, who fell on the fields of Sempach and Morat. The spirit of the people is warlike. Even to the overwhelming military power of Napoleon, that subdued all Europe, they did not succumb without resistance. Every man is armed and trained, and at the slightest appearance of foreign dictation or interference, a formidable army can be assembled on the frontiers.

When France, in 1838, demanded the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte, and, on the refusal of the Swiss to withdraw their protection from him, threatened to march French troops into their territory, the heights of the Jura, from Neuchatel southwards, were speedily occupied by the Swiss forces, and had the threat been acted on, the struggle would have been bloody and fierce, although to speak of the Swiss as able long to resist any one of the Great Powers by which they are surrounded, would, of course, be ridiculous. Still the people are bold and energetic, and universally armed, every peasant having his rifle: to this union of the spirit, and the means of acting on it, may be ascribed that readiness to fly to arms, which, while it is the strength of a country in case of attack from without, becomes fatal to it when resorted to for settling the differences that arise within.

Divisions and jealousies between State and State are the bane of Federal Governments; this is perceptible enough in America; but there a single State would absorb half the Swiss Republic. It is in the smaller and more minutely divided country that the diversities become more numerous, and the conflicts of opinion more violent. The general idea of Switzerland is, that it is a Federal Republic, composed of many different Cantons; but it is not so well known that the Cantons vary essentially from each other in their political constitution. The Catholic Cantons differ from the Protestant, and the Protestant differ from each other; and this variety exists to an extent perfectly extraordinary. There are single and double Cantons; in some, democracy is qualified; in others it is absolute. In one or two, the aristocratic element, though nearly destroyed, is still perceptible; and one Canton (Neuchatel) presents the anomaly of forming part of a Republic, at the same time belonging by allegiance to the Kingdom of Prussia! These political differences, sufficient of themselves to paralyse everything like unity of action, are rendered more violent and more complicated by religious dissensions. The Protestant is on the whole the predominating faith; but in particular Cantons, the Catholics are the most influential; and, unhappily, each party, like the factions of the old Italian Republics, the moment it attains power, persecutes the other. The Liberal or Radical party is the most numerous, and is influenced by the old hatred and suspicion of priests and Jesuits, which is an inheritance from the French revolutionary teachings of Voltaire and Rousseau, not diminished by the "Rationalist" doctrines of Strauss (of Zurich) and others, which have obtained too great an influence not only in Switzerland, but elsewhere. This mass of fierce and ignorant intolerance is carried into political contests, and the defeated minority have no scruple in flying to arms when they are out-numbered by votes. There are scattered through the country several colleges and schools of Jesuits, and more than two hundred monasteries and convents, containing nearly 3000 inmates. Over some of these establishments Austria claims a kind of controul, the faint relics of its former sovereignty, and from religious sympathies, as well as from its political antipathy to Liberalism of every kind, the Government of Prince Metternich naturally gives its support to the Catholic party wherever it has obtained a hold in the Federation. If there is one thing a Swiss hates worse than a Jesuit, it is an Austrian; he detests the individual on account of the policy of his rulers; he hates the falsehood and espionage which are made the instruments of Metternich's wily despotism. Hence the Catholic party is identified with all against which the Swiss Liberal is most violently prejudiced—priestly power, political absolutism, and foreign influence, with which he firmly believes a Catholic supremacy would enslave his country. With such opinions prevailing among an armed people, it is not surprising that they end in battle and bloodshed; conflicts have frequently taken place within the last few years, but the central Government having been able to interfere between both parties, they were not attended with much mischief. When the insurgents outnumber all the force the Government can command, interference is impossible, and the conflict of parties and creeds deepens as at present into all the horrors of CIVIL WAR.

The recent excesses of the Swiss Radicals, who perhaps think they are patriots, deprive them of all claim to pity for the slaughter that has been made among them. They were the aggressors, and have fallen by the hands of those they attacked. But at the same time the Catholics are by no means free from blame. They have used their political influence, when they gained it, to persecute, exile, and imprison their opponents. Neither party have attained that political enlightment which enables men to differ, and yet live in peace; and we fear that the thirst for revenge which such a murderous conflict as this must awaken in the survivors of the defeated party, will not tend to produce that desirable state of things. It is mournful to think what time, and suffering, and blood, it costs ere men learn from the most effective of all teachers, the lesson of forbearance for each other's errors, and the unity of action which is required for the good of all. Without them no people can exist as a state, and a few years of such divisions as those by which Switzerland is convulsed, will subject it to a "partition," in which the much hated Austria will have the lion's share.

CONFLICT AT LUCERNE.

In our late impression last week we communicated the untoward commencement of an insurrection in Switzerland. The Free Corps made an attack upon Lucerne, but was repulsed with great loss. The accounts are very contradictory, but we supply a narrative of the affair from the best sources.

According to the *Federal* of Geneva, the Free Corps was composed principally of Bernese, including some of the inhabitants of the Cantons of Argovia and Soleure. This detachment commenced their march on Monday morning, (the 31st ult.) at two o'clock, and, entering upon the territory of Lucerne by Hutwyll, arrived in the evening, about five o'clock, before Lucerne.

After having, as some say, gained the hill of Gutsch, which overhangs the town, or, as others maintain, before beginning the attack, they called upon Lucerne to surrender, but, whilst this negotiation was pending, night came

(Continued on page 227.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There is nothing particular from France this week. The Chamber of Deputies rejected on Monday, by a majority of 179 to 131, the proposition of M. Cremieux for conferring the right of voting at elections on citizens belonging to liberal professions. The Chamber of Peers has been discussing the bill for improving the condition of the slaves in the French colonies.

A duel took place a few days ago between the Duke d'U—— and the Marquis de C——, in consequence of a dispute which arose between them on the preceding day at a sporting dinner. The cause having been given in English by the Marquis de C——, the Duke observed that, among Frenchmen, French ought to be spoken. To this the Marquis replied, "The English language ought not to be disagreeable to you, since you should comprehend it, for you, who are a Pritchard's man, have voted in favour of the English Ministry." This was followed by a violent altercation, which led to the meeting, which was with swords. The sword of the Duke passed near the heart of the Marquis, whose wound, however, though severe, is not considered to be dangerous. The Duke was also wounded slightly on the hip, and is confined to his bed.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance of the 23d ult., promoting the Duke de Montpensier from the rank of Chief of Squadron in the 4th Regiment of Artillery to that of Lieutenant-Colonel.

The *Moniteur Parisien* publishes a letter from Count Alfred de Flers, in which he states that the report of M. de Beauvallon (the adversary of M. Dugarrier in the late duel) and his seconds having fled into Holland is unfounded. They will, adds the writer, present themselves to take their trial.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid announce that the Pope had recommended the marriage of Queen Isabella with the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, and that of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda with Count de Trapani. His Holiness was said to have obeyed, on this occasion, the orders of the Court of Austria, which would consent, on those conditions, to recognise the Government of Queen Isabella.

The proceedings in the case of the last conspiracy discovered in the capital are being pursued with the utmost activity. Several printed proclamations and various other documents compromising several important personages, have been seized, so that the public will soon be aware of the nature of the plot, which was still kept a mystery at Madrid.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

The Flemish papers have fearful accounts of inundations in various parts of Belgium and Germany, arising from the change of weather. At Mayence on the 30th ult., the Rhine was at an elevation which it had not attained in 1844, and the villages in that quarter had suffered much in consequence. At Worms no communication could take place otherwise than by boats. The Danube, rising above its limits, had inundated the contiguous lands. At Nuremberg the well known journal, the *Correspondent*, could not be brought out as usual, the waters having rendered the printing office inaccessible. The *Gazette de Coblentz*, of March 30, states that the village of Neissendorf is under water, and that the Moselle, bursting from its proper bounds, has flooded the tract formerly covered by it, but latterly used as pasturage. The distress of the people below Ehrenbreitstein, the strata of which are submerged, is very great, notwithstanding the succour which has been liberally distributed among the poorer victims of the inundation.

At Mayence, on the 1st instant, the waters were beginning to retire in some degree. Letters from Dresden, of the date of March 30, describe the waters of the Elbe to be higher than they have been at any time since 1784. The cathedral church, situated in the old town, is submerged, as well as the royal stables. There was no communication between one part of the city and another, except by boats. The river was still rising, and houses were constantly abandoned, the damage done in different quarters proving enormous. Accounts from Bremen, of March 31, state that at an early hour that morning the dikes of the Weser gave way at a point where such a calamity could have been least expected. The waters were rushing forth with amazing impetuosity, carrying with them trees and moveables of all kinds, including the wrecks of human habitations. By ten o'clock a dozen houses had been overthrown by the floods, and, before the day was out, no fewer than thirty-three were destroyed.

The number of poor cre tures who had fallen victims to the catastrophe was not ascertained, but it was consequently considerable, since no danger in this part had been apprehended, and the inhabitants were wholly unprepared for it. Numbers had taken refuge on the roofs of their dwellings, and unhappily there was great difficulty in rendering them any assistance. The accounts from all parts of the Elbe received at Bremen were afflicting. The waters were still rising. Advices from Altenbach of the 1st inst. announce that half that town is under water. The river there was at a height quite unprecedented. The damage caused by the floods in the town is estimated at 100 000 guelders, and it was feared that disease would show itself among families old and young to remain in the midst of inundation.

UNITED STATES.

By the ship *Montezuma*, we have received New York papers to the 18th March. They do not, however, contain any news of importance. The most interesting article is a protest of General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, against the proposed re-annexation of Texas, which he describes as "an unparalleled outrage." It was believed that the General would leave the United States for Mexico immediately.

The official list of the new Executive had not yet been published. However, the *National Intelligencer* thus gives it in advance

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of State.
Robert J Walker, of Mississippi, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
W. L. Marcy, of New York, to be Secretary of War
George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to be Post master-General.
John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Attorn y General
Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, to be a mmissioner to China.
Reuben G. Shields, of Alabama, to be Chargé to Venezuela.
William H. Polk, of Tennessee, to be Chargé to Naples.
Albert G. Jewett, of Maine, to be Chargé to Peru
Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Liverpool

According to the latest accounts from Mexico, Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the Castle of Perote, and the general opinion was that he would neither be put to death nor banished, but would be imprisoned for the remainder of his life. Generals Bassedre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principal partizans, had been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec.

The Texas question was still agitated in many of the Mexican papers, the editors appearing to oppose the right of the United States to annex that country as strongly as ever.

A proposition has been made by the British Minister at Washington to the United States' Government, to submit the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of a third power. This offer was declined by Mr Calhoun; in reference to which the *New York Commercial Advertiser* remarks that—"This is an act which that gentleman will hereafter regret. Nothing could have been more liberal or just. If any difficulty should hereafter arise between the two nations on the subject, the civilized world will censure the United States for declining such a peaceful overture."

On the night of the 5th ult. a fire broke out in the National Theatre, Washington, caused, it is said, by the carelessness of one of the company, who was dressing. The theatre was wholly destroyed, together with some seven or eight dwelling houses adjoining. The theatre was not insured.

Fires have also been numerous in Charleston and Savannah, and about 3400 bales of cotton were destroyed.

The boilers of the steam boat *Syren* burst in Apalachicola Bay, at Mid night on the 26th of Feb., and sixty lives were lost.

Dates from Galveston, Texas, are received to the 24th of February. The Galveston *Gazette* states that President Jones had directed the letters of marque and reprisal issued against Mexican vessels to be recalled.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation, ordering all vessels arriving at the ports in that island with slaves on board to be confiscated.

THE REVENUE RETURN.

The Return of the Revenue for the Quarter ending on Saturday last is very satisfactory, and exhibits a progressive improvement.

The general result presents the gratifying proof of prosperity offered by a net increase of One million four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and odd pounds sterling, as compared with the revenue of the year ending April 5, 1844, itself a year of unexampled financial productiveness

The increase would be still greater, but for the prospective or actual operation of the reduction of the duties on sugar, cotton, glass, &c. The effect of this reduction is apparent in a decrease of £201,000 in the Customs for the last quarter.

The year's gross increase upon the principal branches of revenue is as follows:—

Customs	..	..	..	..	£710,000
Excise	..	..	..	..	344,784
Stamps	..	..	..	..	243,000
Taxes	..	..	..	..	59,376
Post Office	..	..	..	..	57,000

There is a falling off in the Crown Lands' Sales and Miscellaneous Revenue; but as these are merely casual sources of income, their fix or reflux proves nothing. There is also a decrease in the Property Tax, probably the result of a relaxation in the collection of the tax.

According to the *Leipsic Gazette*, the lower part of Prague was, at the beginning of this month, completely inundated. Several large dykes in Bohemia have been carried away by the floods

The *Afrique*, published at Algiers, says: Abd-el-Kader is at Bon-Beida with 1200 cavalry. He menaces the Beni Meymarens, and the Douy-Thaeels. Several tribes are preparing to join him; amongst them are mentioned the Dissident Deffras, the Ouled-Mahrs, and the Beni-Mafacs. Colonel Géry has gone in pursuit of the Emir. The whole province is in a state of agitation. The movement of Abd-el-Kader is attributed to the determination of the Emperor of Morocco to expel him from his territory."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY

THE RAILWAY MANIA.—Lord BROUGHAM moved for returns of the number of railway bills now pending in Parliament, and of the number in favour of which the Railway Board had reported, and referred to what he termed the "present frenzy for speculation in railways." The effects of that frenzy were likely to be detrimental, he said, to the credit as well as the resources of the country. After referring to the evil effects produced by over-speculation in 1825, Lord Brougham said he had lately seen a calculation made by one of the most eminent railway sharebrokers at present in this country, that if the house were to pass the 240 odd railway bills now pending, in the course of a session or two years, and they would be required for those speculations. He need not remind their lordships that no one member of their house regarded with greater disapprobation than he did, and had ever done any interference whatever on the part of the Government with the public. But it was quite a different question whether the Legislature or the Government should give encouragement to the spirit of speculation by granting acts of parliament, conferring the most extraordinary powers upon the speculators, and without which not one of these speculations could by possibility be undertaken. Lord Brougham then adduced several instances of the ruinous consequences arising from this railway-mania speculation, and of the injury done to property. Lord DALHOUSIE declined to enter into the general question of railway speculation, but mentioned several instances of the hardships to which the owners of property in the neighbourhood of railways were exposed, and of the effrontery of railway engineers. It would require, he believed, from £140,000,000 to £150,000,000 to complete all the proposed railways, but it was impossible to conceive that they would all receive the sanction of the Legislature.—Lord ASHBURTON admitted the difficulty of preventing railway speculation, and remarked that although gambling houses were put down, this railway mania pervaded all parts of the town. As an instance of the way in which the industry and manufactures of this country were deserted for the railway mania, he mentioned the iron trade, from was advanced 30*l.* per cent. in price beyond what it was last year or eighteen months ago. The consequence of that was that the manufactures of the country connected with iron were destroyed. The manufacturers found competitors in every part of the world—in Belgium, America, and elsewhere—with whom they were unable to compete, in consequence of the high price of the raw materials. The returns were ordered.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in moving for some returns relative to the constabulary of Ireland, entered into a discursive speech as to the conduct of the Government of the country, implying a leaning on the part of the Irish Government towards a party, and eulogising the loyalty of the Irish people, who would receive her Majesty, should she favour the country with a visit, with an enthusiasm such as she had not yet experienced.—Lord STANLEY vindicated the Irish appointments of the Government, and declared that it would pursue a straightforward policy, unbiassed by party considerations of any kind. He entered into an elaborate defence of the system of promotions and appointments in the constabulary, and concluded by expressing his willingness to produce the papers moved for.—The house adjourned soon after eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY

THE AUCTION DUTIES.—The auction duties formed the chief subject of discussion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the order of the day for the house resolving into Committee on the Excise and Auction duties, proceeded to state some general reasons for the abolition of these duties, and add ced specific examples of their inequality and hardship in operation. Owing to exemptions and evasions the duties were only paid on seven millions out of forty five millions value of property ascertain d to be annually transferred, and a tax producing only £300,000 per annum cost at least £50,000 in expense of collection.—Mr. G. BANKES opposed the motion, and argued that there were various burthens which it would be more expedient to alleviate than the auction duties. The result of the division on the question was

For the repeal of the auction duties..	..	..	..	..	167
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	39
Majority ..	..	..	..	..	—— 137

On the proposition to raise the annual license of the auctioneer to £15, some conversation took place, and ultimately the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed to fix the annual license at £10.

The house then went into Committee on the Customs' Acts, when, after some discussion, the various clauses were agreed to

The house sat till two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

The house sat to day for a short time, but nothing of consequence occurred, and at an early hour adjourned over Easter holidays till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY

THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for leave to bring in a bill to secure the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-office, and stated his intention to be to abolish completely and effectually the present illegal, of the opening of letters by warrant now exercised by the Secretary of State. There was, in his opinion, no middle course; to repeal absolutely the power of the Government to open letters, or be fit satisfied that, if it were retained in any shape, the system of fraud and forgery now in use at the Post office would be continued.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought the hon. member had placed himself upon the wrong ground in bringing before the house, and with many of his positions he was prepared to state his entire concurrence. He agreed with him, that in this case there was no middle course open to the house or the Government. He did not believe he would be useful to continue the power of opening letters unless with its exercise secrecy was preserved; and, if the law were at all continued, he did not think it could be beneficial, if it were known, as it now is, that it was the most odious power. He admitted that it was one which was viewed with great and just jealousy by the people of this country, and if, consistently with his sense of public duty, he could see his way to feel satisfied that, if I could assent to the hon member's motion, nothing would give him greater delight. Having stated his view of the foundation of the law, and pointed out the inconsistency which existed between the two propositions, Sir James Graham concluded by saying he would not submit to the introduction of the bill.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, although he blamed the exercise of the power for the purpose of detecting plots in foreign countries, believed it to be necessary to guard against conspiracies at home, and therefore he refused to vote for its abolition. It was his opinion, coinciding generally with that expressed by Lord Denman, that, in all cases of opening letters, the information on which the warrant may issue should be given upon oath, and that all legal and defensive forms should be observed. A bill to restrict the practice had, he believed, been prepared by Lord Radnor in the other house, and to such a bill Lord John Russell declared his intention of giving his support.—On a division, the numbers were

For the motion ..	..	..	..	..	78
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	161
Majority against it ..	..	..	..	..	—83

INTERMENTS IN CITIES.—Mr. M'KINNON, after descanting upon the evils arising from interments in cities, moved a resolution which, having been amended, was submitted in the words expressed by Lord Denman, that in all the metropolis and in large cities is injurious to the public health, and demands the serious attention of the house."—On a division the numbers were—

For the amended motion..	..	..	..	..	66
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	44
For the amended motion ..	..	..	..	..	—66

The house was next occupied for some time with a motion of Mr M. GIBSON, for some returns connected with agriculture, but eventually the motion was withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FIELD GARDENS BILL.—Mr. COWPER having moved the second reading of this bill, Sir J. Graham objected to the principle upon which the whole of the compulsory powers which it enforced, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—After some debate, shared in by Mr. Cowper, Mr. M. Milnes, and Mr. Bouverie, Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his general approbation of the bill, which, however, had some defects which might be removed in committee.—Some further observations were made by Lord J. Manners, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wortley, and the second reading of the bill, on a division, was carried by 92 to 18.

THE MUSEUMS OF ART BILL.—Mr. EWART moved that the house should go into Committee on this bill.—Mr. HUME complained of the abolition of the Museum of Economic Geology, and remarked that although gambling houses were put down, this railway mania pervaded all parts of the town. As an instance of the way in which the industry and manufactures of this country were deserted for the railway mania, he mentioned the iron trade, from was advanced 30*l.* per cent. in price beyond what it was last year or eighteen months ago. The consequence of that was that the manufactures of the country connected with iron were destroyed. The manufacturers found competitors in every part of the world—in Belgium, America, and elsewhere—with whom they were unable to compete, in consequence of the high price of the raw materials.—The returns were ordered.

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The house was next occupied for some time with a motion of Mr M. GIBSON, for some returns connected with agriculture, but eventually the motion was withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FIELD GARDENS BILL.—Mr. COWPER having moved the second reading of this bill, Sir J. Graham objected to the principle upon which the whole of the compulsory powers which it enforced, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—After some debate, shared in by Mr. Cowper, Mr. M. Milnes, and Mr. Bouverie, Sir J. GRAHAM expressed his general approbation of the bill, which, however, had some defects which might be removed in committee.—Some further observations were made by Lord J. Manners, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Wortley, and the second reading of the bill, on a division, was carried by 92 to 18.

THE MUSEUMS OF ART BILL.—Mr. EWART moved that the house should go into Committee on this bill.—Mr. HUME complained of the abolition of the Museum of Economic Geology, and remarked that although gambling houses were put down, this railway mania pervaded all parts of the town. As an instance of the way in which the industry and manufactures of this country were deserted for the railway mania, he mentioned the iron trade, from was advanced 30*l.* per cent. in price beyond what it was last year or eighteen months ago. The consequence of that was that the manufactures of the country connected with iron were destroyed. The manufacturers found competitors in every part of the world—in Belgium, America, and elsewhere—with whom they were unable to compete, in consequence of the high price of the raw materials.—The returns were ordered.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in moving for some returns relative to the constabulary of Ireland, entered into a discursive speech as to the conduct of the Government of the country, implying a leaning on the part of the Irish Government towards a party, and eulogising the loyalty of the Irish people, who would receive her Majesty, should she favour the country with a visit, with an enthusiasm such as she had not yet experienced.—Lord STANLEY vindicated the Irish appointments of the Government, and declared that it would pursue a straightforward policy, unbiassed by party considerations of any kind. He entered into an elaborate defence of the system of promotions and appointments in the constabulary, and concluded by expressing his willingness to produce the papers moved for.—The house adjourned soon after eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

A vast number of petitions was presented against the proposed increased grant to the College of Maynooth, by members on both sides of the house.

IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Mr. F. EGERTON presented a petition from members of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, and other Protestants, praying the house forthwith to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and, if the premises of the petitioners be correct, to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanours against the laws and constitution of the realm. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Sir R. PEEL having moved the second reading of this bill, Mr. COLQUHOUN, as an amendment, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. GROGAN seconded the amendment.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke warmly in support of the bill.—A very long discussion ensued, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.—The house adjourned soon after midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

THE LABOURING CLASSES.—Lord J. Russell has given notice that, on the 22d inst., he will move certain resolutions respecting the condition of the labouring classes in England and Wales.

PUBLIC MUSEUMS.—The Public Museums Bill has been read a third time and passed.

GLASS (EXCISE DUTY).—The Glass (Excise Duty) Bill has been read a third time and passed.

DOG-STEALING.—Mr. Liddell has given notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the offence of dog-stealing.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL FOR ENDOWING MAYNOOTH.

Sir Robert Peel having appointed Wednesday for receiving a deputation from the general committee for conducting the opposition to the Maynooth Endowment Bill, a number of clergymen of the Established Church, dissenting ministers, and laymen, waited upon the right hon. baronet, and stated the objections entertained by Protestants generally to the measure. They alluded to the number of petitions which had been already presented against the bill, and the still greater number which were in course of signature, and urged upon the right hon baronet, as the head of the Government, the inexpedience of proceeding with a bill which was manifestly hostile to the opinions and feelings of the country. They especially requested that the second reading of the bill may be postponed to a further time may be afforded to the more distant parts of the kingdom for the manifestation of their sentiments on the measure

Sir Robert Peel listened to the representations of the deputation with his wonted suavity of manner, but declined to accede to the request for further time

We hear that a similar deputation is to wait on Lord John Russell, for the purpose of communicating to his lordship the state of public feeling with respect to the bill, and to impress upon him the extreme alarm with which the measure has been viewed by the different denominations of Protestants throughout the country.

A requisition has been signed in the City, calling upon the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting of the citizens to petition against the bill. Monday next, is at present named for the meeting, at which the Lord Mayor, it is expected will preside. Covent-garden Theatre is engaged for a public meeting on the same subject, to be held on Monday evening next. Several numerously-attended meetings have been already held in the suburbs of the metropolis, and others are about to be holden.

The provincial papers also contain accounts of meetings to petition against the measure.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HYDE PARK.—During the last fortnight, upwards of one hundred and fifty labourers have been daily employed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, levelling the various parts of the grass, new gravelling the numerous foot paths, and making very considerable improvements throughout the whole of Hyde Park.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Mr. J. Shepherd, chairman, and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the company during the past year. A ballot was also taken for the election of six directors in the room of Mr. J. Cotton, Mr. J. Loch, Mr. C. Mills, Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, Mr. H. Shank, and Mr. H. St George Tucker, who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who subsequently reported that the following had been elected:—Mr. J. Lushington, G.C.B., Mr. G. Lyall, M.P., Mr. E. Macnaghten, Mr. J. P. Muspratt, Mr. M. T. Smith, and Mr W. Wigram

DAVID GARRICK DRAMATICAL FUND DINNER.—The anniversary festival of this institution was held on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. Above two hundred gentlemen sat down to the dinner, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Sir L. Goldsmid proposed the health of the illustrious chairman, who, after returning thanks, urged on the notice of the assembled company the claims of the Theatrical fund. Mr. Bayly, as an officer of the society, in an effective speech returned thanks in a speech replete with appropriate allusions of gratitude for past support, and earnest appeal for renewed favour. A list of subscriptions amounting to £730, exclusive of a legacy of £500 by the late Mr. Edward Walpole

THE PAINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The eighteenth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Painters and their Widows, was celebrated on Tuesday by a public dinner at the London Tavern, Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by Sheriffs Sydney and Hunter. The subscription amounted to nearly £400.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths from all causes in the week ending on Saturday last is 950, an amount of mortality very much less than in any week for the last three months. During that week the mortality rate has been 1 in 1000 per week; the week ending on the 22nd of March; and the lowest number returned during that period until this week is 981—this was in the last week of January. Great, however, as is the decrease in the general amount of mortality, without of course taking into account the increased population, it still above the average, that of the last five springs being only 893. In sporadic diseases, in those affecting the brain and nerves, and especially in those of the lungs, there has been a considerable increase. Under the last head no less than 391 persons are returned as having died during the past week, the ordinary average being only 267. Deaths from diseases of the heart, too, are recorded, the average being only 24.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The usual monthly meeting of this body took place at Covent garden Theatre on Wednesday evening, when a large assemblage of persons were harangued by Col. Thompson, and Messrs. Houghton, Cobden, and Fox. Several Anti-corn Law members of Parliament, as usual, were present. Mr. Cobden in his speech admitted that he could say nothing new; but he gave an odd illustration of his own mode of finding out a free trader. He said that if he went into a farmer's dining-room, and saw a fine haunch of venison on the table, he easily find out who were free-traders by just taking up their hats and picking out those with the widest hole. This novel mode of discovering a free-trader was applauded by the majority, though many, no doubt, thought it no compliment to have it supposed that a free-trader must have a thick head.) Mr. Fox expatiated upon the beauties of the forthcoming bazaar at some length, and concluded with an exhortation to his hearers to continue to persevere until they had effected the great object of the Anti-corn Law League. The Chairman thanked the meeting for the great attention that had been paid to the proceedings, and expressed that he had no doubt but that the necessity of calling in a policeman. This testimony to the good behaviour of the multitude was followed by three cheers for the League, and the meeting dispersed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE ROMFORD BANK.—Monday was fixed for the declaration, in the BANKRUPTCY COURT, of a further dividend upon the estate of Mr. Thomas Johnson. A few additional debts were proved, and a number of creditors were present. The case, which created much interest, from the previous position of the bankrupt, after a lengthened examination, was adjourned to the 10th of May next, and a second dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was declared upon Thomas Johnson's estate.

THE SECRETS OF THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.—The well known case of Charles Mottram occupied the Court on Saturday, an application having been made by the bankrupt for a certificate. The facts brought before the Court in support of the opposition for a refusal of the certificate, or for its postponement for a considerable period, went to show that the bankrupt commenced business in 1825, as a warehouseman, in Friday street, Cheapside, and the flat issued against him in February, 1844, having in eighteen months incurred debts still owing to the amount of £10,930, and liabilities to £2000. In the period mentioned purchases had been made to nearly £40,000, on which a profit of only £780 was received, from which was to be deducted £667 as a loss, showing that little more than £100 had been profit, and that the practice of the bankrupt was to sell at prime cost or at a loss. The bankrupt passed his last examination in August last, and had obtained from applying for his certificate until the present occasion. The creditors were present in great force, and opposed the grant of the certificate, given up was estimated at £275, and the property in the hands of creditors at £2400. It appeared that the trade expenses were set forth on the balance sheet at £4127, and the personal and private expenses at £1447 17*s.* 2*d.* The bankrupt alleged that he commenced business with a capital of £3723—termed a fallacy. His wife (daughter of Lady Townsend) had a legacy of £3000, of which £2000 could not be assigned, and in raising money on the other portion from the Minerva Assurance Company, the expenses were £116 14*s.* His father, Charles Mottram, who was an uncertificated bankrupt, and now an inmate of the Queen's Prison, had assisted him in his business, at a salary of £400 a year. The bankrupt had kept a livery servant. An objection to the certificate was made on the part of the assignees. Mr. Commissioner Fane said the Court would give its decision on Tuesday next.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Royal Visit has become the universal topic in Ireland. It is generally supposed that her Majesty and her illustrious Consort will arrive about the middle of July. It is stated that plans of the apartments in Dublin Castle, and in the Vice regal Lodge, Phœnix Park, have been taken by her Majesty's desire, and forwarded to Buckingham Palace. It is stated that her Majesty is to make a short stay at Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby, near Liverpool, on her way to Ireland, and that preparations for the reception of the Royal party are now in progress there. Sir Robert Peel will be in attendance upon her Majesty during her sojourn in Ireland.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings on Monday last were more worthy of notice than for some weeks past. Mr. Grey Porter, the author of a pamphlet on Federalism, was enrolled as a member, and made a speech in favour of the Repeal. Mr. O'Connell eulogized Sir R. Peel in strong terms, for his measure for improving Maynooth. Mr. O'Connell said he should not wonder after all if Sir R. Peel himself brought in a bill for the Repeal of the Union (laughter). He never opposed the Repeal with greater sternness than he did the Emancipation of the Catholics; yet he was the man who carried the Emancipation Bill triumphantly through the House of Commons, and forced it through the House of Lords. Well, now I am (said Mr. O'Connell) beginning to fall in love with Sir Robert Peel—(a burst for Peel and Re peal (cheers and laughter). Do I blame him for the course he took then? No, I praise him, and I praise him for his speech and plans in reference to the College of Maynooth (hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say that the bill for giving an increased grant to Maynooth was an excellent one. The grant had been given without restriction, or limitation, or without any trick. It was done in a noble and generous manner, and he felt grateful for it. "I admit," added Mr. O'Connell, "I do speak harshly sometimes of those whom I believe opposed to measures for the good of my country; but I am ready to do justice to all the friends of Ireland to all who show such a disposition as this bill shows of serving her. (Hear, hear). I do exclaim there never was a bill brought in on fairer terms, and we freely acknowledge it. But will it make us give up the agitation for the Repeal? (No, no.) There is one delightful thing in connection with this act of justice. On Thursday Sir R. Peel brought in the Maynooth Bill and passed it by a majority of 102, and on the following day (Friday) he set the Americans at defiance (cheers). Yes, finding himself in a strong position, by this act of justice to Ireland, he addresses language to America befitting a British Minister. I say he set to them the right way, and we will set the Americans at defiance (protracted cheers). The quarrel is a queer one as it stands. The Americans are bragging away on one side, and Peel is standing in an attitude of defiance on the other. Some thing like two fellows anxious to be at one another with their friends holding them, each exclaiming 'Let me at him' (laughter). I say to Sir Robert Peel give the Irish their Parliament, and to the Americans I say you dare not dare to attack England You have some 2,300,000 slaves; the English will send some sergeants and corporals from the West India Islands amongst them. No men like to be worked hard for nothing, and a supply of black regiments and corporals sent amongst them would turn these slaves into freemen (cheers). America, I say, don't dare to attack England—if England do justice to Ireland (renewed cheers)." The amount of the Rent was £338 7s.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Last week a respectable farmer, named John Ryan, who resided at Miltown, in the neighbourhood of Clonmel, was murdered by his brother Thomas Ryan. The cause of this melancholy and disgraceful murder was a dispute about land. It appears that the deceased was walking on the road towards Fethard, in company with two of his neighbours, when his unnatural assassin fired at him from behind a ditch with a loaded pistol. The ball penetrated his heart, and he fell a corpse at the feet of his companions. The murderer has fled.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the family of Mr Wood, the coal-merchant, of Hungerford Wharf, Strand, were deprived of one of their family under the following circumstances: It appeared that Mr. Wood, jun., who was a lighterman, was in the act of removing a large barge of coals in shore, when, while on the gunwale, his foot slipped, and he fell overboard and unfortunately, before assistance could be rendered him he was drowned. At ten o'clock the body was found near where the accident happened

FIRE NEAR ROTHERHITHE CHURCH.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a narrow thoroughfare, called Spread Eagle-court, Rotherhithe, generally inhabited by the low Irish. Water, however, being at hand, only several engines having arrived, the destructive element was prevented extending beyond the building in which it originated. The premises, which are the property of a Mr. Green, are supposed to be insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR NEWCASTLE.—Last week another of those fearful explosions of fire damp so frequent in the district, occurred at the West Moor pit, at Killingworth, about six miles from Newcastle-upon Tyne, and in the adjoining county of Northumberland. On inquiry on the spot, it was ascertained that ten men and boys have fallen victims on the occasion, and that two others, who were in the same district, but nearer the shaft of the mine, were got out alive, and are in a fair way of recovery. A coroner's inquest has been held on the bodies, which extended to a great length. The evidence, however, only went to show that great care had been taken in the pit to prevent accidents, and that it was fully examined by the proper parties on the morning of the accident. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Their verdict belongs to Lord Ravensworth and partners, and was not at full work when the accident occurred.

DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A SHILLING.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of William Falthorp, aged forty years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been an inmate of the hospital for some time past. He was in a sinking, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday afternoon he was in bed, playing with a shilling, which he intended giving to another patient for his trouble in waiting upon him, when suddenly an alarm was given that he had swallowed it; and before the nurse belonging to the ward could reach his bed, he was dead. A patient said he saw deceased endeavouring to extract something from his throat with his fingers. Mr. Wordsworth, house surgeon, said he had made a *post mortem* examination; but could not say that the coin was the actual cause of death, although it had accelerated it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death, accelerated by accidentally swallowing a shilling."

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at the Red Cow, Peckham, on the body of Mr. John Wells, aged sixty one, a gentleman of independent property, living at Bardenplace. It appeared that the deceased returned home from a walk, at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and appeared in good health up to the instant previous to his death, which took place at twelve at night, when he fell from his chair on the floor, and expired immediately. Verdict "Natural death."—On the same day, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Globe and Pigeon, Shadwell, on the body of Mr. John Friar, a tobacconist in the neighbourhood. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased left home in apparent good health to go and pay a bill to Mr. John Williams, also a tobacconist. After making the payment, and whilst standing in Mr. Williams's shop, he suddenly complained of severe pain in the head, and seated himself in a chair. He was then attacked with nausea, which caused Mr. Allen, a neighbouring surgeon, to be sent for, but before he arrived deceased was dead. The surgeon attributed death to apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.—Mr. Carter also held an inquest at the Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo road, on view of the body of Catherine Brian, aged twenty years. Mrs Hadland, of 112, Stamford street, stated that the deceased was her servant. On Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, the deceased went out to order the supper beer. Shortly after she returned, and whilst engaged in washing a glass to pour it into, she suddenly fell backwards and expired without a groan. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." Mr. G Mills held an inquest at the Grapes Tavern, Brompton, on view of the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, aged forty four years. It was proved that on Friday week she was in her usual good health and spirits. About seven o'clock in the evening, she complained of being thirsty, and asked for a bottle of soda-water. One was opened for her by one of her daughters, and while she was sitting on her chair in the act of drinking it, she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, hold my head," and before the daughter could do so, she fell off the chair in a life less state. Verdict, "Natural death."

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD FOR PARRICIDE.—John Brough, who was convicted at the Stafford Assizes for the murder of his brother, was executed at Stafford on Saturday morning. The criminal confessed his guilt some time since, and appeared very penitent. After he had been pinioned, he walked with tolerable firmness, accompanied by the officers, to the gaol lodge; but on reaching the steps leading to the drop, he trembled exceedingly, and required the assistance of two of the officers to ascend. He held down his head, and wept bitterly, holding his pocket-handkerchief to his face. The last words he was heard to utter, were, "I hope the Lord will have mercy on my poor soul!" The rope having been placed round his neck, the chaplain proceeded to read the customary sentences of the burial service, and when he came to the words—"In the midst of life we are in death," the executioner drew the fatal bolt. After hanging about an hour the body was cut down, and immediately interred within the precincts of the prison. John Brough was 39 years of age. He was a single man.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—On Saturday last her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales, visited the Gardens in the Regent's Park. There was scarcely a beast or bird of any peculiarity which her Majesty and Prince Albert did not particularly notice and explain the nature of to the royal infants. After remaining upwards of an hour on the south side of thegardens, the royal party proceeded to the habitations of the giraffes and elephant. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal carried with them a quantity of biscuits, with which they amused themselves to the great gratification of her Majesty and Prince Albert, feeding the giraffes and elephants, and having remained nearly an hour, the royal party proceeded to the Museum, when her Majesty having expressed herself highly gratified, the royal party took their departure. The royal visit was quite a private one.

CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

(Continued from page 225.)

on. The Corps Francs considered themselves certain of victory, when two battalions of riflemen from Uri and Unterwalden, who had been manœuvring to take them in the rear, commenced the attack.

A panic seized the insurgents; they were at once thrown into the greatest disorder, but there was no flight. On every side the resistance was obstinate, but the attacks poured down upon them from all quarters. The artillery, ranged by General Sonnenberg in the most commanding position, committed immense havoc in the ranks of the Corps Francs, the Landsturm completely surrounded them, and it was only after repeated engagements that they were able to cut their way through, and regain Zofingen.

It is said that this detachment of Corps Francs has lost from 1000 to 1200 men, including killed and wounded. All their artillery, with the exception of the two pieces taken at Nidau, were abandoned. It is asserted that several of the chiefs have been killed, and that the town of Nidau alone has lost sixty men.

It seems that there were two principal engagements; one at the foot of the Gutsch, and the other at the bridge over the Emme, where the explosion of a mine prepared by the inhabitants of Lucerne occasioned a great loss of life amongst the insurgents. It is asserted that 150 prisoners have been conducted to Lucerne, amongst whom is Colonel Rothpletz, the Federal Inspector General of the Argovian Militia, and President of the ancient committee of Corps Francs.

The fact of the return to the canton of Berne of several Bernese who had belonged to the expedition of the Corps Francs is confirmed by the letters from Berne; they were part of a company of dragoons, of whom only fourteen have been able to save themselves, owing to the swiftness of their horses.

A private letter from Geneva, dated April 3, says—"I have now ascertained, almost without doubt, that the loss of the Corps Francs, instead of being exaggerated, is still greater than was at first supposed. When they commenced their march they amounted to from 5,000 to 6,000, and are now nearly annihilated. They were in fact cut to pieces, although they acted with the greatest courage. General Sonnenberg, who is an old soldier showed consummate skill, and drew them into a defile, bordered on one side by the river, and on the other by rocks, which were filled by riflemen and artillery. He then attacked them in front, in the rear, and on the flank and you may easily conceive the carnage that must have ensued. The Catholic population of Argovia have risen, and have commenced an attack on the government of Aran. Berne *has sent* troops to protect them. One only of the divisions of Corps Francs lost 1,000 men, without including the loss that may have been sustained by the others. The Radicals have received a fearful lesson."

The *Journal des Débats* states, that—

"All the information it had received from Switzerland represented the defeat of the Free Corps as still more complete than was at first believed. The conquerors, it was said, had taken upwards of 1800 prisoners, who had been removed to the mountains of the small Cantons, and that, consequently, it would be difficult for their friends to rescue them. The Government of Lucerne had refused to liberate these prisoners, and insisted on being paid the expenses of the war. The number of killed was not exactly known, but it must have been considerable, if we are to judge by the fury of the engagement. General Sonnenberg, the commander of the troops of Lucerne, had designedly drawn the Free Corps into the heart of the Canton, and retired before them to Gutsch, a hill commanding the town of Lucerne. When he found that they had advanced far enough, he suddenly attacked them in front, whilst they were at the same time assailed in the rear by the Landsturm, which had risen in arms after their passage. The columns of refugees and volunteers which had entered from the side of Berne was actually cut to pieces, and the entire staff of the Free Corps which accompanied that column was either killed or captured. The other column, consisting of refugees and Argovian volunteers, which advanced from Zofinguen, encountered a division of troops near Surzee, and was also completely routed. About 3500 men of that column succeeded in returning to Argau. The fate of a third column, which entered by Reinach, was not known. The people of the Catholic districts of Argau, and of a portion of Soleure, had risen and marched to the assistance of Lucerne. Listal, the chief village of Bâle Country, and the head quarters of the Radicals of that Canton, was entirely deserted. Fears of a civil war prevailed there as well as at Bâle City, where the Conservative party was preparing for the contest."

We translate the following from the *Constitutionnel*:—

"The accounts from our correspondents come to the 4th. Of the three columns of insurrectional troops that entered Lucerne, one only, that composed of volunteers from Berne, regained the territory of Argau without sustaining very considerable loss. The fate of the column commanded by Major Ochsenstein is still unknown. With the exception of the soldiers of Zoug, who showed some humanity, the troops of the primitive Cantons acted with great ferocity. It is but too certain that, out of the 4000 to 5000 men that composed the invading army, not more than 2000 have escaped the massacre. The number of prisoners is daily increased by isolated captures. The Directory has difficulty in finding federal commissioners willing to undertake a mission, which is the more thorny, as these delegates can be invested with only very restricted powers, which are the more illusory as they do not emanate from the Diet. M. Streng, of Thurgau, who was appointed to this energe, in the room of M. Vieli, has also declined it, and been replaced by M Rüpfi, of the Grisons, whose acceptance is more than doubtful. Thus deprived of a colleague, the first commissioner, M. Neeff, of Saint Gall, has great difficulty in acting with any efficiency. Besides, he had only just left Aran on the 4th for Lucerne, where the re-action was still proceeding in all the spirit of revenge. The radical change in the members of the federal executive power, on the eve of the opening of the Diet, has caused a great sensation among the deputies, almost all of whom arrived at Zurich on the 4th, and the session was to be re opened on the 8th. The foreign ministers had suffered to transpire the dissatisfaction caused them by this victory of the liberal party in regions wherein they would with pleasure have seen the elections of conservation continue to predominate. Threats of intervention were in the months of almost all the diplomatists, and they went even so far as to say that France had decided upon making common cause with the other Cabinets in reducing Switzerland to reason. The debates in the Diet are expected to be very stormy, although the two most formidable champions of the liberal party, M. Neuhaus, of Berne, and M. Druey, of Vaud, are not of their part. The last public meal at Lausanne on a recent occasion, on the 31st ult., was a very animated one. It is even said that the Diet, in the event of certain circumstances, will be prepared to the Basle, the Directory, almost entirely composed of Radical members, should be charged to put an end to the present state of things, to which the Cantons are unwilling to accept a longer continuance. If Lucerne have rejected the Cantons for cause of the Jesuits. However, it will be difficult to obtain a majority in favour of the amnesty, the only means of healing the still bleeding wounds of the Confederation."

The *Débats* says—"Our advices from Zurich are anything but favourable to the maintenance of peace in the Confederacy. The elections that have just taken place for the re-composition of the Executive Council have given the majority to the Radical party. It appears certain that M. Mousson, President of the Vorort, has resigned. The Radicals are, therefore, absolute masters of the authority which, as being the Vorort, is, for two years to come, to direct the affairs of Switzerland."

A communication from Lucerne, of the 4th, in the *New Zurich Gazette*, states that the official reports give the number of killed in the late affair at 300, and that of the prisoners, 1730.

A Berne letter of the 3rd states that among the persons killed were the commander in-chief of the expedition, M. Ochsenbein, of Berne, employed in the late war, and member of the Swiss Committee wh ch directed the movement, and M. Funk, brother of the President of the Appeal Court of Berne, who took two cannon from Nidau, in spite of the opposition of the Prefect and the Executive Council, and many other officers.

As there seems to be some misapprehension as to the cause of these insurrectionary proceedings, it may be proper to state that the Canton of Lucerne, which enjoys great privileges and has considerable power, has decided upon appointing the Jesuits to superintend the national education This arrangement was displeasing to the Protestant party of some of the other Cantons, and these individuals, forming a confederacy which is termed a Free Corps, an armed body, made the attack. It is only necessary to observe, that how ever injudicious may be the introduction of the Jesuits in Canton Lucerne there is manifestly no ground for discontent. It is impossible for the Government to tolerate the existence of an armed body like this Free Corps.

A report of the proceedings at the re-opening of the Swiss Diet, on Saturday last, has reached us. Considerable excitement prevailed in the assembly. The President, in an appropriate address, after remarking that he did not expect that the Diet would so soon re assemble, went on to say that the Free Corps initiated that the Diet was powerless in coming to a decision with respect to the Jesuits, made an irruption on the territory of a confederate state. A terrible destiny has befallen these misguided men, and Europe has united in one mighty lamentation for families. A federal army is on foot to lend its assistance to the re establishment of order in our country. The peace of Switzerland depends on what the Diet is about to do

The reports of the Vorort, the federal commissary, and of the chief of the army were then read

The report of the Vorort states that after the defeat of the Free Corps the Directory invited the several States not to neglect anything to prevent the renewal of such facts. It next gives an account of the measures taken when the Government of Argau perceived symptoms of revolt in the Freiamt, and concludes by making known the propositions of the two states.

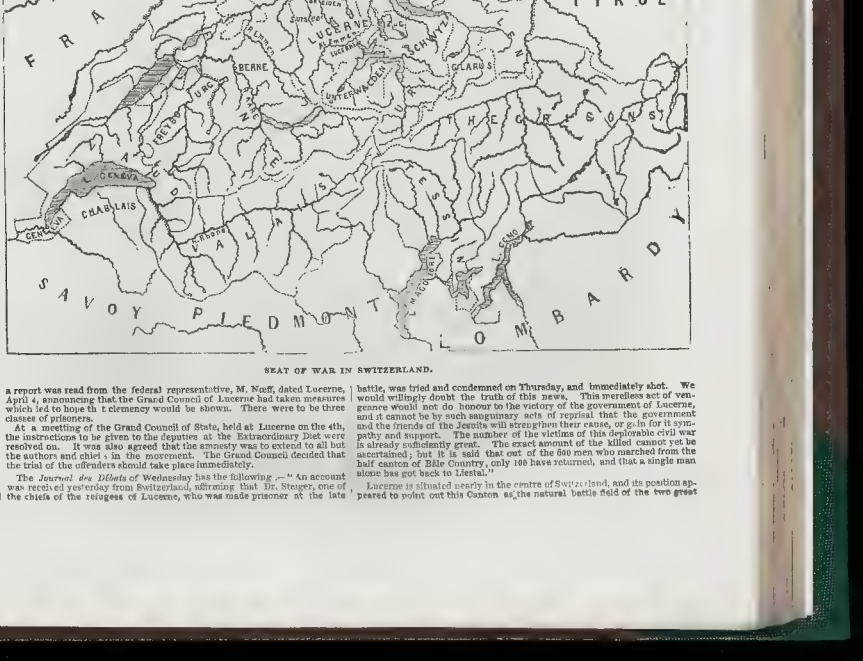
1. Lucerne demands that the Diet should take severe measures to put an end to the organisation of the Free Corps: that Argau and the Bâle country should be called on to pay the expenses caused to the Canton of Lucerne by the recent invasion.

2. Argau demands that the Diet should come to some decision against the Jesuits, and that Lucerne should proclaim a general amnesty.

M Wieland, second Deputy of Berne, demanded, as a matter of urgency, that the Diet should address a pressing invitation to Lucerne to accord a general amnesty.

M Stæmpfli, deputy of Lucerne, spoke against the sending of commissioners, and the calling out of federal troops, as useless measures. Independently of the propositions which Lucerne had submitted to the Cantons, he had to make another. The Free Corps, after having obtained their arms and accoutrements from the Cantonal arsenals, and being fully supported, had entered the Canton of Lucerne like robbers, to the number of 7000 or 8000. The enquiry here entered into details of the matter. According to him there were 2000 prisoners (who had not been ill-treated) and 300 killed. It was sufficient, he remarked, to look at the men in custody to see that they were the refuse of society, and was a cries of indignation from the tribunes.) Lucerne was obliged to quit her friends and faithful confederates to apply to perjured men (marks of disapprobation from the assembly). Written proofs of the connivance of the authorities of the Cantons could be now produced Lucerne insisted on the demands which she made in her letter to the Vorort of March 26th; and, in addition, required satisfaction from the Cantons of Berne, Argau, Soleure, and Bâle Country; and if that satisfaction was not accorded, she reserved to herself to take all proper steps for her preservation. The Deputy concluded by declaring that the Grand Council of Lucerne had pronounced an amnesty in favour of the criminals of December 8, excepting only the most guilty.

After this speech, which produced a sensation of sadness in the assembly



SEAT OF WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

a report was read from the federal representative, M. Neff, dated Lucerne, April 4, announcing that the Grand Council of Lucerne had taken measures which led to hope that harmony would be shown. There were to be three classes of prisoners.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of State, held at Lucerne on the 4th, the instructions to be given to the deputies at the Extraordinary Diet were resolved on. It was also agreed that the amnesty was to extend to all but the authors and chiefs in the movement. The Grand Council decided that the trial of the offenders should take place immediately.

The *Journal des Débats* of Wednesday has the following:—"An account was received yesterday from Switzerland, affirming that Dr. Steiger, one of the chiefs of the refugees of Lucerne, who was made prisoner at the late battle, was tried and condemned on Thursday, and immediately shot. We would willingly doubt the truth of this news, this murderous act of vengeance would not do honour to the victory of the government of Lucerne, and it cannot be by such sanguinary acts of reprisal that the government and the friends of the Jesuits will strengthen their cause, or gain for it sympathy and support. The number of the victims of this deplorable civil war is already sufficiently great. The exact amount of the killed cannot yet be ascertained; but it is said that out of the 600 men who marched from the half canton of Bâle Country, only 100 have returned, and that a single man alone has got back to Liestal."

Lucerne is situated nearly in the centre of Switzerland, and its position appeared to point out this Canton as the natural battle field of the two great

THE TOWN-HALL, ZURICH.

THE SWISS DIET, AT ZURICH.

parties which divide the Confederation. Lucerne is, in fact, at one of the extremities of the lake of the four Cantons, on the borders of which are situated the primitive Cantons of Unterwald, Uri, and Schwyz. To the north of these is the Catholic Canton of Zug. Lucerne, therefore, on the east, touches the Cantons most in favour of the Jesuits, and the lake of the four Cantons offers it a direct and easy communication with them. On the west, Lucerne, on the contrary, touches on the Cantons most strongly in favour of the liberal side, and which lie in the following order round her frontiers.—Argau, Basle (Country), Soleure, and Berne. Lastly, between the Canton of Zug and that of Argau, to the north of Lucerne, is the directing Canton of Zurich. Thus placed, between its allies on one side and its adversaries on the other, Lucerne became the necessary battle-field for both parties. To defend the town, the Government of Lucerne had established a part of its forces at Surzée, five leagues from Lucerne, at the point where the road coming from Soleure and Argau on the north, and that from Berne on the west, join together to lead to Zurich. The rallying points of the volunteers were fixed on to be Zoffinguen, on the road from Soleure to Lucerne and Huitwyl, on that to Berne; but the volunteers of Soleure and Argau left the road which led direct to Surzée, and, deviating to the west, joined the volunteers of Berne half-way between Huitwyl and Surzée, and thus took the Lucernese, who were established at the latter place, in flank.

Our Engravings, five in number, show the sites of the principal events of the insurrection, and the entire Seat of War.

The illustration upon our front page shows a scene of a desperate attack made by the insurgents in Lucerne; and the Engraving below is a picturesque view of the town.

The pair of illustrations above, are:—1, a view of the exterior of the hôtel-de-ville at Zurich, wherein the Swiss Diet hold their sittings: the artist has chosen the moment of the arrival of deputies to join the assembly. 2. The interior of the hotel, with an exact representation of a sitting of the Diet; showing the President, and the two Chancellors of the Confederation to the right and left; the Deputies of the several Cantons are seated at the tables; and there is accommodation for the journalists and the public.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

The disturbed state of Switzerland has necessarily drawn the attention of Austria; by her possessions in Italy she is brought into close contact with the southern Cantons of Vaud and Valais, while her political influence in the north and east, from the prevalence of the German language and the Catholic religion, is unquestionable. That most watchful of Ministers, Prince Metternich, keeps a vigilant eye on the workings of Liberalism wherever it exists, to keep its tenets from invading Austria, as he would keep out the plague; and while he is thus occupied with the struggle of the two principles so near his own borders, and busied with diplomatic arrangements, every resource of which is so well known to the veteran statesman, we take the opportunity of giving his portrait, and a brief sketch of his career.

Clement Wenceslaus Nepomuk Lothair, Prince of Metternich, Duke of Portella, State Chancellor of the Empire of Austria, Minister of the Interior, Knight of the Golden Fleece, a member of every order of every realm of Europe, with, perhaps, the exception of the Order of the Garter of England, and whose numerous titles it were here wearisome to name, was born at Coblenz, on the 15th of May, 1773, the only son of Prince Francis George, of Metternich—an ancient and noble House that had for generations inherited the wealth and honours that fall to the share of the talented, the favoured, or the lucky servants of Kings. From his youth he was destined to the service of the State, and his great natural talents were developed and improved by the most careful education. In his fifteenth year he entered the University of Strasburg. He quitted it in 1790, and for the next four years travelled, at intervals studying at Mayence.

In 1794 he accompanied his father to Vienna, where he married Maria Eleonora, the only daughter of Prince Ernest of Kaunitz-Rittberg, a relative of the renowned Kaunitz, the Minister of Maria Theresa. His active career may be said to have commenced in 1801, when he was dispatched as envoy to Dresden. Napoleon was then growing to greatness, and little dreamed that an almost unknown resident at Dresden was destined to be the man whose diplomacy was in after years to knit that band of monarchs together, beneath whose union the military colossus fell. In 1807, he was sent to Fontainebleau, where the nature of the man—quiet, calm, and determined—proved an overmatch for the more impetuous temper of Napoleon; he saw that the power of the Emperor, great as it was, was assailable, and was not dazzled by it; Napoleon neither awed nor influenced him, and, losing his temper, it is said the soldier used language to the statesman that did not fall short of personal insult. During the campaign of 1809, Metternich was a prisoner of war in Paris; but after the battle of Wragram, was liberated by an exchange.

The success of the French armies compelled the Emperor Francis to the step—disastrous to all parties—of sacrificing his daughter to the Child of the Revolution, too ambitious of an alliance with the oldest Sovereign house in Europe; and with the year 1812, the first period of Metternich's active career may be said to have closed. A forced peace, in which both sides were insincere, could not be of long duration: from the breaking out of the war to the overthrow of Napoleon, Metternich was the presiding spirit in the councils of Austria, and the talents and activity he displayed, amid all the difficulties of the time, were astonishing. His labours were brought to a close again after the rising of the Congress of Vienna. After the re-establishment of peace, Metternich undertook the task of repressing the spirit of liberty, in the name of which the Princes of Germany rallied their subjects against the French invaders. They encouraged it while it suited their purpose, they began to crush it the moment that purpose was wrought, and in the work of despotism, never had monarchs an abler or craftier instrument than Austria found in Metternich. He is one of those statesmen who recognise neither right nor wrong, but sees only his end and his means, and uses the last, whatever they may be, without scruple or remorse. And he has attained all he cared for—success; the world will probably never know at what a cost of human suffering and political crime. Where there is neither jury nor press, the dungeon and the grave hide all. It may be said, however, that he is not, on system, needlessly or wantonly oppressive. As the necessity for rigour ceased, he relaxed; and as far as the material well being of the people is concerned, there is not a nation in Europe so well governed as Austria; this is as true of her Italian States as of her German Empire; the Austrians are well fed, lightly taxed, and life being easy, they are a gay, a cheerful, if somewhat sensual people; but all the energy that finds such free and wholesome exercise in other lands is repressed, where the Government does all, there is no need of exertion, and trained and broken to the system the Austrians have as little desire, as they are incapable of doing it, to govern themselves. The people, too, are taught, but it is after a fashion; it is the education of slaves, when the Governments of Europe were in terror at the advance of intelligence, Metternich was the first to see that education was a two edged sword, and he founded that scheme of "state teaching" which has made intelligence an instrument in the hands of despotism, instead of allowing it to be what it would have become—a power over it. The Government teaches what it wishes the people to think, and no more; and even the intelligence that is gained, is not allowed to be used for any purpose for which intelligence is of value. Thought and opinion are both stifled by a rigid censorship of all writings for the press.

And for doing what no man else could have done, Metternich has had his reward. He has had honours showered on him, and his wealth is enormous. Besides his hereditary fortune, he became possessed through his first wife of the estates of Prince Kaunitz; in 1816 the Emperor Francis presented him with the castle and estate of Johannisberg, in the Rheingau, he holds he sides, the lordships of Konigswart, Plass, Ammon, Markusgrun, and Mittigau in Bohemia; Kozetein in Mähren; and Gramme, Bronbach, Oberche, and Rheinardstein on the Rhine.

PRINCE METTERNICH.

His first wife died on the 19th of March, 1819; he remained eight years a widower, but in 1827 married a lady named Von Leykam, she also died after two years of marriage, and he re-married in 1831, the Countess Melanie Zichy Ferraris, who was born in 1805. His family consists of two daughters by his first marriage, a son by the second, and a son and daughter by the third. His eldest son is not more than sixteen.

We cannot better close our sketch than with a tribute to his personal demeanour and polished elegance of manners, placed in contrast with his stern political despotism, from the pen of Count Auersperg, one of the best of the living poets of Germany. The piece has a power and purpose of its own which make it worth quoting independently of its close connection with our subject —

THE SALOON SCENE.

'Tis evening: flame the chandeliers in the ornamented hall;
From the crystal of tall mirrors thousandfold their splendours fall.
In the sea of radiance moving, almost floating, round are seen
Lovely ladies young and joyous, ancient dames of solemn mien

And amongst them stately pacing, with their orders graced, elate,
Here the rougher sons of war, there peaceful servants of the state,
But observed by all observers, wandering 'mid them one I view,
Whom none to approach dare venture, save th' elect, illustrious few.

It is he who holds the rudder of proud Austria's ship of state,
Who 'mid crowned heads in Congress, acting for her, sits sedate.
But now see him O, how modest, how polite to one and all;
Gracious, courtly, smiling round him, on the great and on the small.

The stars upon his bosom glitter faintly in the circle's blaze,
But a smile so mild and friendly ever on his features plays,
Both when from a lovely bosom now he takes a budding rose,
And now realms like flowers withered, plucks and scatters as he goes.

Equally bewitching sounds it, when fair locks his praise attends,
Or when he, from heads anointed, kingly crowns so calmly rends.
Ay, the happy mortal seemeth in celestial joys to swim
Whom his word to Elba doometh, or to Munkst's dungeons grim.

Man of Empire! Man of Council! as thou art in kindly mood,
Shew't thyself just now so gracious, unto all so wondrous good,
See! without, a humble client to thy princely gate hath pressed,
Who with token of thy favour burns to be supremely blessed.

Nay! thou hast no cause of terror! he is honest and discreet,
Carries no concealed dagger 'neath his garments smooth and neat.
It is Austria's People!—open—full of truth and honour—see!
How he prays most mildly, "May I—*take the freedom to be free?*"

LUCERNE.

WARWICK RACES.

WARWICKSHIRE SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Arthur) 1
Mr. C. R. Cockerell's Rodney, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Crouch) 2
Lord Warwick's Redruck, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb	..	..	(Murphy) 3
Mr. Lloyd's Attorney, 3 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Copeland) 4

5 to 4 agst Sweetmeat; 2 to 1 agst Attorney; 3 to 1 on the two agst the field. Sweetmeat made all the running throughout, and won by nearly two lengths.

The Warwickshire Hunt Stakes of 5 sovs each.

Lord Howth's Cromlech	..	..	(Owner) 1
Lord Howth's Mayflower, aged	..	..	(M'Donogh) 2
Mr. Brooke's The Eagle	..	..	(Owner) 3

The following also started, but were nearly distanced:—Mr. Little's Vagabond, aged (Mr Hawkes); Mr. Barnard's The Page (Captain Chetwynd); Mr. Vaux's Hornet (Owner); Mr. Laurel's Embassy (Mr. Bright); Mr. Sheldon's Dudu (Owner); and Mr. Bennett's Martingale (Mr. Nunn).

Match.—50 sovs, half a mile, 10st each. Mr. G. Hobson's Villebecque (owner) beat Col. White's Ghaneig.

The Warwick Handicap of 15 sovs each, with 40 added.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	..	(J. Tasker) 1
Mr. H. Johnston's Velluti, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb	..	..	(Denman) 2
Lord Warwick's The Mule, 4 yrs, 7st	..	..	(Copeland) 3

The following also ran:—Mr. Raworth's Schoolboy, 6 yrs, 7st 11lb (Bradley); and Mr. T. Atkinson's Wotton, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb (Murphy).

The Farmer's Plate of 50 sovs, and 10 for the second. Heats.

Mr. H. Robbins's Mantrap, 5 yrs, 11st 9lb	..	..	1
Mr. W. Cowper's gr c by Bran, out of Miss Covertun, 4 yrs, 11st	..	..	2

Three others started.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening the opera of "Guillaume Tell" was reproduced at this house, when we had the great delight of hearing Duprez once more in the part of *Arnold*. We have nothing more to add to our former opinion of this transcendant *artiste's* merits, than that he sang with purer intonation, and, if possible, with increased energy, particularly in the scene where he hears of his father's death. When will English singers, possessed as they now of fine voices, emulate the foreigners in passion, feeling, and true perception of character? Alas! we fear never! The advent of such a singer as Duprez should fill the house with all aspiring vocalists, who, from a single phrase so delivered by him, could learn more than from the prosy lectures drawled out for a twelvemonth by old women dubbed Doctors and Knights.

M. DUPREZ, AS ARNOLD, IN GUILLAUME TELL.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—Her Majesty will honour this theatre with her presence in state on the 24th instant.

HERR STAUDIGL is expected to arrive in town on Monday next. This is gratifying intelligence to all lovers of true music.

PHILHARMONIC.—The second concert of this Society will take place on Monday next, when it will be honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. We hope it will prove "a more exquisite song than the last."

A JUVENILE VIOLINIST.—Young Day has arrived in town from Brussels. Foreign certificates give him the highest character for extraordinary ability upon his instrument.

NEW MUSIC.

MORCEAUX DE SALON. Rondo for the Pianoforte. Composed by LOUISE BENDIXEN. Chappell.

Highly creditable to Miss Bendixen's musical genius, and acquirement in the art. We could wish, however, that a little more had been made of the episode subject, and that (at page 3, stave 1) bar fourth had commenced with an F double sharp, instead of E. The same remark applies to the repetition of the passage in other keys: but, altogether, this is a light and elegant production, and evinces an original and cultivated mind.

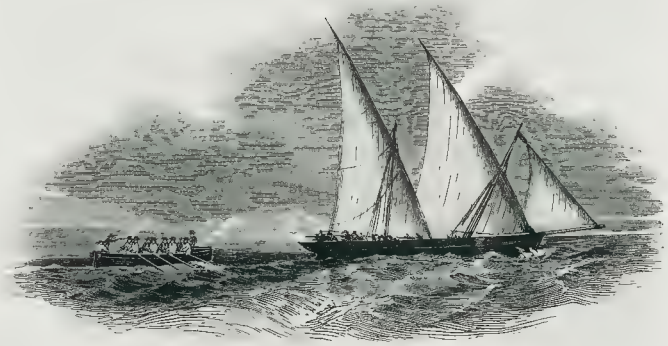
A STANDARD TUTOR FOR THE ORGAN. By J. A. HAMILTON, Author of the "Musical Primer, Catechisms," &c. D'Almaine and Co.

For a man to call his own work upon any subject a standard one, is a bold speech, and we confess that, although Mr. Hamilton's claims to the use of such a term are strong, we do not much incline to it. His descriptions of the organ and its various capabilities are clear and concise—but he places the cart before the horse; they are addressed to the non-musical reader—for his rudiments of music follow, instead of precede the explanation of the instrument they are recommended to study. A man must know something of music before he can understand the properties of a musical instrument. Nevertheless, this work possesses much merit, and we fearlessly recommend it.

A MORNING AND EVENING CATHEDRAL SERVICE; with an Accompaniment for the Organ. By SAMUEL S. WESLEY. Chappell.

This work contains a preface which, we are sorry to say, speaks contemptuously of the noblest church services in the world: the works of Tallis, Byrd, Tye, Gibbons, Purcell, and a hundred other worthies, cannot be set aside for the vain pretensions of a modern, who thinks he can excel them. He imagines they erred in the treatment of their subjects: let us request him to look at home and consider his own "Credo," in which the word "invisible" has all the startling effect of Haydn's "light"—there is nothing at all "mysterious" about it. This is not the work of a poetical musician. Mr. Wesley may be, and indeed is a wonderfully executive organist; but he has no creative fancy beyond that of foolishly entering the ring with his betters His work is coldly correct, and that is all.

Our reverence for the ancients may have provoked us to severity; but we do not like to hear lake birds cawing at the nightingales of Elizabeth's reign.



ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE FELUCCA.

ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE FELUCCA.

We learn from a letter, dated her Majesty's steam-vessel *Growler*, Jan. 19, off Sea Bar, that on the 12th of that month Lieutenant Lodwick (the first lieutenant of that ship), whilst cruising in the pinnace, on the look-out for slavers off that place (the *Growler* having left to go down to Gallinas), fell in with a felucca, which, on seeing the pinnace, hove to; and showed no resistance. When the pinnace, however, was within 80 yards, Lieutenant Lodwick observed a whole range of muskets fore and aft the felucca; he cheered his men on to get up to her before she discharged this fearful battery; but no sooner was the cheer out, than the felucca opened on the boat; fortunately, they fired too high. Lieutenant Lodwick now returned the fire with a round shot, and 180 balls in a bag. In the first volley from the felucca, the rim of Lieutenant Lodwick's hat was shot through; but the second volley told with mortal effect; two men were shot dead, and Lieutenant Lodwick and two men severely wounded—the lieutenant having been struck on the left knee and thigh. This left the pinnace with so few men, that having had six of its oars shot away, it was obliged to leave the field, and the boat was picked up standing towards the Gallinas. Lieutenant Lodwick is reported out of danger, and he will also save his leg; the other two men are doing well. The gallantry of the Lieutenant has been properly reported to the Commodore. The boat and gear were literally riddled.

There were about 70 men on board this felucca; and the crew of a prize, captured a short time since, say that she is commanded by an Englishman, the crew consisting of English, French, and Americans. There must have been a great many killed and wounded on board her, as the crew of the pinnace could hear the groans. She has escaped no fewer than six times from our men-of-war cruisers. She is a long, low, sneaking craft, with a stump of a mast not six feet above the deck, but having a yard running up at an angle of 45 degrees above 180 feet long, with a sail that propels her through the water at such a rate as to distance the swiftest cruiser. We have heard that she was built at Barcelona, and has a crew of between 60 and 70 of the worst description of men-stealers. Her escapes have been almost miraculous, and it is believed that nothing but a steamer will catch her.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 13 —Third Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 14.—Bush up Porteus dged, 1809
TUESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Buffon. died, 1788.
THURSDAY, 17.—Abernethy died, 1831.
FRIDAY, 18.—Judge Jefferies died, 1689.
SATURDAY, 19.—St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes at Greenwich, A.D. 1012

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 19

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
6	21	8	54	9	26	10	32	11	33	0	7

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Emilius.*"—*Neither of the children of King Louis Philippe was born in England. We were in error last week. Mr. James's names are George Paul Ransford*

"*A Brighton Subscriber.*"—*The navy of the United States, in* 1841, *consisted of* 11 *ships of the line, 15 frigates of the first class, 3 frigates of the second class, 23 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 8 schooners, 3 steam frigates, and several smaller vessels. The regular army of the United States was reduced, in* 1842, *to* 9013. *This force is employed chiefly to garrison the fortifications on the sea coast and the frontiers. The principal reliance of the country for defence is on the militia of the several States, amounting, by the returns of* 1841, *to* 1,537,723 *men. Of this number, about one fifth, say* 300,000 *men, are uniformly equipped, and are mustered and drilled several times a year.*

"*M. P. C. R.*"—*Westminster Abbey is open every day for Divine Service, at ten in the morning, and three in the afternoon.*

"*Vernon.*"—*In July,* 1843, *the* Hibernia, *a Clyde built steam ship, made her homeward voyage from Halifax to Liverpool, in eight days twenty-three hours; this being, certainly, one of the shortest, if not the shortest passage, on record*

"*A Frequent Reader*" *is thanked for the sketch, for which, however, we had not room.*

"*Query Quipcrank.*"—*The sum of thirteen-pence-halfpenny was once currently believed to be the sum received by the common hangman for the execution of each criminal; whereas, it had no reference to the payment made to that officer. Butler, in his notes to "Hudibras," observes —"I cannot really say whence thirteen-pence-halfpenny was called 'Hangman's Wages,' unless in allusion to the Halifax law, or the customary law of the Forest of Hardwick, by which every felon taken within the liberty or precincts of the said forest with goods stolen to the value of thirteen pence halfpenny, shall, after three market days in the town of Halifax, or the next approbation and condemnation, be taken to a gibbet there and have his head cut off from his body." See "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated" page* 305

"*A Guernseyman*"—*The origin of the Spital Sermon was stated in our journal three weeks since. See page* 188.

"*An Officer of the Indian Army, U. S. Club.*"—*is thanked for his suggestion, which, however, did not reach us until the event had already been illustrated.*

"*E. F., Kilkenny.*"—*The sketch of the O'Connell procession is declined.*

"*J. S. G., Cambridge street.*"—*We had not room for the account of the Meteor.*

"*J. S., Wallingford.*"—*In all probability on shipboard.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*As the article is always placed on table, it cannot be out of rule to partake of it. To the second question, no; they do not take them off themselves but are removed by a lord in waiting.*

"*F. D.*"—*The Baron Park who presided at the trial of Thurtell, and the present Baron Parke, are not the same individuals; the former judge is dead.*

"*Legalicus.*"—*A bill does not become an Act of Parliament till it receives the Royal assent. If no day is named for the commencement of its operation, it comes into effect from the date of such assent. But in general a special day is named in the act itself, "from and after" which it operates. In a bill for the remission of taxes, the Government generally suspend the collection of the duties from the day the House of Commons agree to the resolutions on which the act is founded, thus, though the bill is not yet passed, the auction duties ceased to be levied on Tuesday last. The title of a bill, as it "enacts" nothing, is not legally a part of it.*

"*B. M. T.*"—*No*

"*T. H.*" *Kendal.*—*A letter addressed to the ingenious baronet, at the Polytechnic Institution, would, doubtless, reach him.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*In Sussex.*

"*E. W. R. M.*"—*Consult the last Navy List.*

"*Isabella.*"—*We cannot recommend either of the advertised nostrums.*

"*Winbechiensis.*"—*Neither of the three French railways named has been commenced. The time of completing the fourth is doubtful.*

"*An Ignorant Subscriber.*"—*Pitt's property.*

"*H. T. C.*"*Sussex row.*—*See the last Navy List*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*"To put a Spoke in a Man's Wheel" is to thwart him.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Brighton.*—*Will be entitled only to a proprietor's interest.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The extent of Salisbury Plain is about nine by five miles; whereas, Dartmoor extends nearly twenty-two miles from north to south, and fourteen miles from east to west.*

"*M. T.,*" *Durham.*—*Bright blue and gold.*

"*K. Z.*" *Denbighshire.*—*The day of the month has never been precisely ascertained.*

"*W. G. M.,*" *Edinburgh,*—*Has sent to us seven questions, replies to which would occupy seven times as many lines. We can only reply to the matters of fact. 1. Religious Dramas were performed in this country as early as* 1180. *2. Shakespeare wrote for the Theatre. 3. The origin of the April Fool custom is unknown everywhere, though it is believed to be connected with a Hindu festive custom held near the same period in India, called the Hull Festival, when persons are sent upon "impossible" errands, and are laughed at for their failure.*

"*W. S.*"—*Chapter Coffee house.*—*We have not received any communication on our Correspondent's "Numbering Machine."*

"*A. H*" *should apply to a respectable Solicitor.*

"*E. K.*"—*Clapping Barnet, surnames the illustrious Lady's Secret to be in her companion being the chief performer, and a ventriloquist.*

"*Locomotive*" *is thanked*

"*W J.*" *Cambridge.*—*We know nothing of the merits of the "Patent Indus Rubber Felt."*

"*W. W.*" *Wotton Bassett.*—*We have never seen a ladder lofty enough to reach the entire frontage of a six storey house.*

"*F. B.,*" *Alford.*—*The unusual occurrence of Easter Day, this year, has already been explained in our Journal.*

"*Mercia.*"—*There does not appear to be any Charity in the Metropolis for the purpose named by our Correspondent, but an application to one of the larger Hospitals might be successful.*

"*An Inquirer.*"—*Bogarth's Print of the March to Finchley, is but of trifling value*

"*R. G.,*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Dickens is the author of the Pinkwick Papers.*

"*Alpha,*" *Dronfield.*—*If the full address be forwarded, an explanation shall be sent.*

"*Dramaticus.*"—*The fee for licensing any place for performance is One Guinea, which is usually paid by the Manager.*

"*W. H. C.,*" *York, suggests the placing empty trucks at each end of a railway train, to prevent casualties.*

"*J. A. N.,*" *Dublin.*—*If sent gratuitously.*

"*A. B.,*" *Maidstone, is thanked, but we have not room*

"*Chesnut*" *will, perhaps, favour us with a few sketches.*

"*Mendanus*" *is thanked.*

"*I. S. Z.*"—*The difference in the editions of our Journal is that the Saturday's edition contains the latest intelligence.*

"*Cruikshanks.*"—*The time of making up the Peninsular mails has been changed to the* 7*th,* 17*th, and* 27*th of the month; and when either of these days falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following Monday.*

"*W. S.,*" *Birmingham.*—*We have not engraved the subject.*

"*E. H. B.*"—*We are not aware of there being any Subscription Library in the Metropolis, of works on architecture.*

"*Felix,*" *Chester, should order our edition which leaves London on Saturday night.*

"*C. R. S.*" *may send a newspaper to the Cape of Good Hope, or Graham's Town, by her Majesty's Packets, postage free, provided the paper be made up open at the ends, and posted within seven days of publication.*

"*J. C.,*" *Bristol.*—*We have not engraved either of the drop-scenes at Drury. lane Theatre.*

"*Anglus.*" *At any foreign bookseller's.*

"*R. S. T.*"—*Any Savings Bank.*

"*G. C.,*" *Clifton, may, probably, find the late Professor Daniell's Prize Essay, on "Artificial Climate" in his volume of "Meteorological Essays."*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Banbury.*—*We do not attempt to decide disputes in card. playing.*

"*B.*"—*The qualification of a County Member is £*600 *per annum; that of a Borough Member £*300 *per annum. Formerly the law required the qualification to be sectional to the land, but it is now modified to property of any kind, to the above respective amounts.*

"*W. F.,*" *Derby, is thanked*

"*H. P.*" *Atherstone.*—*A ship is feminine.*

"*Barnstaple.*"—*Divine Service is performed in French at the French Protestant Church, St. Martin-le-Grand.*

"*C. D.*"—*The extract from the* Gloucester Journal *has not reached us.*

"*W. S.,*" *Burmingham.*—*The author of "Ten Thousand a Year" is a barrister of the Inner Temple.*

"*W. A.*" *should apply to a respectable solicitor.*

"*W.,*" *Ballymeny.*—*Yes.*

"*Hope.*"—*The carriage would be liable to toll.*

"*Z R G.*"—*The letter of M. Vidocq, inserted last week, was originally in French.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Falmouth.*—*We do not think the objection would be valid.*

"*O. W.,*" *Berkenhead, is thanked for the corrections.*

Intelligible. "*P R. R., from the Italian, by I. A. F.,*" "*Love, Anon,*" "*Lines, by Pen-Green.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1845.

THE vexed question of the Post-office letter opening has again been discussed, but this time on general grounds; the personal and individual matters that gave so unfortunate an interest to former debates, having been kept comparatively out of sight. Mr. Sheil last week attempted to persuade the house to pass a resolution expressive of "regret" that letters should have been violated. The House of Commons would regret no such thing. This week Mr. T. Duncombe moved for leave to bring in a bill for preserving the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-office, placing them by law, on the same footing as papers in a man's desk, which cannot be seized or inspected except by a search warrant issued on oath. But the Government is determined to maintain the power in all its vigour; Sir James Graham admits that it is a detestable and odious one; but public duty and consideration for his successors, compel him to reserve to himself the hateful privilege. Nobody defends the practice but the majority concur in keeping it; its convenience renders its immorality endurable, and all Governments are inclined to say with *Kent* in "Lear," when breaking open the despatches of the Steward,

Leave, gentle wax!
To know our enemy's minds we'd rip their hearts,
Their papers are more lawful!

And so, though Lord John Russell partially condemns, though Lord Howick wholly denounces the power, and Sir James Graham acknowledges it is very wrong, and hints that after all he has not found it of much utility, it is still to be permitted. The house having joined in a very general scolding of the Home Secretary, says to him by its vote, in the spirit of old *Dogberry*, "Dost thou hear now what is likely to fall upon thee? thou art to continue, thou naughty knave, thou art to continue."

The most curious part of the debate was the compliments exchanged by Sir James Graham and Mr. Duncombe; certainly no Conservative member has had half the kind things said of him this session by a member of the Cabinet, as Mr. Duncombe was favoured with on Tuesday night; on the other hand Mr. Duncombe promises that all personal feelings in the matter shall be buried in oblivion. It is a sort of shaking hands after the fight is over to show that the combatants bear no malice. As a parting shot, however, the member for Finsbury pledges himself that this "odious, iniquitous, and villanous power," shall be carried into another arena; he will test its legality by action in the Court of Queen's Bench.

A NOTABLE instance of how unsafe it is for a Government to declare the "impossibility" of finding a remedy for a flagrant public evil, occurred on Tuesday evening. The subject of the Interment in Towns was discussed on a motion of Mr. Mackinnon's, who has kept the question in his hands without doing much with it, except getting up an annual talk about it. But every year increases the number both of the dead and the living; the city is more crowded; the grave-yard is filled; the bodies of the dead are outraged by the means adopted to make room for them; there is no space but for few; and the living are liable to contagion and disease as clearly to be traced to this heaping together of the relics of mortality, and disturbing them ere they have undergone the last change of "dust to dust," as any effect to any cause whatever. But it is useless to dwell on the horrors that have been made so familiar to us; our business is with the course the Executive Government took on this question of public health, and public decency.

To power when joined with will, all things are possible; the only consideration is the more or less of difficulty that may be met with; but for a Government to speak of "impossibility," in a case where the health of the people is endangered by no natural circumstance of soil or climate, but by a mere practice, which, in many countries has been abolished, and in others is unknown—though death and burial are common to all—is ridiculous. And so it has been the effect of the declaration? The common sense of the Legislature places the Government in a minority, by passing a resolution declaring that the practice of "burying in towns is prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and deserves the serious attention of Parliament." This was the amendment proposed by Mr. Duncombe to the resolution of Mr. Mackinnon, and carried against the Government by a majority of 17, in a not very full house. It would almost seem as if the member for Finsbury had some peculiar faculty for obtaining majorities against the Ministry on such questions as this, where party opinions and feelings are suspended, and facts are dealt with as plain facts ought to be. Certainly, no member of the house has more frequently succeeded in placing the Government in this awkward position. Every effort was made to induce Mr. Mackinnon to withdraw what was, as Sir James Graham termed it, a "mere abstract resolution," and to bring in a "bill," which would receive "every consideration from the Government." The meaning of this is, that the measure might be proposed, but good care would be taken it should not have a chance of passing. Unless a measure is introduced by the Government, or is adopted (as far as making no objection) by it, it is impossible it can succeed. It is thrust aside for public business, it is delayed and thwarted in every way, and if it ever gets so far, it is strangled in committee. Such has been the fate of hundreds of "bills," and for these reasons Mr. Mackinnon refused to introduce a bill at all; he preferred a resolution, which, amended by Mr. Duncombe, has been carried; it pledges the house against the practice complained of, declares it demands serious consideration, and negatives the assertion of the "impossibility" of touching the question. So far, one step at least is gained towards improvement.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

On Thursday, her Majesty held her first Drawing Room for the season at St James's Palace.

Shortly before two o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, left Buckingham Palace in three of the Royal carriages, and proceeded to St. James's, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

The Duke of Cambridge and other branches of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Great Officers of State, the Members of the Cabinet, and others having the privilege of the *entrée*, began to arrive in full state shortly after one o'clock. The magnificence of the equipages, and the splendid liveries of the servants, attracted universal attention.

The general company was exceedingly numerous, and presented a very brilliant spectacle.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, were loudly cheered.

The Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Adele Villiers, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Miss F. Cowley, second daughter of the late Lord Abinger, Miss Lister, niece of Lord John Russell, Miss Hogg, daughter of Mr Hogg, M.P., and Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the Countess of Listowel, by her ladyship's former marriage, were among the fair *débutantes* in high life who were presented to her Majesty.

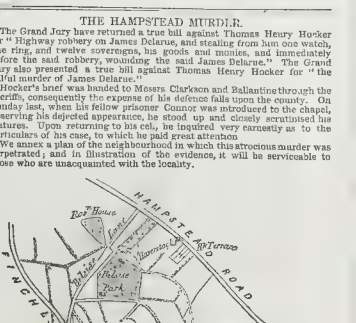
VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen is expected to visit the *Great Britain* steamer on Tuesday next, and the *Dwarf* iron steam vessel, fitted with a screw propeller, at present in the basin at Woolwich Dockyard, is named for the honour of conveying her Majesty to the place where the *Great Britain* is moored, off Blackwall. It is not yet known where her Majesty will embark.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

The Grand Jury have returned a true bill against Thomas Henry Hocker for "highway robbery on James Delarue, and stealing from him one watch, one ring, and twelve sovereigns, his goods and monies, and immediately before the said robbery, wounding the said James Delarue." The Grand Jury also presented a true bill against Thomas Henry Hocker for "the wilful murder of James Delarue."

Hocker's brief was handed to Messrs Clarkson and Ballantine through the sheriffs, consequently the expense of his defence falls upon the county. On Sunday last, when his fellow prisoner Connor was introduced to the chapel, observing his dejected appearance, he stood up and closely scrutinised his features. Upon returning to his cell, he inquired very earnestly as to the particulars of his case, to which he paid great attention

We annex a plan of the neighbourhood in which this atrocious murder was perpetrated; and in illustration of the evidence, it will be serviceable to those who are unacquainted with the locality.



PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF HOCKER.

The prisoner is in his 20th year, but looks two or three years older. He is about the middle height, and has the appearance of a strong, hardy young man. The expression of his countenance is the reverse of pleasing. There is a settled sullenness and fixedness of purpose in his general aspect, much too marked for any one to fail being struck with it. His features are remarkably large and striking. His eyes are deeply embedded in his face, and his nose and mouth are of unusually large dimensions. He has a narrow retiring forehead, a long face, and flat cheeks. His head is remarkably thin towards the back part, and is surmounted by an ample crop of long dark brown hair, which looks as if never disturbed by comb or brush. The conformation of the head altogether would form a fine study for phrenologists. The existence of the animal propensities is strongly indicated.

POSTSCRIPT.

TRIAL OF HOCKER

FOR THE

MURDER OF MR. DELARUE.

Yesterday (Friday) having been fixed for the trial of *Thomas Henry Hocker*, for the murder of James Delarue, the Central Criminal Court was much crowded by persons attracted by curiosity. Amongst the distinguished personages on the bench were Lord William Lennox, Lord George Lennox, and Lord Arthur Lennox; the Duke de Broglie, Lord Sheffield, the Sardinian Minister, the Prussian Ambassador, the Chevalier Bunsen, Baron Arneim, Baron Koller, Baron Brenner, the Earl of Lucan, Dr. Gordon, the Prince de Brunswick, the Earl of Bective, Mr. Hope, M.P., Capt. Garth.

No ladies were admitted into the body of the Court, but there were a few in the galleries.

A picture of the scene of the murder had been painted by an artist named Hill, and a plan of the ground prepared by Messrs. Adams and Sibley, the surveyors, for the information of the Court and Jury.

Soon after nine o'clock Hocker was put forward and arraigned. He appeared a little altered since his committal, and looked somewhat thinner in the face, and seemed anxious and thoughtful, but his conduct was marked by that self-possession which had characterised him at the examinations before the magistrates and at the inquest. He pleaded "Not Guilty," in a low but firm tone of voice, to the indictment charging him with the murder—*No bill* of the Grand Inquisition—and also to the indictment charging him with the robbery of the deceased.

The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Bodkin and Mr. M. Chambers, and for the prisoner, Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock the Judges Coltman and Coleridge entered the court.

The prisoner Hocker was again put forward, and bowed respectfully and somewhat gracefully to the Court. His demeanour was very unlike that which might have been expected from a person in such a situation.

The indictment having been again read, and the prisoner having again pleaded not guilty,

Mr. Bodkin rose to state the case for the Crown, and commenced by calling upon the jury to discharge from their minds all the impressions and inferences which they might have received before coming into the box. The prisoner was charged with the murder of Mr. Delarue, and the only motive to the dreadful act appeared to be the desire, on the part of the prisoner, to possess himself of the property of the deceased person. Delarue was a music master, and on Sunday evening the 23rd of February, he left his lodging in Whittlebury-street, Edgware-road, and was shortly afterwards found murdered. The learned counsel then entered into a description of the locality in which the murder was committed, making occasional reference to the plan of the premises above alluded to as he went along; and next, shortly to relate the circumstances attending the first discovery of the murder, as will be found proved in the following evidence. He apprehended that there could be no doubt that on the evening he had mentioned, James Delarue met his death by violence at the hands of some person or other, and the great question for them to determine would be, by whom that violence was committed. It would be their bounden duty to attend upon them to discharge calmly and dispassionately, and without reference to anything which they might have heard previously to going into that box.

Edward Dutton was the first witness called. He stated, I am a baker at West End. On Friday night, February 21st, I was out on my business at Haverstock terrace. At about ten minutes after seven o'clock I heard the cry of murder coming from the direction of Belsize lane, where the body was found. I heard the cry of murder six or eight times. I delivered some bread and some bran at Haverstock-terrace, and during the time I was doing that it was that I heard the cries of murder. I went toward the field and cried—Hallos! Hallos!—but no one answered; and I gave information to a constable, and then drove away.

John Baldock, 304 S: I was on duty on Friday, 21st Feb., at Hampstead, and saw the last witness. In consequence of what he told me, I went up Haverstock-terrace, but neither saw nor heard anything. I then went down Belsize lane, and got into the Hampstead road again. Near the George public house, I met another constable named Fletcher, and we went together into the field and along by the wall, near the corner of which we found the dead body of the deceased. The body was afterwards removed to the Yorkshire Grey, public-house, where an inquest was held upon it. The body when we first found it was lying flat on its back Both the coats of the deceased were open, and the right hand glove was off and lying near the body. We also found a bat and a pocket handkerchief. The body was warm, but quite dead when we got up to it. The injuries appeared to be on the head. There was a pool of blood at the head and another at the knee. I afterwards searched the body. There was no watch or money on the person of the deceased. I found a letter in the coat pocket, which I gave to Inspector Grey. Fletcher, after we had found the body, went away, and left me alone with it. In about a quarter of an hour a person joined me; he came from the direction of Primrose hill and Avenue-road. There are foot-paths across these fields in many directions, by which persons can get into the Avenue-road. My attention was first called to the person by his whistling and singing. He said, as he came up, "Halloa, policeman," I said, "I have a serious case here." He said, "What is it?" I said, "I have a man here who, I think, has cut his throat." He said, "Are you sure he is quite dead?" I said, "Yes, he is quite dead." The person then stopped down, and felt the pulse of the dead man. He next remarked that I had a nasty job. He said he had been in the habit of travelling across those fields for many years on

his way from the city, and had property with him, generally having with him money, a watch, and a ring, which he wore on his finger. He added that he had been cautioned by his parents not to come that way of a night. He next said I had got a cold job, and had better have some brandy, offering me a shilling to get some. I refused for some time, but, on his pressure me, I took it. A policeman's lamp was brought with the stretcher; the body was placed upon it, and carried away. The person of whom I have been speaking followed as far as Belsize-lane. He had a mackintosh on; I cannot say who the man was who came up and spoke to me, as he was muffled up; he was a young man, and rather tall—about five feet eight.

To Mr. Justice Coleridge: His face was muffled up with the collar of the mackintosh.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarkson: Knew the time from having seen the clock a few minutes before. The person of whom I have been speaking went up to the body and took hold of the hand. I don't know whether he said, "As you are left alone I will stay with you till the stretcher comes," but I think he did. He knew he did. He did not shed tears, but he said he felt "rather queer." He said he felt very much shocked at such a sight. He remained with me about a quarter of an hour. There were several other persons came up with the stretcher. I was examined before the coroner previously to being examined before the magistrate. When I was before the magistrate the second time I stated something different from what I stated the first time. It was contrary to duty to receive money without reporting it. It was not because I had received a shilling that I changed my story. I had quite forgotten the shilling. Before I saw the sergeant I saw a gentleman coming into the Hampstead road. This was about three minutes after the alarm of murder.

Re-examined. The name of the gentleman is Kelnor, who told me he resided at 4, Brunswick terrace.

Mr. Clarkson objected to anything being stated that passed between the officer and this gentleman, on the ground of its not being evidence.

Mr. Justice Coleridge overruled the objection.

Re examination continued: It was about three minutes after I had seen Hilton that I saw the gentleman. I had a conversation with him. He went into the field with me; but he parted from me before I met the sergeant, and went down Pond street. I reported to the sergeant that I had seen the gentleman.

Hilton was here recalled, and stated, in answer to the Judge, that the reason why he was so accurate about the time was, that he saw the clocks as he went from house to house—bakers' shops, and so forth.

Thomas Fletcher. I am a police-sergeant, and recollect being called by Baldock on Friday evening, 21st Feb. I went with him into the field, and saw the dead body. I examined the body, which was dressed in a great coat and under-coat. Both were open, so as to expose the waistcoat and shirt front. The dead man was lying on his back, quite straight. There was a walking stick lying by him. The small stick produced is that which was found. No property was found upon him. I did not examine his pockets at that time, but did afterwards. I went to procure a stretcher, and afterwards helped to carry the body to the dead house, near the Yorkshire Grey

James Gray: I am an inspector of police at Hampstead. I remember a communication being made to me by Fletcher at about 10 minutes past 8. I was at the station-house at that time. I received the letter produced, signed "Caroline," from Mr. Perring the surgeon; it was taken from the pocket of the deceased. The following morning, between six and seven, I went to the field in company with a constable named Thomas. He found a button near the place where the dead person was found. I told him to keep it; he handed it to me at the station-house.

Wm. Sattertwaite: I live in Heath street, Hampstead. I was not examined before the magistrate or coroner. On Friday night, Feb. 21, I went with the police to the field. It was when the stretcher was there. I ran forward and saw a person with Baldock. I should know the person again if I saw him. (On looking at the prisoner) I recognise the face of the person. He was standing near the feet of the deceased. I said to him "Are you sure he is quite dead? He said, "Yes, I have felt his pulse, and it has ceased beating." I said to a young man, that the deceased was that Mr. Delarue; and the young man said he reminded him also of that person. I then said I thought it was a shoemaker. Hocker said, "O, no; it is not he, he seems quite the gentleman; he has a beautiful white hand, and I should think he is first a gentleman." The light was turned on the face of the deceased before the body was put on the stretcher. Hocker was at the feet of the body, and I at the head assisting to remove it. I left it as I was. After this, I said to Hocker, "What caused you to come that lonesome way?" He said, "Why, if you must know, Sir, I was coming from St. John's Wood to Hampstead, on that is the nearest way, I think, and going to Hampstead on important business, and could not, under these circumstances, help it. When we got to Belsize lane I took the lamp from the policeman's hand, and held it over the body. The policeman told me to let him have a light. I could not open the lamp, and he showed me how. He lighted his cigar from the lamp, and I then had an opportunity of seeing his features.

Cross-examined: I am a journeyman shoemaker, and work for Mr. Ashenden, in the Edgeware road. I am not a house-keeper, but have lodged five years in one house: I am a married man, and have children. I was not the person before the night in question, but he was the only person I talked to after I left the body. I did not attend either of the inquiries before the coroner. After I had come to the station-house I was asked to identify the state what the prisone. had said. On the Monday morning after the last examination, I went to Marylebone-office, and made a statement to Mr. Fell, the chief clerk. I was afterwards in the room over the office, and a gentleman in the governor's office took down my evidence; this was on Thursday, 27th March. The prisoner was not present.

To the Court: I was not sworn.

Re-examined: I set it into the prison-yard and saw the prisoner Hocker among ten or eleven more. I recognised him immediately.

Mr. Richard Rogers Perring, surgeon, of Hampstead. I handed the letter produced to the officer Gray. It was taken from the great coat pocket of deceased. I examined the body at nine o'clock on the night of Feb. 21. I found a large wound on the left side of the head, and a large part of the head on the left side. There was a smaller one immediately in front, a bruise on the left temple, and a wound on the right eye-brow, from which blood had been oozing. On all I discovered at that time the scalp thought me easily to have received two or three more wounds. They were all scalp wounds, the skull was not fractured. On examining the interior of the head I found extravasated blood corresponding with the part of the scalp. The appearance of the head led me to conclude that this was one of the cases of concussion of the brain which left no marks upon the brain itself—no congestion of the vessels, or anything of that sort. The blows must have been of considerable violence. A poker or heavy club or stick might have been such injuries as those which the deceased had received. The blows need not have been severe in the individual, they might have been struck in rapid succession. Concussion might be produced without injury to the skull itself. I was not puzzled to ascertain the cause of death; a careful examination of the scalp brought me easily to that conclusion. I have stated concussion of the brain is not likely to follow from shaking; I don't believe it would follow from such a cause. Concussion must be the result of great violence, either blows or falls. I have seen the sticks; the large one is a likely weapon to have produced such injuries as those described. Such blows could be given without injuring the skull, because they would be given on the top, I think they must have fractured it.

Re examined: That part of the human skull which I have described as the "ridge" is of very great strength.

James Thompson, police constable: I found a button a few yards from where the body lay. I gave it to Mr. Gray, the inspector, about nine o'clock the same morning I found it. It was in my possession about an hour and three quarters.

George Leveridge: I live at Mr. Wildgoss's, in High-street, Portland-road, and am a porter. On Friday evening, 21st Feb., I was at the Tea at Swan Cottage, when the prisoner came in and went to the bar-parlour. He asked for the parlour two or three times. He had a macintosh cloak on. He came in and shoved the door open as if in a hurry and a fuss. I had known him before for about three years. I have no doubt about his being the person.

Cross-examined: I did not notice whether the gas was lighted or not. It was not dark. I went in to have a glass of spirits after my rounds. I suppose the gas was alight.

Richard Grenham: I am waiter and potboy at the Swiss Cottage. I remember the prisoner coming on the night of 21st February. He had a glass of rum and water, and gave me a shilling to pay for it, telling me to bring him a fourpenny piece, and keep the twopence myself. I recollect Leveridge being there also.

Cross-examined: We don't burn gas; we burn spirits. When I went before the magistrate I said I did not think the prisoner was the person, but he replied that he was the person. He did not remain in the parlour more than a quarter of an hour. I did not see the prisoner reading the newspaper to a gentleman who was sitting there.

Joseph Henry Nalsh: At the time of the murder I lived at 17, Old Church street, Paddington; I now live at Liverpool. On the 21st of February I had business in Regent's Park, and was in the Avenue-road going towards London, when I saw a person at about one hundred yards from the Swiss Cottage. I heard about seven o'clock. I heard a cry of murder, which came from the direction of the fields; and almost immediately afterwards I saw a person come from the hedge side. He was going towards Portland town. That person was the prisoner at the bar. I had seen him before. When I saw him he was running. I asked him if he heard the cries of "Murder!" but he made no answer. He stopped for a moment, and then went straight on. He did not walk, and he did not run—it was a sort of dog-trot. I afterwards went to the place where the murder was committed. It was about three fields from the spot where I had stood on the night of the 21st Feb.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I was in the Avenue road when I heard the cry of murder. The prisoner was coming away from the direction of the Swiss Cottage. It was nearly ten minutes before I saw the prisoner that I had heard the cry of "murder." I continued standing there until the prisoner came on.

Sarah Jane Philips was the next witness called. At soon as she stepped into the witness box, and saw the prisoner, she sobbed aloud, and nearly fainted: I know the prisoner, and had known him ten or eleven weeks before the 21st Feb. He represented himself as a clerk in the Stock Exchange. He used to come and see me at Mrs. Edwards's, in Bath place. I used to visit Mrs. Maria Edwards, at a gentleman's house, 50, Portland-place, and called on me in Portland place on the evening of 21st February. I did not expect him, although I thought he might come. Mrs. Edwards was there. He spoke of his dress, and remarked that there was a little blood on the front of his shirt. I did not ask him what he had been about. He said he had come from Grafton street. I noticed dirt on his clothes, and asked him if he had fallen down. He said he had. He gave me to understand that he had been tipsy, and I thought that was what had caused him to fall. He said his governor had made his nose bleed. He used to call his employer in the city, his "governor." He showed me a turquoise-set ring. I had never seen him with a watch before. The watch had a chain to it; it was a chain that passed round the neck. It was a silver watch, and resembled that produced; the ring he showed me resembled that produced. He said he had purchased the watch that day, and I think he said he had given eight guineas for it. He took the ring out of his waistcoat pocket, and said that was the ring he had told me of. I understood him that he did not wear it. He said it was too large for him. I have seen his writing. He used to write to me, and I have seen him after his writing. He used to write sometimes with blue ink and sometimes black. I cannot say whether the direct is in his handwriting, but if I had received a letter in that hand, I should have believed it to be his.

Mrs. Maria Edwards: I was in charge of a house in Portland place last February. I allowed the last witness to sleep there. I know the prisoner, and have seen him often. I recollect his coming to Portland place on the Friday before I heard of the murder at Hampstead. He came to dinner on Friday before I heard of the murder at Hampstead. He came to dinner on Friday before I heard of the murder at Hampstead. He had a silver watch with a chain of a gold colour; he said he had bought it. He produced a ring which he said was too large.

Cross examined by Mr. Ballantine: His macintosh lay on a chair during the whole time he was there—about two hours.

At half-past one o'clock the Court and Jury retired for refreshment.

Upon the return of the jury, James Hocker was called and examined by Mr. Chambers: I am brother of the prisoner. On the 21st of February I lived with my brother in Portland Town. On the evening of the 21st he left his home about a quarter before seven o'clock. My father's residence is about 20 minutes' walk from Haverstock Hill. In the afternoon of the 21st of February my brother told me that he was going to Bath-place to receive some money, as Mrs. Edwards had promised to lend him 10 or 12 sovereigns. The prisoner returned home about 12 or 1 o'clock. He told me that he had received 12 sovereigns. He then showed his shirt, the sleeve of which was torn off. He told me that he had been having a little squabble with Sarah Cox, in which his shirt was torn. I do not know Sarah Cox, but my brother I am aware corresponded with her. My brother then went to bed. On the following morning he gave my father a sovereign, and my mother a sovereign, and he paid me ten shillings which I had lent him some months ago. My brother had not had any regular employment for seven months previous to February. On the Saturday we were together at my father's lodgings, when Mr. Watson alluded to the subject of the murder, and said what a dreadful thing it was, in which I joined. My brother said, "Oh! that's a dreary subject; we have met here to enjoy ourselves let it drop." I am well aware that my brother knew the late Mr. Delarue, and that he used to address letters to him under the signature of James Cooper, Esq. On the Sunday night I asked him if he knew who the murdered person at Hampstead was? He replied, he did not. I said, "it is poor Delarue." He seemed much affected, and I think he cried. On the same morning, or the next day, he said to the prisoner, "I like being about a poor locality, and as you are so intimate with him you ought to go and recognise his body." He said that he would, but while he was putting his coat on my m

FROM A SKETCH TAKEN IN HYDE-PARK.

Our artist's sketch pourtrays the Queen and Prince Albert and their attendants, the Hon. Miss Hamilton and Colonels Bouverie and Arbuthnot, taking equestrian exercise in Hyde-park for the first time this season. We are delighted to see that our gracious Sovereign has resumed this most healthful recreation; and we have no doubt that the illustrious example now afforded to the lady portion of the fashionable world will cause the Park to be unusually gay this season.

Any stranger visiting Hyde-park for the first time, while her Majesty is present, must be peculiarly struck by the excitement which prevails on her approach. The eagerness of his brother strangers to catch a passing glimpse, the quiet but respectful obeisance of the regular frequenters of the Park, the hurrying of carriages from the course which her Majesty may take, and the half-ejaculation of "Here's the Queen," are all heart-stirring as well as novel.

Our draughtsman obtained a most favourable view of the Royal group at one of the now less-frequented parts of the Park, near Grosvenor Gate; and in the background of the sketch may be seen the tops of the lofty houses which now flank the entrance at Albert Gate.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

The following additional particulars about the late Professor Daniell will serve to complete the short memoir which appeared in our columns on Saturday, March 29, and will be read with interest by many of his pupils and friends. He was born in Essex-street, Strand, March 12, 1790, and had, therefore, entered upon his fifty-sixth year the day before his death. His father, George Daniell, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and of Westhumble, in the county of Surrey, was a barrister practising in the Court of Chancery, and one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the state of Public Charities in England and Wales. The two sons were educated at home, under the care of an Oxford tutor, and, though well instructed in classical literature, the object of this memoir constantly regretted the want of that rigid training in mathematical analysis, which is so necessary in the study and pursuit of Physical Science. Perhaps, in few things were the powers of his vigorous mind more signally displayed than in the manner in which he overcame this defect in his early education. His fondness for scientific pursuits was displayed even in boyhood, and when quite a young man he remarked to a friend that he must one day get the Copley Medal. In after life he not only received this mark of distinction, but also the two other medals in the gift of the Royal Society. Disappointment met him in his first career. It was considered desirable to place him, as the eldest son, in a sugar-refining establishment, belonging to a German branch of the family; but the changes produced by the war in the manufacture of sugar having occasioned great losses, Mr. Daniell relinquished an occupation which was always uncongenial, but from which it was once hoped that he might derive great pecuniary advantages.

In 1816, associated with his valued friend, Professor Brande, he started the "Journal of the Royal Institution," which, for a long period, was published under their joint superintendence. In the following year he married the youngest daughter of the late Sir William Rolle Rule, surveyor of the navy, and upon his retirement from the sugar business, became managing director of the Continental Gas Company, and in that capacity visited many parts of France and Germany, with Colonel Landmann and Sir W. Congreve. At length an opening presented itself in which he might turn his eminent scientific attainments to good account. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in King's College, the duties of which office he discharged with the most unwearied zeal to the day of his death. Of Professor Daniell's labours in the cause of natural science we have already given an accurate account. His name will not be forgotten in the history of philosophy, and many have borne testimony to the worth and amiability of his private character, and to his entire freedom from selfishness. While his relations and familiar friends are able to reflect with honest pride on his intellectual powers, they have been comforted in their bereavement by the thought that this distinguished philosopher was, in thought, word, and deed, a sincere and humble-minded Christian. His death was sudden, but he was not unprepared for the stroke.

It is not generally known that a paper on Clerical Education in the "British Magazine" for February, 1844, was written by him; but many now will hear with pleasure the substance of his own emphatic words, that if he had only the slightest suspicion that there was anything in the study of Natural Philosophy to alienate the mind from the written Word of Revelation, he would unhesitatingly give up his curious arts, bring his books together, and burn them before all men, though the price of them were fifty thousand pieces of silver. Words like these must not be forgotten, for they express the deliberate sentiments and heart-felt convictions of one who was, in the best and truest sense of the words, a wise man.

Major-General John Bell, C.B., has had conferred on him, by the Commander-in-Chief, the pension for distinguished services of £200 per annum, which had reverted to his grace's patronage on the appointment of Major-General Sir Henry King to the Colonelcy of the Buffs.

The Command in Canada.—We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., is about to be succeeded in the command of her Majesty's forces in Canada, by General the Earl Cathcart, K.T., and Governor of Hull.

Death of another Flag Officer.—Admiral of the Blue Henry Raper, Esq., of South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Ilmer, Bucks, died last week in the 78th year of his age. Admiral Raper was second on the list of admirals of the blue. He obtained his rank of rear-admiral at the general promotion of the 12th August, 1819, that of vice-admiral on the 22nd July, 1830, and admiral on the promotion in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales on the 23d November, 1841.

LAUNCH OF "THE ALFRED."

On Tuesday afternoon, the Thames, at Blackwall, was a scene of much gaiety, a great concourse of persons, numbering some 20,000, having assembled to witness the launch of the *Alfred* Indiaman, a very fine frigate-built ship, upwards of 1200 tons burden, from the yard of Messrs. Green. Just at going off, the noble ship was "christened" in the usual manner by the lady of Sir G. Ryan, the Chief Justice of Bengal, who dashed the bottle of wine upon the bows, and gave the name *Alfred*, with great effect. The vessel glided into the water in magnificent style under a salute from Mr. Green's yacht; the Royal Marine band played the National Anthem; and the spectators cheered heartily. She was towed into the East India Dock for the purpose of being rigged, &c. About 500 ladies and gentlemen partook of a sumptuous entertainment in the yard, amongst whom were the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir G. and Lady Ryan, Sir W. and Lady Baynes, Sir J. Marshall, General Sir H. Sutherland, G.C.B., Sir F. Hamilton, Colonel Sykes, General Sandwich, Major Moore, G. F. Young, Esq., &c. All the arrangements were perfect, and not the slightest accident occurred.

LAUNCH OF THE "ALFRED" INDIAMAN, AT BLACKWALL.

THE GAME OF CHESS PLAYED BETWEEN LONDON AND PORTSMOUTH, THROUGH THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OF THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 10TH APRIL.

ROOM OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRARH, NINE ELMS STATION.

The great game of Chess by the Electric Telegraph, was on Thursday played by Mr. Staunton and Major Kennedy at the Portsmouth terminus, and Mr. Walker, the celebrated player, and another gentleman, at the Vauxhall terminus, the distance between the two places being 88 miles. The extraordinary wonders of the Electric Telegraph have never been more positively confirmed than in the case of this game at Chess played on Thursday last by the four best players in the kingdom. The certainty and rapidity of communication by means of electricity were most strikingly exhibited in a recent case, where it materially forwarded the ends of justice. But in the present case we have seen the same wonder repeated during a whole day, over five times the distance, and without any appreciable difference in time. This game of Chess was simply suggested by Mr. Staunton, the Editor of the Chess Department of our Journal, as a trial of the Electric Telegraph; and the result has certainly been astonishing, exceeding, we believe, in precision and certainty, the anticipations of those who have had experience in this curious application.

We have already given several Illustrations of the Electric Telegraph; the most recent appeared in No. 141 of our journal, and conveys a complete analysis of the apparatus invented by Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Cooke since then other forms of apparatus have been invented by these gentlemen for the use of the Board of Admiralty. The form of apparatus applicable to the Electric Telegraph admits of variety, but the principle of communication must remain the same. It would be tedious to attempt a perfect explanation of the system; the power of galvanism or electricity in producing motion has been so frequently exhibited by lecturers on science and the various construction of apparatus to be met with at the Mechanics' Institute, will, we hope, render only a brief explanation necessary to our readers. The whole apparatus may, for the sake of simplifying the matter, be divided into four parts. 1st. The generation of the galvanic, or electric fluid. 2nd. The conducting wires. 3rd. The motive or electro-magnetic arrangement. 4th. The dial. The fluid is generated in the usual way, by the aid of a galvanic battery; and we must here remark our great surprise at the smallness of the battery used for generating a sufficient quantity of the "subtle fluid" to pass through four conducting wires a distance of 88 miles. We were informed by Professor Wheatstone that the quantity of fluid necessary varied with the different conditions of the atmosphere. The conducting wires are about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and are kept separate from each other, along the whole line, by posts, placed at intervals of about one hundred yards; these conductors terminate in wires of less diameter, protected with a covering of cotton in the ordinary way, and so arranged as to form the coiled magnets, the source of the motive power: the property possessed by these wires, of rendering iron magnetic when subject to the galvanic currents, may be simply exhibited by passing copper wire a few times round a glass tube so as to form a coil like a bell-spring, taking care that the turns of the wire are nowhere in contact; if the ends of the coil are then connected with the poles of a battery, and a small sewing needle is placed in the glass tube, it will be immediately drawn to the centre, and if examined, will be found to be permanently magnetic. If, on the contrary, a piece of soft iron wire had been introduced into the glass tube, in the place of the steel needle, it would be found to be only magnetic so long as it remained under the influence of the exterior coil of wire; it is then to the magnetising property of the electric current, under a certain form of arrangement, that we owe our motive power, and it is to the varied motions or vibrations of the needles on the face of the dial plate, produced by this agent, that a form of alphabet has been adapted which shall rapidly explain what is intended to be communicated by a person operating at a distance of eighty, one hundred, or probably thousands of miles. Having thus far briefly explained the construction of the apparatus, and the mode of communication, we will proceed to the notice of the game of Chess; the communications about which were conducted with such precision and exactness as, from this interesting trial alone, to establish the extraordinary value and certainty of Electro-Telegraphic correspondence. To speak of rapidity in this experiment would be useless, since there is no perceptible time taken in transmitting the several moves or decisions of the players. The communications were indeed conducted with the same certainty, and the time occupied was apparently no more than would be experienced by two players seated at the same table. We annex the game.

	WHITE. (LONDON.)	BLACK. (PORTSMOUTH.)
1	K P two	K P two
2	K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
3	Q B P one	Q to K Kt 4th
4	Q to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 3rd
5	Q P one	Q Kt to B 3rd
6	Q B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
7	B takes B	R P takes B
8	Q Kt to R 3rd	Q Kt to R 2nd
9	Q to K Kt 3rd	Q takes Q
10	R P takes Q	Q P one
11	K B P two	K Kt to R 3rd
12	K Kt to B 3rd	K B P one
13	K to Q 2nd	Q B to Kt 5th
14	Q P one	Castles Q R
15	K B P one	Q P one
16	B takes P	B takes P
17	K Kt to R 4th	B to Kt 5th
18	Q Kt to B 2nd	K R to K
19	Q R to K	Q Kt to B 3rd
20	B takes Kt	P takes B
21	K to Q B	B to K 3rd
22	K Kt to B 3rd	B to K Kt sq.
23	Q Kt P one	Kt to Kt 5th
24	R to K 2nd	K Kt P one
25	Q Kt to K 3rd	K R P two
26	K R to Q sq	P takes P
27	Kt takes Kt	Q P one
28	R to K B 2nd	P takes)Kt
29	Kt to Q 2nd	K B P one
30	P takes P	P takes P

	WHITE (LONDON).	BLACK (PORTSMOUTH).
31	R takes P	K R to K 6th
32	R to K B 2nd	Q Kt P one
33	Kt to K B sq	R to K 7th
34	R to Q 2nd	Q R to K sq
35	Kt to R 2nd	R from K 7th to K 6th
36	Kt takes P	R takes P
37	Kt to K B 6th	Q R to K 6th
38	Kt takes B	R takes Kt
39	R to K B 3rd	R to Kt 6th
40	R from Q 2nd to K B 2nd	R to K 7th
41	R takes P	R takes Kt P
42	R takes R at K 2nd	R takes R
43	R to Q 2nd	R to K 4th

The game was here abandoned as drawn, after a struggle of nearly nine hours' arduous study on both sides.

The game was concluded at so late an hour on Thursday that Mr. Staunton was not able to furnish a detail of it, but we now supply some interesting particulars connected with it, and next week we shall give a more copious account of the incidents that occurred.

The game commenced at eleven o'clock on Thursday, and was concluded at eight, it having thus lasted nine hours. It was played in a room where the electrical telegraph was worked, and the room at each terminus was crowded by numbers of persons, among whom were several of the most celebrated Chess-players. There were also several literary gentlemen, among whom we noticed Mr. R. Chambers, of Edinburgh, one of the proprietors of that meritorious work, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. A long time was necessarily occupied on the game, because an interval of about 18 minutes sometimes elapsed between each move;

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

although by means of this marvellous invention, the move itself was known at the other terminus, a distance of 88 miles, almost with the rapidity of thought.

The mode of playing was by numbering the squares of the Chess-board, and thus the moves were conveyed. This was done with such facility, that great admiration and astonishment were excited in the minds of all present. Professor Wheatstone himself seemed to be much gratified at the successful and novel application of his invention, the result of which was as gratifying as it was astonishing. Here was a game of Chess played by individuals nearly ninety miles apart from each other; and the mysterious messenger conveying the intelligence, must have travelled backwards and forwards during the game, upwards of 10,000 miles! Even in these days of rapidity, this seems startling.

The Telegraph was not solely devoted to the game, but throughout the day it conveyed various messages. For instance, a gentleman connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, who was at the Gosport station, received a message from a friend who was at the Vauxhall terminus, desiring to know if he was there. The gentleman in question returned for answer, "Yes." A question was then asked, "When shall you come up to town?" The reply was, "I shall start by the half-past two o'clock train." So that the knowledge of the gentleman's intention was made known as if by magic instantly, and it was carried into effect within a few hours, as he had actually reached London soon after five.

It is only fair to say, that the persons who worked the Telegraph deserve praise for the intelligence and activity which they exhibited in developing this wonderful game. The Superintendent of the Gosport station also, we are bound to say, gave every possible facility. Indeed the novelty of the thing created such a sensation, that all concerned in it, whether as spectators or actors, seemed desirous of aiding the experiment as much as possible.

It may perhaps be as well to explain, that Gosport is only separated from Portsmouth by the river, the latter town being more familiarly known. The distance from the Gosport station to the Vauxhall terminus is eighty-eight miles, and when it is considered that the witnesses to the match at either station, became acquainted with the moves of the players almost instantly, we think we are justified in characterizing the circumstance as another wonder of the world. There is something calculated to excite serious reflection in the knowledge that man, separated by such a distance, may commune with each other as if they were in the same room.

But we must not be tempted to moralize upon this magical invention for the interchange of thought. Our forefathers would have ascribed much less astonishing effects to witchery. The invention is not astonishing only, however, for it is brought into most useful operation. It is employed to telegraph trains, and to convey messages to and from the servants of the company. On payment of a small sum the public may avail themselves of it for matters of business. It is hardly possible to contemplate all the purposes to which it may be applied, but it is at once evident that the Electrical Telegraph can be devoted to the conveyance of all sorts of important intelligence, and that it may hereafter, to a certain extent, supersede the present mode of Post-office communication.

The company at Gosport was very numerous. Many of the visitors repaired to the Royal Hotel, and we, at least, were well satisfied with the accommodation there.

We had almost forgotten to state that there was a trial of a telegraphic game of Chess on Wednesday, but it was a private one. Upon the whole, Thursday's experiment is fraught in importance in the Game of Chess, connecting it, as it did, with that extraordinary and most useful application of galvanism, the Electrical Telegraph. To combine science with Chess was literally what is called "a good move."

The apartments at Vauxhall, devoted to the accommodation of the players and his friends, consisted of the signal-room and the board-room of the Company, in the latter of which Mr. Walker played his game—the numbers by which the "moves" were designated being sent to and fro by a messenger. Our engraving shows the signal-room, and the four telegraphs with which it is furnished—namely, two double-wire instruments, connecting with the game for Portsmouth, and another for Southampton; and two single-wire instruments, of simpler construction, communicating with the same places, and destined for the private use of the Admiralty.

Most of our readers are aware that Mr. Staunton is the gentleman who conducts the Chess department of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. He is one of the finest players of the day. His match with M. St. Amant excited great interest at the time. No game was ever looked to with more attention.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "*J. N. F.*," *Wandsworth.*—*A player engaging to checkmate with a particular pawn is not allowed to mate any piece of that pawn. Nothing definite is yet settled about the match in question. You should join the London Chess Club, which is on the neighbourhood westwood*

"*Clarissa.*"—*Problems of the description sent, in which one party obliges the other to give checkmate, are not at all adapted for the ordinary run of players*

"*Viola*" *is thanked for his kind, which will not be lost sight of. In the game alluded to, the loss of a queen by White was sufficient reason for her resigning the game.*

"*A. Z.*," *Holborn.*—*Next week*

"*Mezzo Gambit.*" *By the No. as which it appears.*

"*A. J. M.*," *Dalston, is right.*

"*Rusticus*" *is uncomprehensible. What are we to make of his "solution of a mate in two moves?"*

"*J. H.*," *Cork.*—*Stalemate is a drawn game.*

"*J. O. U.*" *"The Elementary Lessons" run through the last four volumes of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Get either Lewis's or Walker's Treatise on Chess*

"*W. W.*" *Mr. Tandinson's entertaining little work, "Amusements in Chess," not published, which we shall have to speak of shortly.*

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Tuesday was a night of more than usual attraction at this great theatre. Not only did we witness the *rentrée* of two great and long-established favorites of the English public, who have, in addition to their acknowledged supremacy, all the charm of old acquaintance, but also the performance of a tenor of fame no less universal although in England of more recent standing—in a part others of no independent merit have declined, or more probably feared, to take. To these add the first appearance of the thirty-six little German *sylphs*, who have come over, as if escaped from Elfland to cheer and astonish us sober folk, in the matter-of-fact and reasoning age, with an exhibition of their frolicking and gladsome pranks: such, indeed, was the effect produced by their first appearances on Tuesday night. The audience were all sighing in sympathy with *Norma's* wrongs, when suddenly the curtain rose, from either side rushed troops of little beings, forming themselves into graceful groups, which suddenly divided—repaired like a company of sharpshooters to the skirmish—and then re-formed again with a precision and correctness the more wonderful as it offered such a contrast to their spontaneous and artless gaiety. So sudden was the surprise, so uncommon and unexpected the scene, that laughter mingled with the shouts of applause that rose on every side and shook the very walls.

The "Pas Hongroise" afterwards called for admiration of a different kind; the mixed lenses of grace and ease of motion of those children are unsurpassed by such a characteristic graceful Polka (with the exception, perhaps, of the *pas de deux*, which partook more of a *tour de force*) has been seldom seen, although the greatest dancers have tried it. They again appeared, under another aspect, in the "Pas de Fleurs:" these clever children forming into groups, first [illegible] were, by the wreaths of flowers they bore, presented a charming picture; their blooming, happy faces looking like bouquets of the roses from amidst which they [illegible] peed; the applause given their performance was general and tumultuous [illegible] laugh was raised by the eager scramble for a couple of bouquets which were thrown amongst them, and which in an instant dissolved their ranks, all other considerations being merged in their anxiety to obtain the prizes.

We have reversed the general order of things in speaking first of the choregraphic portion of Tuesday's entertainments, but, in truth, these little Viennese have as much disturbed our habitual equanimity, as they did that of the distinguished and fashionable audience. It would be impossible, however, to lose the impression of the performance of "Norma" on that night. Most probably, none of the *abitanti* present had witnessed its equal. Mariani, as *Pollione*, not only filled up the unsightly void in that line of opera which we meet with in all its evil—not only presented a worthy object for *Norma's* tenderness and anger, and for *Adalgisa's* tears—but gave a specimen of acting which, even were not his extraordinary musical powers appreciated, would rank him amongst the great ornaments of the drama. As to his singing, he hardly gave us reason to regret that the part was occasionally too low for his voice, so admirable was the consequent display of his artistic resources, especially in the duet with *Adalgisa*, where the passionate expression with which he gave forth his fine notes, covered completely to our ears the want of adaptation of the score. *Norma* has long been one of Grisi's finest characters, and though, perhaps, there might at first be detected a little indolence, and a slight huskiness in her singing, her feelings once roused, she surpassed herself. The magnificent attitudes of "La Diva" in that part of the famous trio, where *Pollione* seems to defy her reproaches, and owns before her his love for *Adalgisa*—her notes of thrilling intensity—her expression of mingled rage and pity, where she warns the unhappy girl, "Pria che costui conoscere era il morir mendanno" (Death were better than to know him), afforded equally a study for the artist or the musician. In the last duet, so fine on the stage, and so ineffective in a room, "Qual cor tradisti," we never heard this *grand cantatrice* sing with truer pathos or more delicate feeling; whilst the answer of Mariani, struggling between remorse and reviving tenderness, his admiration of Norma's heroism, and his passion for Adalgisa, and contrition for all the ebullitions of his heart, were of thrilling interest. Then the massive tones of Labliache pour forth; he is still *Norma's* judge, though his trembling hands and agitated movements betray the secret of his heart's struggle. Norma follows *Norma's* pays to her father—his relenting and his pardon, at the same time that, with Spartan firmness, he delivers her to the hands of the executioner. These three great *artistes*, rivalling one another in this splendid scene, produced on the audience an effect which will not easily be forgotten. As to Labliache, how did we not thank him for lending his superb and unrivalled voice of thunder to the execution of the fine choruses of "Norma," and his majestic and imposing figure to the dramatic effect of the whole. Signora Rosetti whom we already heard last season, took the part of *Adalgisa*. Her voice has much compass and flexibility; is generally correct, and her acting good. One of her chromatic passages in the last scene of the first act surprised the audience by its brilliancy and rapidity. If we have a fault to find, it is that she has not yet acquired confidence to overcome the trammels of conventional art, and that her natural impulses are by her repressed with too cautious a hand.

The "Sonnambula" was performed on Saturday night to a brilliant audience. Madame Castellan's performance of *Amina*, more than confirmed her previous high favour; and, in the opinion of many, even surpassed her impersonation of *Lucia*. Her singing and her acting, in the last act, especially are beyond all praise. "Ah non giunge" was given by her with the most charming expression, and brought forth all the resources of her lyrical and melodious voice. Signor Marco, who made his *entrée* as the Italian Opera-house last night, sang the part of *Elvino* with more than his wonted excellence. The beautiful air, "Il pui crudo del Mortali," was given by him with great pathos; but it is to be regretted that the dramatic power which this artist so literally gifted by nature in every lyrical department, has shown himself from time to time to possess, should be so often garnered up for special occasions, and that he should also allow his voice to drop down to tones unlike its style. Frederic Labliache, who took the part of the [illegible] obtained his share of the honours of the evening.

On Tuesday, the two Queens, and the whole of the Royal Family were present. Her gracious Majesty, under the impression of feelings which no one can explain, applauded the charming little Viennese with unusual warmth of manner.

FRENCH PLAYS.

On Monday evening last the announcement on the bills of "La Dame et La Demoiselle," was suddenly changed to that of "L'Ecole des Vieillards," by express desire of her Majesty, who, with Prince Albert, and their suite, visited the theatre. We gave our opinion of this comedy last week, and we question if some more entertaining piece might not have been selected for the amusement of the Royal party than M. Casimir Delavigne's somewhat wearying production. As it was, however, the charming acting of Mdlle. Plessy carried it through with evident satisfaction to the audience in general; indeed, so well entertained did the Queen and Prince appear to be, that they waited until the conclusion of the performances, which comprised, as well, the pleasant little interlude, "Les Gageurs Imprevus," in which Mdlle. Plessy also appeared. In spite of the counter-attraction in Drury Lane, the house was well filled, the boxes presenting a most brilliant array of rank and fashion.

LYCEUM.

A two act drama was represented here on Monday evening, which, although mentioned at the top or the bills as "new and [illegible]," we suspect to be an old favourite "On Duty"[illegible] without Words," an adaptation of Auber's opera "La Bergere Chatelaine." It occupied some [illegible] twelve or thirteen years [illegible] event Garden, under the name of "A Husband's Mistake," and at another house as "The National Guard." We question [illegible] whether it be not the same piece as the former. We cannot exactly tell when or where the action of the piece passes, as there was nothing in the costume or scenery to help us in forming an idea, so we must presume it to belong to that romance era "once upon a time." *Fritz* (Mr. Keeley) an upholsterer and corporal in the militia, is about to be married to *Henriette* (Miss Villars) a workwoman in the establishment of a fashionable milliner *Madame Jeandet* (Mrs. Keeley). At the time of the *Interet Lemonton* (Mr. F. Vining) arrives at the unknown city, wherever it is, and is detected by *Fritz*, in escaping from the chamber of the *Baroness Saldorf*. The *Baron* (Mr. Frank Matthews) had made as near the same spot with *Henriette*, who was expected to visit the *Baroness*, that lady being her benefactress. Seeing the danger the *Baroness* is in, *Henriette* determines to take the blame upon her own shoulders, and dismiss the *Interet* as her lover at once. Fresh cause arises to rise to the equivoque of the piece, which is amusingly sustained until *Fritz*, in a fit of jealous despair, marries *Madame Deviella*, and *Frederick* bestows his hand and his title upon *Henriette*, in the most approved style. The acting of the piece, by all parties concerned, was unexceptionable, and Miss Villers was much applauded in an introduced song: but we must protest against the anomalous manner in which, on the stage, both sexes in regards the [illegible] and dresses. We had a court suit of one country and reign, a soldier's dress of another, and a militia of none at all, with ladies' costumes of the present "Belle Assemblee," and a gardener's of the dark ages of melodrama, pertaining to the "Woodman's Hut" and the "Miller and his Men." This is fair more to be regretted, as the most trifling expense and care would rectify the faults. The same remarks will apply to the burlesque of "Wallenstein," which owes but little of its success to the getting up, nearly all the appliances being old friends with which the *habitues* of the theatre are well acquainted. A hint, in this respect, might be taken another time from the gorgeous manner, down to the most minute details, in which the Adelphi extravaganza has been produced: and the crowded first-price houses at this latter theatre also prove the advantage of attraction which a good original drama possesses over translations and adaptations, as a first piece.

OLYMPIC

The announcement of several benefits at this house implies, we conceive, that it is about to close, after what cannot have proved a very successful career, although as good a one as might have been expected from its resources. It opened with a flourish of trumpets, as a "legitimate drama," and under the management to afford a little indoor relief to Shakspeare. But the public did not appear to think so highly of this laudable intention as the lessee; and soon a melodrama made its appearance once a week, but with little more effect. Then Shakspeare was turned out of doors altogether, and we heard "grand opera" was to be the leading feature; whereupon, the "Maid of Judah" was brought out, and after a time went quietly in again unnoticed. All kinds of heterogeneous performances followed; deaths by poison, comic dancing, game cocks of the wilderness, and other marvels, and the comparative failure of the last burlesque, though cleverly constructed, proved the perfect incapacity of the company to do anything. We trust this will be the last of these rash speculations, which tend more than anything else to deprecate the theatrical profession. Good actors, besides—rather good ones—are now in scarce, and so readily picked up, that theatres opened in this wild manner, become little more than "refuges for the destitute." Miss Davenport is certainly an accuss of average merit, but no more: and the idea of her undertaking a house together with Mr. Lee is preposterous. Our readers will see by looking back to our number for Nov. 16, what we predicted respecting this house at its first opening; which augury has been now fulfilled.

The majority of the theatres continue to be doing well. The HAYMARKET and ADELPHI are nightly crowded, so as to render a change in the bill unnecessary. Mr. Jerrold's comedy will, therefore, be the next production at the former house, of which report speaks highly. At the latter "The Green Bushes" goes with as much effect as ever. We would, however, give a word of advice to Mr. Wright, with respect to the piece, which is at present the best in the list, every gratuitous degree. In speaking of Mr. Paul Bedford, for instance, he observed, the other night, that, "after he tried to fatten him upon various things, he tried oilcake, but that would not do, for he grew quickly in again unchecked. All kinds of disgusting every respectable man now is scarce, and so readily picked up, that theatres opened in this wild manner, become little more than "refuges for the destitute." Miss Davenport is certainly an accuss of average merit, but no more: and the idea of her undertaking a house together with Mr. Lee is preposterous. Our readers will see by looking back to our number for Nov. 16, what we predicted respecting this house at its first opening; which augury has been now fulfilled.

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...s (12th Lancers) Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each were won easily by Mr Thelusson's Masserene.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, h ft, with a purse added. Heats

Mr. Morris's Ploughboy, six yrs .. .. .. (Mr. Parkyns) 1
Mr. Catton's Sold, 4 yrs .. .. (Owner) 2

Tod Pen Stakes of 2 sovs each, and 10 added, were won in a heat by Mr. Bucklow's Locomotive

AQUATICS.

The l...t of the others connected with the Royal Thames Club has last been increased, and it sh...s a larger number than any ot...r aquatic club in the United Kingdom, the total amounting to nearly 130. Amongst the owners are Lord A Paget, Lord W. Lennox, Sir R. Graham, Viscount Seaham, the Earl of Fingall, the Earl of Yarborough, Lord de Ros, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord C. Paget, Lord Wharncliffe, and several others. The splendid cutter the *Mystery*, the swiftest competitor for the principal prize of last year, then the property of Lord A. Paget, now appears in the name of Viscount Seaham. An engraving of this vessel has appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has become a patron of the Norfolk Aquatic Sports, and the club at Harwich will for the future be honoured with the presence of Royalty.

ROYAL THAMES REGATTA.—The grand summer aquatic festival, for 1845, will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of June, and will continue to Thursday, so that the Metropolitans will have three days' sport, as usual. The prizes will be similar, in most respects, to those of last year.

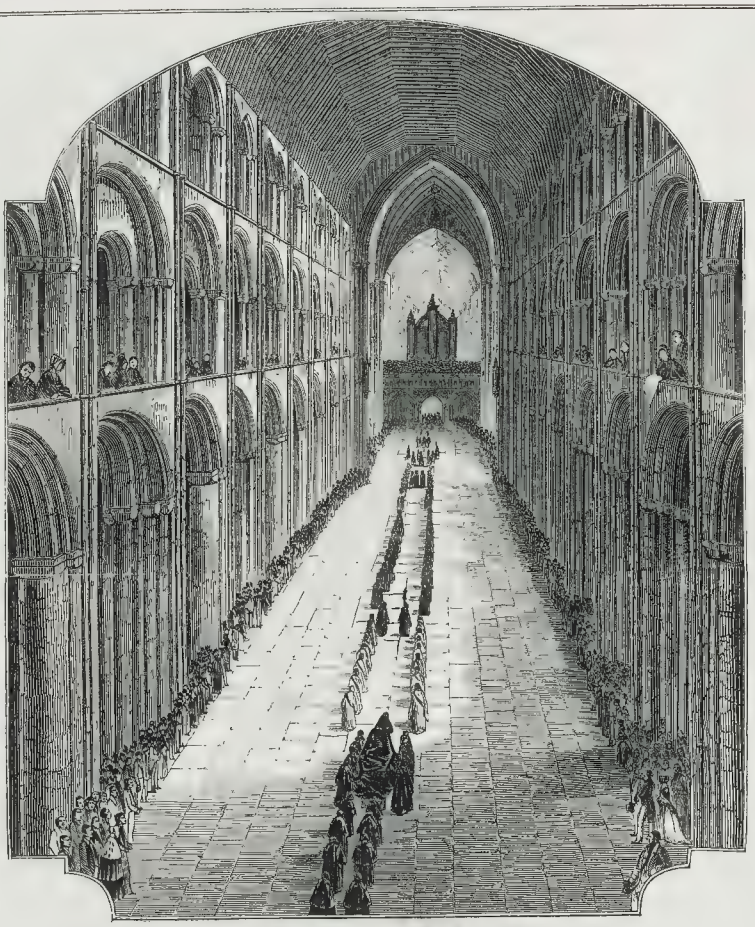
ROYAL THAMES YACHT SQUADRON.—The opening match for the season is fixed for May 3rd, the course being down the Swin, calling down round a flag boat near the Chunnel, off Head, and back ... Queenborough. The following yachts are entered. En... ... ... Antazonite, 25; Vixen, 25; Widgeon, 24; G... ... ... ; Belvidere, 25; Blue Bell, 25; Chanticleer, M... ... ... already fixed:—May 17—First club match of the ... ... to Coal-house Point and back to the Hospital. M... ... splendid silver cup, presented by Alderman Sidney from Erith down round ... Nore light and back again to Erith. June 16—The grand challenge cup, open to all.

FOOT RACE.—On Monday last the long-looked-for contest between Hopewell, of Nottingham, and Mallatratt, of Mansfield, came off, within two miles of the latter place. The stake was £20 a-side, and the distance 110 yards. The interest which was excited was immense, and the throng of people who assembled to witness the race was greater than any event has excited in that neighbourhood for many years. The Mansfield people scorned their opponent previously, but Hopewell was the favourite, having been in training for a considerable length of time at Keyworth, in Leicestershire. Hopewell went off with the lead, but never looked like a winner, his opponent catching him almost immediately, and winning cleverly by three yards. Much money changed hands on the affair, and Mallatratt has proved himself a good one, to beat so renowned a runner as Hopewell. After the race, the boy Mountjoy performed in the same feat as described in our paper of last week, and completed his task within six minutes and a half of his time. The friends of the youngster, were, however, too wide awake to trust again to a collection, and had the exhibition upon the same footing

of the late war. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons, or Royal Lancers; with that regiment he fought in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, taking part there in the actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st March, 1801. He served in Walcheren in 1809, and was present at the siege of Flushing; he shared also the laurels won in Portugal and Italy. General Browne Clayton was the third son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Browne's Hill, county Carlow; he married the 1st of Dec., 1803, Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Clayton, Bart., and assumed the additional surname of Clayton on succeeding to the Clayton estates in right of his wife.

By this lady he has left one son, the present Richard Clayton Browne Clayton, Esq., of Adlington and Carrickburn, and one daughter, Eleanor, the wife of the Rev. James Daubeney. General Browne Clayton died on the 16th ult., in his 74th year.

The General's patriotic services in the campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, have obtained a lasting testimonial in the erection of a lofty column, on the rock of Carrick-a-Daggon, County of Wexford. It is a fac-simile of Pompey's Pillar, but not monolithic; it consists of Carlow granite, and has a staircase in the shaft: its total height rises to 94 ft. 4 in.; the architect is Mr. Cobden. Placed considerably above the sea-level, it stands a conspicuous landmark for mariners. The events of the campaign are further to be commemorated, by the appointment of trustees under the will of General Browne Clayton, who shall, annually, at sunrise, on the morning of the 21st of March (the anniversary of the French attack of the British encampment before Alexandria), hoist the tri-colour French flag on the column, which shall remain until ten o'clock, when the British flag is to be fixed and kept up till sunset. On the 28th of March, annually, the British flag is to be raised half-standard high, as a memorial of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The first commemoration took place in March, 1842, General Browne Clayton himself superintending the ceremony.



FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF ELY, IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

FUNERAL OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.

The solemn ceremony of interring the mortal remains of the late Bishop Allen, of Ely took place on Tuesday se'nnight, in the Cathedral of his Diocese, in the presence of a very large concourse of spectators. The body of the deceased prelate lay in state in the private chapel of the palace at Ely, which was hung with black, and lighted with tapers. The outer coffin was covered with rich purple velvet, and at the sides and ends were gilt mitres, denoting the rank of the departed inmate. On a gilt plate upon the lid was engraven the following inscription:—

JOSEPHUS ALLEN,
S.T.P.
Pres.-ul Lienis
VIII. Kal Mart.
Ann. Salvi. MDCCCXLV.
Ætat. Sure. LXXV.

Above this was another gilt plate, with the arms of his lordship and the see engraven thereon; and below it, a mitre.

In the Cathedral, extensive preparations were made for the imposing ceremony. The vault was prepared in the choir, immediately in front of the altar; and throughout the entire length of the nave were arranged rows of seats on either side, for the accommodation of persons to witness the procession. The triforium and stone galleries, and every part from whence a view could be obtained, were appropriated to a similar purpose.

At about one o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the Dean and Members of the Chapter, followed by the choristers and lay clerks, entered the cathedral by the south door, and walked slowly down the nave, to the west door, there to await the arrival of the body from the Palace; and here, at about 20 minutes past one, the procession formed as follows:—

Two Mutes.
Page. Plume. Page.
Four Benadmen.
Bricklayer and Carpenter.
Gentlemen of the County
Clergy of the Diocese, preceded by
Mr. Twiss, the Registrary
Two Vergers
Eight Choristers, two and two.
Eight Lay-Clerks, two and two.
Five Minor Canons
Six Canons
THE DEAN.
Four Pall Bearers. THE COFFIN. Four Pall Bearers.
Mourners,
(The three sons, daughter, and four nephews of the deceased).
Friends.
Secretary (Mr. Burder).
Medical Gentlemen
(Professors Haviland and Faber, o Cambridge, and Mr. Stevens, of Ely.)

As the body reached the entrance of the cathedral, the solemn notes of the organ pealed upon the ear, and the opening sentences of our sublime burial service were sung to the music of Rayliton. The procession then wended its way slowly along the nave, to the "Dead March in Saul." Upon reaching the choir, the body was rested in the centre; and the mourners having taken their places, the Psalms were chanted to Purcell's chant, and the Lesson was impressively read by the Dean. Again the body was moved; the Dean and Chapter stood within the altar rails at the foot of the grave, the pall-bearers on either side, and the afflicted family at the head of the Bishop's narrow home. The body was then lowered into its resting-place, the solemn service was read by the Dean, the organ again pealed its mournful music, and the mourners quitted the grave.

In the cathedral there could not have been fewer than 2000 spectators. The shops were closed in the city, mourning was generally worn, and there was every outward mark of respect shown to the memory of one who held so high a rank in the Church, and who had endeared himself to those among whom he lived, by his invariable kindness and affability.

The preceding details are abridged from the *Cambridge Advertiser*. Our artist has sketched the mournful pageant passing up the nave of the Cathedral, perhaps, the finest specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture in the kingdom. In the distance are seen the octagonal anti-choir, organ-loft, choir, &c.

Our informant states that the body, in full episcopal costume, was placed in a cedar shell; this was inclosed in a leaden coffin, which was then placed in the superb outer coffin, covered with dark purple velvet, and finished with several lines of gilt nails, massive gilt furniture, &c.

THE CLAYTON COLUMN.

TABLEAU VIVANT FROM "THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL."—MR. BYRNE, THE IRISH HARPER.

WAVERLEY BALL, EDINBURGH.—STATUES FOR THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

On Tuesday se'nnight, a second "Waverley Ball" was given in the Assembly Rooms, George-street, for the purpose of increasing the fund for laying out the grounds around the Scott Monument in an appropriate and ornamental manner. Last year, a similar fête took place, for the purpose of aiding the fund generally, which exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the directors. The ball of Tuesday night was still more brilliant and triumphant. In point of numbers it surpassed all similar entertainments witnessed in Edinburgh for many years. About 1700 of the *elite* of society were present on the occasion, comprising members of every family of distinction in town, as well as many from the country.

Although on Saturday the tickets were charged double, after 1300 were disposed of, the demand, even at this increase of price, still continued on Monday, so that at four o'clock the committee determined to apply the additional sum received by the increased charge to procure additional accommodation; and issued orders to Mr. Scrymgeour to fit up all the corridors, dressing-rooms, and even the housekeeper's apartments, in a style similar to the Assembly Rooms and the Music Hall.

Parties began to assemble about nine o'clock, after which a complete stream of company continued to pour into the rooms for some hours. The lobbies and staircase were decorated with evergreens, and brilliantly illuminated. The entire suite of apartments were thrown open. The large assembly room was splendidly illuminated—the centre window being tastefully formed into a niche, formed of white satin trimmed with pink, in the centre of which is Chantrey's bust of the author of Waverley, on which a flood of light was thrown from a range of gas burners behind. This device had a pleasing and characteristic effect, and gave a peculiarly tasteful character to the arrangements. This room formed the principal resort of the dancers throughout the evening.

Dancing commenced immediately after the first arrivals, to the inspiring strains of Mackenzie's band, which was stationed in the ball room, whilst the fine band of the Scots Greys lent animation to the promenade in the Music Hall.

It were in vain to attempt to convey, by any verbal description, the effect of the scene presented by the ball-room and the adjacent promenades, crowded as they were by such a rich array of the beauty and chivalry of the land. The mingling of the rich and varied costumes under the flood of light, produced a most gorgeous effect.

The Music-hall, fitted up by Mr. Scrymgeour, was most admired. In the centre of the orchestra was a sort of stage for the exhibition of a series of groups from the Waverley romances; after paintings by Wilkie, Duncan, Lauder, and other artists. These consisted of the following:—

The Betrothed, arranged by Mr. Johnstone.
The Chevalier, arranged by Mr. Christie.
The Glee Maiden, arranged by Mr. Lauder.
Balfour and Morton, arranged by John Ballantine.
Lay of the Last Minstrel, arranged by James Ballantine

The pedestals of the hall were covered with pink and white cloth, over which were tastefully hung festoons of beautiful flowers. The frame of the tableaux was surmounted with an ornamental arch, supported with large panels containing the figures on a white ground, surrounded with rich wreaths and borders; while over the whole were placed flags and banners of various descriptions. The front of the gallery was panelled, and contained ancient armour. A series of banners, designed and executed by Messrs. Ballantine and Allan, consisting of devices emblematical of points of character in the writings of Scott, were highly appropriate, and ably executed. Those of the Pirate, Rob Roy, My Conscience, the Chevalier, the Antiquary, and the Buccleuch crest were placed over the orchestra; and over the front of the gallery were suspended the others, from "Old Mortality," "The Fortunes of Nigel," "The Abbot," and "Guy Mannering." Over the orchestra was also placed a harp between a scroll and lyre, surrounded by wreaths indicative of Scott's fame, whose crest, supported by the Scottish lion, and the Edinburgh arms, were also placed in this part of the room.

At twelve o'clock, the ringing of a bell announced the exhibition of the *tableaux vivans* in the Music Hall, which thereupon became the centre of attraction to the company. The various scenes depicted were admirably managed, and formed a pleasing variety and novelty in such an entertainment.

Supper, furnished by that experienced and successful purveyor, Mr. Stewart, Hanover-street, followed after the exhibition of the tableaux. It was laid out in the Music Hall, and gave every satisfaction. Dancing again commenced after supper, and continued until the morning was far advanced

We regret not to have room for the list of the general company. A great number of the gentlemen appeared in uniform, naval and military, artillery, Royal Archers, yeomen, and foreign uniforms, or in court or ball dresses. The ladies generally wore ball dresses. Among the fancy costumes were—

The Chevalier John Sobieski Stuart—Highland full dress, from the portrait of Charles Edward in the dress which he wore at the grand ball at Holyrood, in 1745.

Mr. Dougl[illegible] Albion Cloth Company—"Oliver Proudfoot," the dashing bonnet-maker, [illegible] as "Hal o' the Wynd," and Gow Mor of Perth." (His first dress, perhaps the most unique which appeared in

MEG MERRILIES.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

PORTION OF THE MONUMENT,

SHOWING ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL NICHES FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESENT STATUES, AND THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SMALLER ONES

LAST MINSTREL.

PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD.

the rooms, was obligingly lent for the occasion by the Glover's Incorporation of Perth, whose property it is. It is the identical dress worn, as a morris-dancer, by the "Oliver Proadfoot" of Sir Walter Scott, and so graphically described by the great novelist in one of the notes to the "Fair Maid of Perth."

Mr. G. A. Donaldson — "David de Rothsay," in "Fair Maid of Perth," disguised as a morris-dancer; afterwards as "Rolland Graham."

About 1700 tickets for this splendid ball were, as we have already stated, sold, producing a receipt of £600, which, after liberally paying expenses, is expected to leave the funds of the monument between £400 and £500.

Our Edinburgh artist has sketched one of the most interesting portrait features from the ball—Mr. Byrne, the celebrated harper, in the character of the "Last Minstrel," as he appeared in the *tableau vivant* from that heart-stirring poem. At the conclusion of the *tableau*, Mr. Byrne played a national melody; and, subsequently, in one of the ante-rooms, attracted around him groups of the company, whose picturesque dresses rendered the scene peculiarly interesting.

As a fitting pendant to the details of the Waverley fête, we are happy to illustrate the addition to the Memorial of the Genius of Scott, by the execution of four beautiful statues, or rather sculptural impersonations from his most celebrated works. The Memorial has already been engraved in our journal (see No 46), but unaccompanied by any account of the origin of this beautiful testimonial: we shall, therefore, briefly relate the particulars, previously to our describing the recent additions engraved above.

Within three days from the lamented death of Sir Walter Scott, which took place on the 21st of September, 1832, a meeting of thirty of Sir Walter's friends was held in the Royal Society's Rooms, at the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, for the purpose of appointing a committee to call a public meeting, to consider the propriety of erecting a National Testimonial to his memory, in Edinburgh, his native city. Such meeting was held on October 5, in the Assembly Rooms, when, on the motion of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Provost was called to the chair. It was then resolved to erect a public Memorial on a scale worthy of Scott's great name, and fitted to convey to future times an adequate testimony of the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries. Sir John Forbes, Bart., then stated that he was deputed by the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and Sir W. Forbes and Co., creditors of Sir Walter Scott, to subscribe, in their names, £500 towards the object of the meeting; and this they did in token of their appreciation of the immense benefits which literal him, after his embarrassments in 1826, to dedicate his talents during the remainder of his life to insure the full payment of his debts.

A Committee of one hundred noblemen and gentlemen was then appointed to take charge of the subscriptions; a Sub-Committee of eighteen of their number was formed on the 9th of October, who reported to a general meeting of the subscribers, held on May 22, 1833, that the subscriptions then amounted to £9724 14s., which sum, with the exception of a donation of £30 by King William IV., and £250 from other sources, was wholly raised in the city of Edinburgh.

On Nov. 25, 1835, the Treasurer, (George Forbes, Esq.) reported to a general meeting of the subscribers, that their funds had increased to £9878 11s. 8d.

On the 11th of December following, at another general meeting, it was moved by Sir John Hope, "That it be an instruction to the Sub-Committee that no architectural ornament should be adopted, of which a statue cannot form a part; which, on being seconded by Lord Mendowbank, was put to the vote, when 31 voted in the affirmative, and 19 in the negative, giving a majority of 12 in favour of the motion. In March, 1836, the Sub-Committee advertised for designs for the Monument, to combine a statue with architecture, the cost not to exceed £8000; and they offered 50 guineas to each of the three designs, which they should consider highest in merit. There were, in consequence, 45 designs by artists and architects who sent in plans, amounting to 54 in number, and consisting of 22 Gothic structures, 11 statues 14 Grecian temples, 2 pillars, 1 obelisk, and 1 fountain. On the 21st of December, the Sub-Committee awarded the premiums as follows :—

1. To Mr. Rickman's Design for a Gothic Cross.
2. To a Model of a Gothic Monument, (No. 2,) by Mr. Charles Fowler, Architect, and Mr. R. W. Sievier, Sculptor, London.
3. To a Design for a Gothic Cross, (marked John Morvo,) by Mr. G. M. Kemp, Carnegie-place, Edinburgh.

The Sub-Committee next held several meetings, and corresponded with many eminent architects and sculptors on the subject; and, it was not until March 26, 1838, that the Sub-Committee recommended the General Committee to adopt Mr Kemp's design, which the report described as "an imposing structure, 135 feet in height, of beautiful proportions, in strict conformity with the purity in taste and style of Melrose Abbey, &c." The statue, it is to fill its details, designed to be in accordance with the plan, only occupying a conspicuous position, at such a height from the eye of the spectator, that its excellence as a work of art, as well as its resemblance to the original, may be fully appreciated." The Sub-Committee then recommended that the statue should be of marble, and its execution confided to Mr. Steele. These two recommendations were not, however, carried until after an adjourned debate on April 5, when the number of votes in the General Committee by a majority of 11. An Executive Committee was then appointed, who, on April 2, 1839, contracted with Mr. Steele, for an Italian marble statue of Sir Walter Scott, for the sum of £2000: such statue to be not less than 12 feet in height, measuring from the pedestal on which it was to be placed.

On January 8, 1840, the Treasurer reported there to be a disposable balance in the Bank, of £7350; and it was resolved to re-open the subscription lists to the public. The site was, however, as yet undetermined; although, between 1836 and 1840, the Committees had under their consideration no fewer than seven different sites; and it was not until the 30th of April in the latter year, that the General Committee, on the motion of Sir W. Rae, Bart., determined on erecting the Monument within the inclosure of Prince's-street Gardens, immediately opposite to the foot of South David-street.

The architectural portion of the Memorial has now been some time completed; so that, on the present occasion, we have but to speak of the statues.

To explain their position, it will be mentioned that in each front of the Monument, above the main arch, there are six small niches, making a total of twenty-four in the main structure, besides thirty-two other niches in the pavilioned element-tower.

The above four statues fill the four main niches, one in the centre of each front, surmounted by a richly-carved canopy, terminating in a crocket.

In the northern niche, towards Lord Cockburn's statue, is placed "Prince Charles Stuart" (from "Waverley,") who is in the act of drawing his sword.

In the eastern niche is "Meg Merrilies" (from "Guy Mannering,") breaking the sapling over the head of Lucy Bertram: the figure of Meg is about 7 feet in height.

These two statues have been executed in sand or free-stone, from Benny Quarry; and modelled and sculptured by A. H. Ritchie, Esq.

The southern niche is occupied by a lovely figure of the "Lady of the Lake," stepping from a boat to the shore; modelled by Peter Slater, Esq., and executed by his relative, of the same name.

In the western niche is the "Last Minstrel" playing on his harp: this is the work of James Ritchie, Esq., of Lothian-road, and is, by many persons, esteemed the finest of the statues.

The stone for the statues is from the same quarry as the material for the Monument: and the four figures were together unveiled after 8 P.M. on Saturday.

It is proposed that a portion of the receipts at the late Waverley Ball shall be appropriated to the purchase of statues for the niches at present unoccupied.

THE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.

In our late impression last week we gave an account of the apprehension and examination of a man named Joseph Connor, charged with the murder of Mary Brothers, in George-street, St. Giles's. The examination took place at Bow-street, and the prisoner was identified by Mr. Ritchen, the coroner, as the person to whom he sold the knife which was found in the neck of the deceased. He was also identified by a woman living at the house in George street. Mr. Fitzgerald, a surgeon, stated that there were 16 wounds upon the deceased's body, the first was five inches long, a superficial incision on the lower part of the cheek-bone to the centre of the neck. The second was a penetrating wound five inches long, passing over the ledge of the first, nob near the ear, wounding the temporal bone and extending downwards between the ribs and the shoulder blade. There was no important part divided there. The third penetrating wound was an inch and a half long, a perpendicular incision on the left side of the breast bone, dividing the cartilages of the second and third ribs, piercing the edge of the left lung, and the pericardium, and piercing the pulmonary artery. There were in the pericardium about 40 ounces of blood, fluid and coagulated, by measure. The fourth wound penetrated the chest between the third and fourth ribs, breaking off a piece of the fourth rib, and entering the left lung to the depth of an inch. The last wound, as well as this, was a mortal one. The fifth wound was a penetrating one, about an inch and a half long, on the fore part of the left arm, near the shoulder. The sixth wound was three inches long, three inches below the last named, of smaller size; both these wounds communicated to the bone of the left arm, dividing completely in an oblique direction, by a clean smooth cut, five inches in length, the great blood vessels and veins. Seventh wound, an incised wound about an inch and a half in length, about an inch and a half above the right collar-bone. Six-eighth, a penetrating wound on the back part of the neck; the ninth a superficial penetrating wound; the tenth, an incised wound on the back of the neck, the eleventh, an incised wound above the left shoulder blade, about two inches; these last four are superficial wounds. The twelfth, a wound on the back part of the left hand an inch long. The thirteenth, an incised wound extending from the first joint of the fore finger to the root of the second joint of the second finger. The fourteenth, an incised wound on the back of the right hand, three inches in length. Fifteenth, a penetrating wound on the left arm pit, going towards the direction of the bone. The fourth, a penetrating wound in the left arm, about an inch from the last wound, passing downwards, backwards, between the ribs and the shoulder blade

On Saturday last Mr. Wakley reamed the inquest on the murdered woman. Only two witnesses were examined: Dr. Fitzgerald and the woman, Rohan, whose statements were merely a repetition of those made at Bow street. The Coroner, not having the prisoner brought before him, further adjourned the proceedings to Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

On that day the jury again met, when a conversation ensued as to the non production of the prisoner before the jury. A letter was read from Mr James Graham, which stated that the honourable baronet declined to interfere in the matter. Mr. Wakley talked of bringing the matter before the Judges. As the suspected person was not allowed to be brought before the jury, they declined to return a verdict, and the inquiry was adjourned to the 30th inst. Mr. Wakley applied to Mr Baron Rolfe, at chambers, on Wednesday, for a *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Connor, but that learned gentleman refused to interfere without precedent.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Connor for wilful murder Yesterday morning he was placed in the dock, and arraigned on the charge of murdering Mary Brothers, St. Giles's. On being called upon to plead, he said in a cool and firm manner, "Not guilty, my lord"

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The returns for the present week show but moderate arrivals of English wheat, considering as well as by last Monday's sample, yet the supply of that grain on offer this morning was fully adequate to meet the wants of the dealers. The best parcels of both red and white were in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds, though not cheaper, were extremely inactive. Free foreign wheat, as well as corn under lock, was a mere drug, at late rates. The barley and malt trade was again dull, yet Monday's quotations were pretty generally supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at unaltered prices.

English: wheat, 2610; barley, 3880; oats, 850 quarters Irish, wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 1810 quarters Foreign; wheat, —; barley, 1000; oats, 8370 quarters, flour, 6000 sacks; malt, 1000 quarters

The arrivals of wheat, from Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 44s; ditto, white, 45s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 43s; ditto, white, 45s to 51s; rye, 32s to 36s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; malting ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 60s; Cheviot, 58s; Yorkshire ditto, 54s; distillery ditto, 52s; potatoe ditto, 32s to 36s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 25s to 26s; tick beans, new, 30s to 32s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white, 32s to 34s; boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s per sack. Wheat, —; Barley, red, —; Barley, white, 40s to 45s; white oats 24s to 25s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 22s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, fresh, 16s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 33s, per quarter Flour, American, 18s to —; Baltic 18s to —, per barrel.

The Corn Market.—The imports of clover seed having been somewhat considerable, the demand for that article is in a very depressed state, and the quotations have still a downward tendency. All other kinds of seeds move off slowly, at late rates

The following are the present rates :—Linseed: English, sowing, 52s to 53s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 47s; Hempseed, 34s per quarter. Cotton seed, 12s to 13s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 12s. Tares, Canada, 38s to 40s; Essex and Kent, 40s to 42s; Carraway seed, 38s to 40s; Coriander ditto, 20s to 22s; Rapeseed, 40s to 42s per 1000: Rapeseed cakes 4l 15s to 4l 17s per ton. Canary, 42s to 46s, per quarter

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Average Prices of last week's Average.—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 21s 4d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 36s 7d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 5d, barley, 32s 3d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 8d, beans, 34s 8d; peas, 35s 5d

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d, beans, 6s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea—Since our last report the demand for all kinds of tea has been in a very sluggish state and prices have not been supported. Common congou has sold at 9½d to 9d, and medium, at 10½d to 1s 2d per lb. The imports continue of very large amounts of 2,000,000 lb being once in direct from China during the last ten days.

Sugar.—The transactions in sugar have been of moderate extent, a full average amount of business has been transacted in West India Sugar; brown, at 35s to 43s; yellow, low to fine, 45s to 48s, and good to fine, 48s to 49s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius have been quite off sale, at former but lower figures

Coffee.—Little business has been done in this market, yet the only actual alteration in prices has been a decline of 1s per cwt. in those of Ceylon.

Rice.—The market has been better supplied with Bengal, yet the inquiry for it has ruled steady, at fully the late improvement in the quotations.

Fruit.—Currants are nearly declined, yet Patras are held at 47s to 50s; Cephalonia, 46s to 47s per cwt. In other kinds of fruit such a limited business is doing

Tallow.—The market is still very fast, and prices are not supported

[illegible] P.Y.C., on the spot, is 42s; wheat [illegible]

[illegible] 40s 6d; [illegible] 42s; wheat [illegible]

Hops, Friday.—There is a fair average amount of business doing in the finest hops, in bags of last year's growth, and prices are supported. In all other kinds of pockets, we have very few transactions to report. Sussex Pockets, 4l 7s to 4l 9s; Weald, 4l 7s to 4l 9s; Mid Kent, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; East Kent, 5l 5s to 6l 15s. Choice ditto, 7l 7s to 8l 10s. East Kent bags, 4l 15s to 5l 10s; Mid Kent ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 12 5s. Duty (Friday)—Chester Hunter, 15s 6d. New Tenterden, 14s 6d. Farnham, Rochester, 6s 6d; Kilmgworth, 10s 6d; 4s 5s; 3s 6d; 2s 6d; 1s 6d.

Wool.—Selected parcels of Spring and Summer, as well as coloured wools, are in fair request, at full prices. In other kinds of wool only a limited business is doing

Potatoes.—The arrivals of potatoes in the market continue very large owing to which [illegible] with all descriptions in heavy, at from 6 to 9s 6d per ton

Provisions.—The supply of Irish butter on offer being somewhat extensive, that article is heavy, on some what easier terms. The same may be said of foreign butter [illegible] second parcels

[illegible] is supply of beasts on offer here this morning being only moderate, the attendance of buyers rather numerous, the demand for beef was steady,

[illegible] 4s 6d; [illegible] 4s 8d; [illegible] 4s 4d; [

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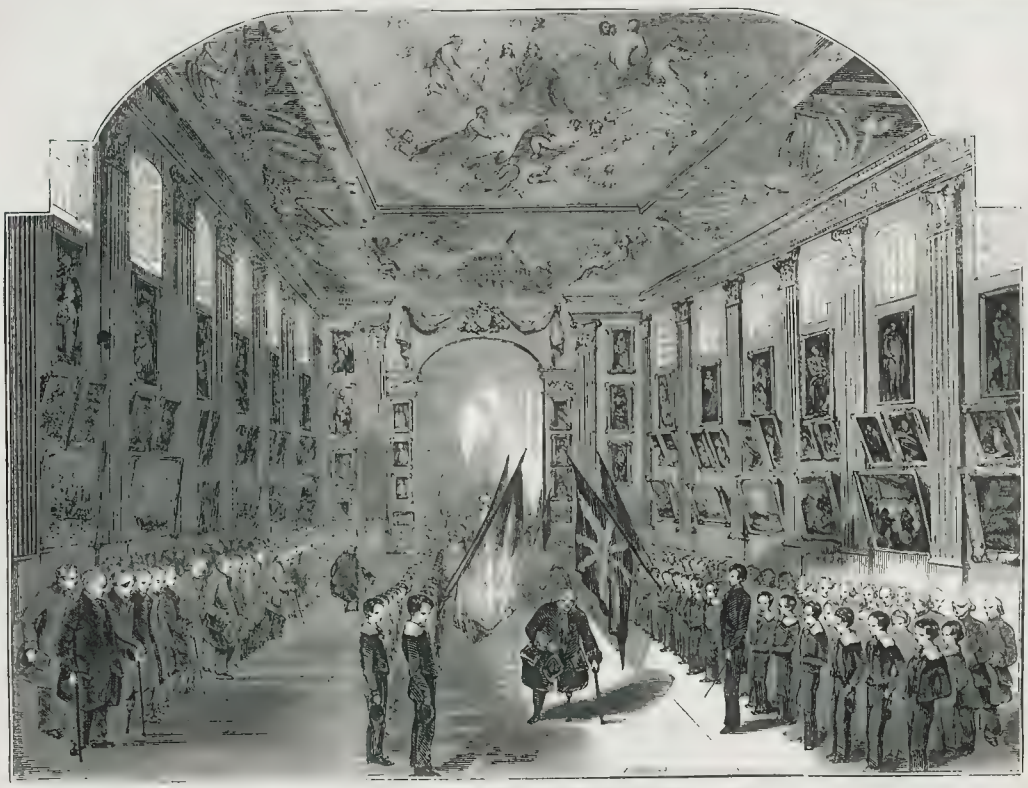


DISTRIBUTION OF THE "NELSON MEDALS," IN THE PAINTED HALL, GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

themselves on each side in front of the men who were the recipients of the bounty. The distribution was then commenced, as we have already described.

We annex a portrait and brief memoir of the distinguished Governor of the Hospital.]

This gallant veteran Admiral, now in his seventy-seventh year, and who presented the medals to the Nelson Tars, has served with the utmost distinction in all parts of the globe; and it is doing no injustice to his noble compeers to say that to none of them can the credit be awarded of possessing superior claims upon the country for [illegible] Descended from an ancient and noble family, he, at an early age, entered the Navy, and was a midshipman in the *France George* at the same time with the late King William IV., he obtained his lieutenant's commission, and in 1790 became a post captain.

In that memorable victory over the French Fleet on the 1st of June, 1794, Captain Stopford commanded the *Ignition* frigate, and, although [illegible] captain, proved himself to be both exp[illegible] In the following year he commanded the *Phaeton* frigate and took an important share in the [illegible] of Admiral Cornwallis's squadron from the French fleet. He [illegible] band while in command of the *Phaeton* were unremitting [illegible] with Sir John Warren's squadron, he captured a [illegible] built corvette and eleven [illegible] mounting upwards of 170 guns. In 1[illegible] took command of the *Lancaster*, 74, and in 1802 hoisted his broad pendant as Commodore.

On the re-commencement of the war in 1803, Captain Stopford was appointed to the 74 gun ship *Spencer*, and in 1804 joined Lord Nelson's fleet off [illegible] He remained under the great hero until 1805, and was one of the ten captains who accompanied him in the pursuit of the French fleet to the West Indies and back. He was, however, unfortunately prevented from partaking in the glories of Trafalgar; but he shortly afterwards had an opportunity of gaining almost equal distinction. On the 6th of February, 1806, he took part in a most decisive action off San Domingo; Sir John Duckworth commanded the British squadron, and, after a warm contest, in which the *Spencer* was conspicuous, five French sail of the line, including a ship of 120 guns, were captured or destroyed.

DISTRIBUTION OF [illegible] SON MEDALS," AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

In 1807, Captain Stopford was employed in the second expedition to Copenhagen, under Admiral Gambier, which resulted in the capture of the whole Danish fleet. [illegible] obtained his flag as a Rear-Admiral. He shortly afterwards [illegible] French frigates at Sable D'Olonne, and at Basque Roads, and he was [illegible] of the boats of the fleet. For his services on this [illegible] the thanks of Parliament.

In 1811, the Admiral was appointed to command the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope; and hearing, shortly after his arrival there, of the death of Vice-Admiral Drury in the East Indies, just as the latter officer was about to proceed with an expedition against the Island of Java, he left his station, and proceeded to take the command. Their success was most complete, and this magnificent island was surrendered to the British arms. The loss sustained by the [illegible] expedition amounted to seventy officers and men, killed and wounded. He struck his flag in 1813, and in 1815 was nominated a K.C.B. From this period till 1827, Sir Robert Stopford remained [illegible] but he was then appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which he held for the usual period. In 1837, he was appointed to command the Mediterranean fleet, at a time when the posture of public affairs demanded the greatest attention and caution. The occurrences are of too recent date to require a detailed account; and it will be sufficient to say that the Turco-Egyptian quarrel, which had been fomented and encouraged by other than the Powers ostensibly at variance, was, by his valour and decision, combined with prudence, brought to a prosperous conclusion.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B. GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

At Gefrail, at Sidon, at Beyrout, and, lastly, at St. Jean D'Acre, [illegible] ships under his command were successful, and at the latter place pre-eminently so. That powerful fortress, which was the stronghold of the rebellious Pacha, [illegible] battered and destroyed; and a question which bade fair to involve Europe in a long and expensive war was definitively settled.

Retiring from the turmoil of war and bustle, Sir Robert Stopford was made Governor of Greenwich Hospital; and, if we may judge from the urbane and cheerful manner which he evinces to the veterans about him, we may [illegible] that the characteristics of gallantry and humanity which have distinguished him through his arduous services afloat, are still displayed in his noble retreat; and we shall find an echo in the hearts of the old tars in Greenwich, if [illegible] him, which we profoundly do, health and happiness for many years to come.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 12, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 155.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845. [Sixpence.

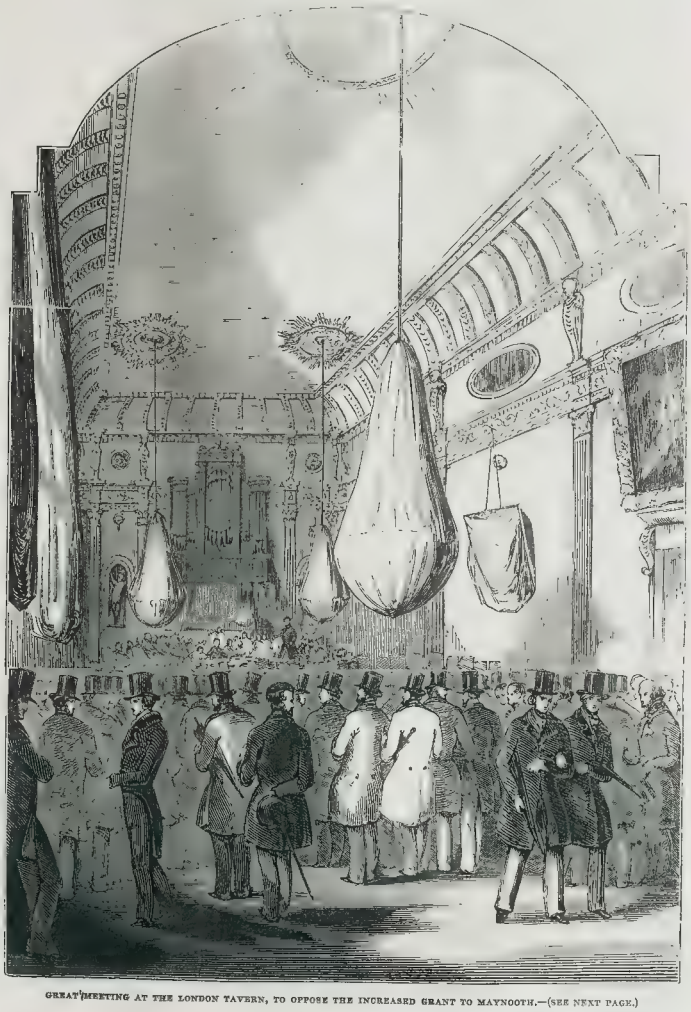
RAILWAY REFORM.

IN THAT well-known treatise, "Sugden on Powers," we doubt if any allusion is made to the powers possessed by Railway Companies. We have heard of the power of the Crown, and the power of Parliament; the first has been considerably reduced, the latter is almost omnipotent; but the Crown, in the palmiest days of its prerogative, and Parliament in the plenitude of its existing privileges, did not and does not possess more authority than the great corporations of "Conveyancers," who, for the good of the public, and with some regard, we presume, to their own pockets, are ruling the land with parallel lines of iron, and making it, as Lord Brougham remarks, "the common lot of humanity to live next to a railroad." Though somewhat above human control, they are not exempt from human weakness; they have not borne their faculties so meekly as might have been desired, but waxed insolent in their strength; the natural consequence has followed; men denounce them as corporated despots, and are inclined to rebel against many things they do, even though they are sanctioned "by the act."

There is a large amount of public discontent abroad both with them and their doings; and of this feeling Lord Brougham—*more suo*—undertook to be the organ, on Tuesday last, in the House of Lords. He was very forcible, passably bitter, and—though the subject may seem unfavourable and intractable for such a purpose—not unamusing. It is most unparliamentary to impute motives; but yet, such is the malice of this suspicious and uncharitable world, that we fear some may be found to hint that, had not certain differences occurred in a northern county, with a Company, the name of which is unnecessary for the present purpose, this philippic might not have been delivered; or, if spoken from a sense of public duty, would have had less pungency and point. The whetstone of private vexation has in many cases been known to give its keenest edge to the denunciation of a public wrong: as all things work together for good, if good arises from it, we take the exposition as it comes, and are careful not to inquire too curiously into what after all can but be matter of conjecture.

The subject his lordship touched on, is certainly one with respect to which a sense of grievance has been long growing in the public mind. A Railway Company is but a trading speculation, and though they flourish considerably in prospectus and advertisement, about the accommodation and convenience of the public, we apprehend their own profit is the first consideration, and the public convenience the second. In most cases we must concede that, as far as the public is benefitted by quicker communication, the object is effected. But many schemes are no more meant to be carried out by the projectors, than if they had announced a "sawdust consolidation company" for the manufacture of deal boards out of that material. The projectors publish the scheme, get up the shares, sell, and wash their hands of the whole business as quickly as possible, leaving the public to repent their own gullibility. Yet as all former railroad companies have had certain privileges granted them in their acts, those advantages cannot be denied to others who come forward with similar proposals. Those powers are necessary: no great public work could be completed without them, and they are not peculiar to railway acts. But the mischief is, that what has little or no effect when put in operation in different localities at great distances, becomes a terrible evil when put in force over the whole face of the country. Wherever a "smart" attorney and a surveyor choose to think it likely a railroad will pay, or rather that shares in it will sell, throughout that district, Parliament is called on to give them almost absolute powers—powers that, if exercised by the Crown, would raise a rebellion in a month, but which drawn through the mysterious alembic of Parliament, are supposed to be all just and right; and, though the line cuts off the wing of his mansion, or drives through his garden and substitutes hydrogen gas and engine oil for the perfumes of his parterre, the Englishman grumbles, indeed, but obeys; Parliament and the Company are omnipotent; their voice is as the voice of destiny; they can take what they like, and pay nearly what they please, no man daring to make them afraid. Thus, the landed proprietors of England having abolished the power of the Crown, and its levy of subsidies for the Exchequer, have fallen beneath the power of the Railroad dynasty, and are compelled to contribute to the dividends declared at the half-yearly meetings of solid-looking commercial men—the said dividends going directly into the breeches pockets of unknown Smiths, Browns, and Robinsons. They are ruled by the Spirit of Commerce, and "a ruthless king is he," in the hands of railroad directors, respecting no man's hearth or paddock; nay, nothing short of a display of national indignation would save Westminster Abbey from going to the ground, though it contains the tombs of Monarchs, and the dust of Warriors and Bards, if it stood in the way of "a good investment."

Lord Brougham is driven into an exposure of this modern despotism by the enormous increase of lines which, like the arms of some monstrous specimen of the polype tribe, are stretching over the whole land like a network. There are 140 railroads existing, and 244 are proposed in addition to them, and, as all England



GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN, TO OPPOSE THE INCREASED GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

might be laid down on one Russian steppe, such cutting and levelling in so small a space must involve an enormous sacrifice of property, seeing that all the sales are compulsory and the prices almost arbitrary. An area of eight square miles without a railroad through it, will soon be a rural rarity, a sort of Tempe, or happy valley, or Arcadia; and many persons think a little restriction of this confiscating power, for to such it amounts, might put a wholesome check on this railroad frenzy, which it requires but little foresight to predict, will be followed by a disastrous re-action. In the protest Lord Brougham has made against those unlimited powers, he adduced two instances from two widely separated classes of society. Lady Georgiana Fane complains of her deteriorated mansion, and her desecrated and mangled avenue of oaks; "John Hartnell, gardener and nurseryman, at Yeovil," laments his cucumber beds and cabbage plots; his acre of ground, for which he has given £500, being quite at the mercy of the "Company," which he cannot compel to pay him the price he sets upon it. The two cases might be multiplied by two thousand, but the two are enough to illustrate the defects of the system. The law of England is especially chary of individual rights in matters of property, which makes this gigantic invasion of those rights the more extraordinary by the contrast; Lord Brougham says—

* The law of England would not allow one square foot of a man's ground to be touched by any one without the owner's leave; and so definite was our law that a person standing in the public road could not trespass if he but put his hand across the fence, so that it should be above the neighbouring close. When "the grand alliance" in the north, the coalowners, wanted a way-leave, they had to bargain with the owner of the soil, and could not compel him to part with it, though the effect of their having it might be to enable them to sell coals cheaper in London; and when Sir Hugh Myddleton brought the New River to London—a project nearly as useful as a railway, (he supposed he must not say quite so, for fear of being thought disrespectful by those companies), he was not armed with those extreme and tyrannical powers which the railway companies had for asking, making in effect whatever compensation they pleased, which juries would not now give more than the company's offer; and accordingly Sir Hugh had to take a meandering course, just as he could buy the land. It made water dearer, but of the two evils it was by far the least that he should be put to that inconvenience, and have to pay double or treble what they ought (though it was the occurrence of such cases that had made a reaction in favour of the companies), than that violence should be done to the rights of property, and men be compelled to sell their land at a price fixed without their consent. It was the only case in the history of civilised nations in which a system of compulsory sale had arisen, without the owners being allowed even to refuse the price offered.

Now what is the remedy for this evil? The most direct one is that which we hope is being applied by the Board of Trade—a prompt rejection of all needless and doubtful lines; the next best is some cool reflection on the part of the public, showing how perfectly impossible it is that all, or any great portion, of the present schemes can pay. Even of those already established, which have of course connected the greatest centres of business and population, few of them have turned out such flourishing speculations as might have been expected. Lord Brougham asserts, on the authority of returns made to the House of Commons, that on sixteen millions of the capital invested in existing railways, the interest is less than five per cent.; six millions pays less than three per cent.; on two millions there is less than two per cent, being received; on twelve railroads the dividend has been more than one and a-half; and on twelve others there has been no dividend at all! The public may be assured that a railway is not a mysterious Eldorado from which gold can be extracted without limit; and when they hear of money being made in railways, they will mostly find it has been by the regular traders in shares, not the permanent holders of them. Large fortunes have been made on the Stock Exchange, but the stockholders remain a low interest. The public would see the question in its true light, the furor would much abate. A good railroad is a fair and safe investment, but it is not a gold mine: a bad railway is a ruinous thing for all connected with it, and a public injury besides, to the amount of the property damaged in making it. We willingly, therefore, comply with Lord Brougham's exhortation, and repeat his emphatic warning of the danger of the present feverish excitement:—

If the Government and the Legislature should take a more extensive and systematic view of these speculations, it would have the effect of checking some of them, of preventing the completion of others, and, it might be, stopping some which had been already entered upon. He should not regret this, for he was fully persuaded that they went too far, and that before many months were over their heads a reaction would take place, and that more or less ravaging and sweeping effects would occur to the pecuniary and monetary interests of this country. He had done his duty by addressing them in that place; he held it to be equally the duty of all good citizens having the means of addressing others to avail themselves of those means of addressing them; and the duty of those to whose hands was the public press of this country, by which he meant the newspaper and periodical press, for every press was public—he held it to be their duty, as well as his own, to give timely advice and warning to the community, and above all, to protect the safety of individuals from the frenzy of speculation, which was driving men to destruction.

ANTI-MAYNOOTH MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

On Monday morning a public meeting of the citizens of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in compliance with a requisition addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, signed by upwards of 100 of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city, requesting his lordship to call a meeting of those who were opposed to the endowment out of the national treasury of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature against that measure.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entered the room amidst considerable applause, accompanied by Messrs. Wheeton (late sheriff), J. Labouchere, T. Pewtress, Gould, Cummins, Moore, Lowe Curling, D. W. Wire, R. Boothby, Roberts, Ridley, Sewell, Hackett, Coats, Rolls, Fry, Gull, Gordon, Farmer, Gillespie, Mullay, W. Harvey, Rev. Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. J. Pratt, the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Alder, &c.

The Lord Mayor having been called to the chair, said that in consequence of having received a requisition from the bankers and merchants of the city of London, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of opposing the grant to Maynooth, he had called the present meeting for that purpose, and he trusted whatever would be proposed to the meeting, would be in a Christian spirit and without any allusion to party spirit or party politic-

Mr. J. Labouchere then proposed the first resolution, which was as follows —

"That this meeting regards with the deepest repugnance and apprehension, the proposition just submitted to Parliament by Her Majesty's Ministers, for the permanent endowment of the Romish College of Maynooth, considering that measure to involve a direct violation of the national Protestantism, to which it would humbly ascribe that Divine blessing which has raised Great Britain to its present elevation of power, wealth and prosperity."

Believing, as he firmly did, that the measure under consideration of Parliament for the endowment of Maynooth, was one which, in its effects, would be most disastrous to this country, being directly opposed to the revealed will of the Creator, he conceived it to be his bounden duty to avail himself of the privilege which he enjoyed, of protesting against that measure, and of joining in petitioning that it might never take effect. He was sure they would agree with him that this opposition was not founded upon political or factious grounds, but solely upon religious and conscientious motives. (Cheers.) Bearing that in mind, and considering that the majority of the inhabitants of England and Scotland were opposed to the measure, and looking, too, at the vast number of petitions that were daily presented against it, he did entertain a fatuful hope that the Legislature would (acting upon the precedent of Sir R. Walpole for a bill of a secular nature) not turn a deaf ear to their petitions, and that the Sovereign would not be called upon to affix her signature to a bill which practically denied the sentiment which she had affirmed on her accession to the throne of this country. (Cheers.) He might argue against this measure upon political grounds, and he could clearly show that even upon political motives it was a useless grant. He might easily show that the effect of Catholic priests at Maynooth would not be, and could not been, as might have been supposed, to attach them to our Government; but, on the contrary, to detach them from it. He might argue, too, that the grant was totally unasked for; a bill of a secular nature

be a measure, if carried out at the expense of the British public, which would be unjust in the highest degree to the great dissenting bodies in this country. If they took from the taxation of England and Scotland to endow, he did not care whether it was Roman Catholicism or any other phase of Christianity in Ireland, they would meet with his unqualified opposition.—Lord CASTLEREAGH and the O'CONNOR DON spoke in support of the bill.—Mr. LEFROY opposed the bill on religious grounds, and because he deemed it a violation of the Protestant character of our constitution.—Colonel T. WOOD supported the bill on the general justice of the case, and regarded it as involving, in common honesty, other measures which would pacify Ireland and unite the Union—such as the endowment of the Catholic priesthood. In these opinions he differed from many of the most influential and cordial supporters among his constituency; but, whatever might be the consequences, he felt that he would be acting a dishonest and unmanly part in giving a hearty vote in favour of the present measure.—Sir G. NAPIER said he likewise differed from many of his constituents; but, in the event of a war, he was not one of those who would enable either France or America to throw a force into Catholic Ireland in order to attack Protestant England. His fears were not chimerical, for cited instances, he considered, justified care, if not alarm, for the future. But, if fear were ineffectual with Sir Robert H. Inglis and his friends, he appealed to their sense of justice in favour of the Irish Catholics.—The succeeding speakers were Mr. S. O'Brien and Mr. Gregory against the bill, and Mr. Wynn and Mr. Cowper in support of it. Mr. MACAULAY supported the bill warmly and argued upon the paltriness of conceding a grant when it was so small an amount that teachers were only paid for teaching (Cheering), and opposing it when a liberal sum was proposed. He said that if the Government gave its patronage at all, it ought to be a patronage worthy of the college, and of the Government which gave it. Although Mr. Macaulay, however, supported the grant, he energetically accused the advocates of the bill with inconsistency. "Is it possible (said he) that the people out of doors should not feel some indignation when they see men who when in opposition voted against the old grant to Maynooth, now whipping in their numbers to vote for an increased grant? (Cheering). Can you wonder that all those fierce spirits you taught to harass us should now turn round to worry you? (Cheering, and cries of "Oh, oh!") Can you wonder that the high honourable gentleman's voice (Exeter Hall sets up its bray (laughter): Mr. M'Neil's horror-struck at seeing a still small grant proposed for the priests of Baal at the table of Jezebel. The Protestant operatives of Dublin are calling for an impeachment in exceedingly bad English. (Laughter and cheers.) Did you think when you called up the devil of religious animosity, that you would lay as easily as you had evoked him? (Cheers.) The day of reckoning has come, and now, and upon that bench you must pay for the disingenuous conduct of years. (Cheering.) If that be not so, then clear your public fame before the House and the country; show some clear intelligible principle with respect to Irish affairs that has guided you both when in office and in opposition. (Renewed cheers.) Show us how, if you are honest now in 1845, you were honest in 1841. (Cheers again.) Explain to us why, when out of place, you stung Ireland into madness, in order to gain with you the prejudices of England, and now, when in power, you light up in England in time in order to ingratiate yourself with Ireland. (Cheers.) Let us hear some argument to show that if now as ministers you are right, you were not the most factious and unprincipled opposition that ever sat on the benches. (Cheers.) Mr. SHAW said he had been in Ireland when the first copy of this bill arrived there; and he never recollected any impression so deep as that which it occasioned. He then entered into an explanation of the reasons which induced him to oppose it; and in reply to Mr. Gladstone's observation, that Protestantism was but a negative creed, observed with great warmth, and amid loud cheers from the house, that the name of Protestantism was still intelligible and dear to the hearts of the people of England.—Mr. S. HERBERT supported the policy of ministers in bringing forward this measure, and then proceeded to defend them from the accusation preferred by Mr. Macaulay, that they had deserted their former principles.—The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE POWERS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the house to what he termed the "frenzy" of railway speculation, and presented two petitions—one from the Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Fane, owner of an estate in Somersetshire, complaining of the insolent manner in which she had been treated by the agents of a proposed line, who acted as if the company had already entered into possession of her estate; and another from John Hartnell, a journeyman at Yeovil, who had given £300 for an acre of ground, through which a line was about to be carried by a company who threatened to give him as much or little as they pleased for his land. In such a state of things, Lord Brougham said it was time for the legislature to intervene, for tyrannical powers such as those claimed by railroad companies had never been granted to any other association. This was the only case in which the public had granted compulsory sales forced upon the community. He warned their lordships not to put too much faith in the infallibility of a standing orders' committee; cases were perpetually occurring in which counsel, after addressing it, found himself devised two standing orders, which he would lay on their lordships' table. One relating to a statement of the actual amount of consents given on any certain line, together with a statement of frauds and forgeries, through which it was to be carried by compulsion, and where the consents were not obtained; the other would require information, not only of a line's passing through a private house, but of a park or a farm. The company should be bound to mention, before the first reading of their bill, all the houses situate within 300 yards of their line. He again entreated the house to interfere to check the present frenzy of railway speculation.—Lord DALHOUSIE confirmed the statement which had been made by Lord Brougham had said, but he believed his statement was rather highly coloured. However, when the subject was brought fully before the house, he (Lord Dalhousie) would be prepared to state his views fully. The house adjourned soon after seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—A motion of Mr. FERRAND, that the petition of the Dublin Operative Association, praying for the impeachment of Sir R. Peel, should be printed with the votes, excited some discussion, but Mr. Ferrand declining to found a specific proposition on the subject, withdrew the motion, as the house appeared to be against him

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The adjourned debate on the Maynooth College Bill was resumed by Major BERESFORD, who, seconded as he was by ancestral and family ties with the Established Church, felt himself called upon to oppose the bill. He could scarcely be called a bigot, for he had in early life refused a seat in Ireland on the condition of voting against the emancipation of the Catholics. There must, however, be limits to concession. Measures such as that before the house led to the fear that the time might come when the Prime Minister might propose the appropriation of four fifths of the revenues of the Established Church, in order to endow the priests of the Catholic persuasion.—Mr. BYNG said he should support the bill, not only upon principle, but because he was a man who was far nearer and dearer to his heart—religious grounds also. He thought that the Catholics of Ireland had been worse governed than the subjects of any other Government in Europe. (Hear, hear.) He could find in the sacred Scriptures that he was ordered by the great God, who made them all, to hate any man because he differed from him in his religious views. (Hear, hear.) There was no such mandate to be found in the whole volume (Hear, hear.) He believed that every man had a right to worship God Almighty according to the mode which he imagined would be the most acceptable to the great God. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible that he (Mr. Byng) could any longer remain in that house to give a vote involving the interests of his Catholic fellow-subjects, if he did not record that vote in their favour.—Colonel VERNER resisted the bill on the ground of its incompatibility with the Protestant nature of our constitution.—Mr. HUME supported the bill upon the general principles of toleration, and its necessity for putting an end to agitation in Ireland.—Mr. HEADLAM was of opinion that the principles of Catholicism were adverse to civil and religious happiness. He therefore regretted the introduction of the present measure, more particularly because the Catholics of England had evinced that there was no lack of funds for the zealous support and extension of their establishments.—Mr. FARRINGTON said he was a member of the great party which brought the present Government into power, and he positively denied that the "no Popery" cry had been resorted to generally by that party to accomplish their object. He viewed the increased grant to Maynooth as a peculiar grace, emanating from the same parties who had concerted Catholic emancipation, and he regarded it as another step in that conciliatory policy which it was absolutely necessary that every Government must pursue towards Ireland.—Mr. P. M. STEWART opposed the bill, as contributing to introduce into one of the endowed institutions of the country, and departing from that perpetual protest which this country maintained against Popery.—The Earl of LINCOLN confessed that the religious feeling of the country was excited, and no statesman should disregard its expression. It was, however, equally the duty of a statesman to weigh well what was just and reasonable to all classes in the community. The noble lord urged the necessity of placing Maynooth upon a suitable foundation as a measure of expediency, arising out of existing circumstances, and supported the bill on the ground that, though not immediately, yet it would eventually lead to the tranquility of Ireland.—Lord WORSLEY, although differing from his constituents, would, nevertheless, vote for the second reading of the bill. He would, however, support Mr. Ward's amendment for supplying the increased grant out of the revenues of the Irish Church Establishment.—Mr. M. MILNES looked upon the bill as the first great step towards the conciliation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, who had been alienated from England because Parliament had refused to secure the affections of the people through the natural channel of their priesthood. Mr. Sergeant MURPHY supported the bill, convinced, that if received as it was conceded, it would tend to give tranquility to his country, and that it would be so received, he, as an Irish Roman Catholic, entertained not the slightest doubt.—Sir JOHN HANMER protested against the principle upon which the Government appeared to be acting, believing that the present was but a step towards some kind of endowment for the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. ROSS advocated the measure as being well calculated to conciliate the feelings of the Catholics of Ireland.—Mr. M. GORE gave the measure his most cordial and decided support, and thought the Government deserved great credit for bringing it forward. It was also to the credit of the Opposition that they had met the bill in the spirit they had displayed; for there could be no doubt but if they had acted differently they might have created considerable embarrassment to the Ministry.—The debate was then again adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The debate upon the Maynooth College Bill was resumed by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, who stated that he should vote against the measure because he believed that the endowment of Maynooth was an infringement of the Protestant Constitution. Mr. ELLICE said he should vote for the second reading of the bill, and perhaps he also might vote for the proposed increase of the present grant; but then the fund from which the grant ought to be paid. Mr. Ellice denied that the measure could be dangerous to the Protestant Church, and said the only difficulty which he felt in the subject was that of the method of Ireland. The bill amounted to a distinct recognition of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Lord Ashley declared that he was not actuated by any feeling of hostility towards Ireland; on the contrary, in the proposition for concession, he could really content the people of Ireland, he would pause even in this matter before he gave his position to it. Giving, as he did, his vote according to the dictates of his conscience, he could not grant, by a measure which, far from conferring peace, he believed would end in nothing but strife and confusion, the exasperated hostility, and to more frequent collision, both in this country and in Ireland. Neither could he vote for a measure that would in any degree suppress, or even retard, the advancement of the Protestant faith, a faith which he, in common with the great majority of those around him, believed, was indispensable to the welfare of the state, inseparable from civilization—of social and individual happiness—of civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.) —The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, sincerely attached as he was to the Established Church, he could never bring himself to vote for any measure which could have a tendency to injure it. The bill, which was introduced no new principle, and he believed that the spirit of Protestantism was to the full as strong in the minds of the Catholics through the medium of kindness than by neglect, depression and ignorance. He believed that the present moment as to the priests of Suffolk and Dorset. The ordinary grant to Maynooth, and it was clear, therefore, that the only course to be adopted was by a small pecuniary grant to raise the present establishment into decency and respect, and thereby to secure the gratitude, good-will, and tranquility of the great body of the Irish people.—Sir W. CLAY warmly supported the bill. The grant, he contended, should be received as strictly given for educational purposes to the unjustly treated Roman Catholics of Ireland.—Lord BERNARD opposed, and Sir J. EASTHOPE and Lord JOCELYN supported the bill. Mr. BAILEY expressed his intention to vote against the bill, the object of which, he said, was to tame down the Protestantism of the people, and to give them over bound to the priests. It was his money—(hear, hear, from Colonel Sibthorp)—that they may not proclaim to the whole country—to Europe and to the world—the sufferings of the population. They were about to take from the priests their sympathies with the people, and to give them a little more Latin and Greek; that they meant to make them as tame as the priests of Suffolk and Dorset. Lord J. MANNERS said he was really to take upon himself his share of any odium incurred by the Government in bringing forward this measure of just concession, which he could not believe calculated in any way to endanger the Established Church. He admitted that the Irish Established Church was in danger, but that danger emanated from her own body, who pursued a course likely to alienate the good wishes of all other communities.—Mr. ROUNDELL supported the bill.—Mr. STAVELEY, after taunting several hon. members with inconsistency in regard to this question, stated that he should support the bill, and ridiculed the "No Popery" cry. He wished some of the no Popery enthusiasts would look back for 200 years, and pass in review all the men they had believed in, from Titus Oates to Lord George Gordon, and from Lord George Gordon to the present time (laughter), and then they would probably agree with him, that all the superstition was not on one side. One thing would be the effect of this retrogression, that they would find out that they had always been betrayed by their own leaders. Their great leader at Exeter hall possessed at least one quality in common with the derivishes of the East; he went round (hear, hear, hear) and round (laughter); he was performing a parliamentary polka, like that which was now going on between the honourable member for the University of Cambridge and the hon. member for Selkirk. Mr. Smythe endeavoured to find fault with who he said had voted all ways. First he voted against the grant, then he voted in favour of it. Then, he went out of office because he was opposed to the introduction of the measure; after that he remained from voting on the first reading (laughter); and now, at the second reading of the bill, the right hon. gentleman was prepared to vote in favour of it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If this bill should pass Sir R. Peel would be able to form a country in a proud position, for when the cordial union between this country and France should cease, as one day cease it certainly would, the right hon. baronet might fall back on the cordial reunion which would be formed between this country and Ireland, and might say to the enemies of the empire, be they in Washington or be they in Paris, in the eloquent language of Lord John Russell, "Our Queen reigns over a united people."—After a speech from Mr. REDINGTON, in favour of the bill, the debate was once more adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented against the additional grant to Maynooth. One of them was presented, from his own diocese, by the Bishop of CHESTER, who, however, heartily concurred in the expediency of the Government measure. He considered it was a measure of concession, and by no means a violation of the sacred rights of the Protestant religion.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Glass Duties Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—After numerous petitions for and against the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. C. BRUCE commenced the adjourned debate. The hon. member opposed the bill both on principle and on the ground of expediency. The following hon. gentlemen took part in the debate during the evening—Sir G. Grey, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Plunkett, Lord Courtney, Mr. Spooner, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Maclean. The debate was again adjourned, and the house rose at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY

After the presentation of several petitions against the Maynooth grant,

Earl POWIS gave notice that the Bill for the Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor stood for its second reading on Tuesday, the 29th. The report of the Railway Act to stand over to Monday. Some other bills were advanced a stage and the house adjourned at half-past four

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The reading of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bill was postponed till Friday next.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.—Lord G. SOMERSET, in considering the first resolution of the Second Report of the Committee on Railways, moved that counsel should open the proceedings in railway measures, but be debarred from summing up. After some observations by several members, Lord G. Somerset withdrew his motion.—Mr. HUME postponed his motion for the correspondence relative to Lord Ellenborough's recall until after the Government were freed from any annoyance on the Maynooth grant.

GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—In answer to a question of Mr. J. Collett, Sir R. PEEL stated that in the event of the discussion terminating that evening, he proposed to go into committee with the bill on Monday.—After the postponation of some petitions, Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose, and deeply regretted his being compelled to vote against the measure.—Lord C. HAMILTON supported the bill.—Mr. HUME was against the bill, and said, as the Government had deviated from principle, he should do all he could to change it. The Irish, he said, could subscribe for Repeal and other agitation, and they ought to subscribe to pay for their priests.—Mr. NEVILLE supported the bill.—Mr. BELLEW defended the grant. He said he thought it very hard that the Irish Church should be brought forward on every occasion as a reason for not granting what the Irish wanted. Considering the spirit in which the measure had been met by Mr. O'Connell and in that house, he hoped it would be the harbinger of better days for Ireland. (Cheers.) Captain TAYLOR gave his opinion that the present Ministers were more unpopular with the Protestants than the last, with the additional disadvantage that they had more power to carry their measures. Believing that the bill would be fraught with ruinous consequences, he felt bound to oppose it.—Sir F. TRENCH said he should give his zealous and anxious support to the bill. Mr. COBDEN said he should vote for the bill, considering it only as educational grant. There was a principle involved in the endowment of the Catholic clergy, and he did not believe that in the present day they could pass a bill for the endowment of the Catholic Church, even if both parties united to support it. Persons denounced the Conservative party for having broken their pledges in regard to the Church, but the Whigs in office were upright, honourable men, compared to the present Ministry. The conduct of the Government, he contended, had scattered to the winds. Sir R. Peel, he said, was prepared to raise it would prove that the Government was not disposed to act in unison with the feelings of the people of Ireland. The First Lord of the Treasury had said he would risk a civil war rather than submit to Repeal; but was not a series of such measures as the Maynooth grant better than a civil war? The measure proposed had his unqualified approbation, and he only was sorry that he (Sir R. Peel, had not brought it forward at an earlier period of his career. Mr. SHEIL, in conclusion, alluded to the proposed visit of the Queen to Ireland, and expressed his confidence that her Majesty would be received with enthusiasm.—Mr. LAW (the Recorder) spoke against the bill. He was much interrupted, and, at one time, was called to order by Mr. Hutt, on the ground that he was reading his speech, contrary to the order of the house. Mr. LAW, in answer, said he was only reading the heads of his argument. Mr. Law, in concluding his speech, said that the question at issue was, whether the act of settlement should hereafter be a dead letter.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE defended the Dissenters for their opposition to the bill, an expressed a hope that they would continue it. He asked if the numerous petitions were to be treated as so much waste paper. He was astonished at the gratitude of the Irish for this paltry grant, and that they were ready to worship the golden image which the right hon. baronet had set up. He did not believe the measure would conciliate Ireland, and he should resist it as long as he was able.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not rather refute the arguments which had been urged against a measure which he (the right honourable gentleman) had introduced on an occasion when he thought, and he thought so still, that the amount of public money proposed to be granted was not sufficient to [illegible] He should vote for the bill, as the second measure of Ireland, and [illegible] improving, and would be happy, and [illegible] Majesty's Government. Sir R. PEEL spoke against the bill. He [illegible] and [illegible] was not to the amount, but to the principle.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply, said he [illegible] the course of the debate. (It was half-past one o'clock when he rose.) He urged the house, if it thought right, to withdraw its confidence, but not to incur the danger of rejecting that bill. It was said that they would forfeit their seats, and perhaps the existence of the Government; but was it natural that they should incur those risks if they were not fully persuaded of the advantage of the measure? Sir R. Peel then adverted to the condition of Ireland, and argued that the measure was calculated to restore tranquility to it. He then read an account of the wretched state of Maynooth, and said it could not injure the Protestant religion if they passed the position of the students of the College. In concluding his speech, he said he believed it would be for the interest of good order, nay, for the interest of the Protestant religion itself, that this measure should not forfeit their seats, and perhaps the existence of the Government; but was it natural that they should incur those risks if they were not fully persuaded of the advantage of the measure? Sir R. Peel then alluded to the condition of Ireland, and argued that the measure was calculated to restore tranquility to it. He then read an account of the wretched state of Maynooth, and said it could not injure the Protestant religion if they passed the position of the students of the College. In concluding his speech, he said he believed it would be for the interest of good order, nay, for the interest of the Protestant religion itself, that this measure should not be rejected. It was not intended to facilitate the design of Catholic endowment, but he would not pledge himself that he would never make the proposal

The house then divided. The numbers were—

For the second reading	.. ..	323
Against it	.. ..	176
Majority for the second reading (Cheering)	.. ..	147

The house adjourned at three o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.—COMMONS.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ has been ordered to issue for the county of Kent, in the room of Viscount Marsham, now Earl of Romney.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Mr. FERRAND has given notice, that on the order of the day for the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill being read, he shall oppose the following resolution, as an amendment .—"That it is the opinion of this house that the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 97, commonly called the Charitable Bequests Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 5th August, 1844, was a violation of the Act of Settlement, and a contravention of the oath of supremacy; and that the Maynooth College Bill is calculated to encourage and spread a religion opposed to the Protestant reformed religion established by law."

THE LAW OF MORTMAIN.—Lord J. MANNERS has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of mortmain.

The Brussels journals state that Russia has just made a change in the law relative to the duty on refined sugar. This change is of the highest importance for the effect it will have on the manufacture of refined sugar in Europe.

SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.—On Monday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of James Goodwin, aged 27, a carcase butcher, who had died in that hospital on the previous Thursday afternoon deceased went on board the *Moorhight* iron steamer, at Waterico-bridge stairs, and before the boat had progressed down the river thirty yards he jumped from off her into the water. He was saved from immediate death by Thomas Hones, coxswain of the Admiralty float, lying off Somerset house, and by a waterman, though he struggled with them to drown himself and begged of them to let him die. He was then removed to the Middlesex Hospital, and though everything necessary was done for him he died in an hour. Deceased's wife, a woman nearly in a state of starvation, and only a few days since discharged from Guy's Hospital, said her husband had for about two months suffered from extreme pain in the head and from great poverty. Verdict, "That deceased destroyed himself in consequence of distress, but in what state of mind there was no evidence to say."

DANGER OF CHILDREN'S CHAISES.—On Monday a woman, named Williams, was drawing an infant son of Mr. Jones, the landlord of the Harrow public-house, Islington, when the child was precipitated by a child's chaise, along the Fairfield-lane, Kingston, when, to get out of the way of a cart, which was coming up the road, she drew the chaise up the orchard bank, but in doing so upset it, and placed the infant under the road, when, in an instant, the wheel of the cart passed over the poor infant's neck, momentarily depriving it of life. The young man who drove the cart was not considered blameable.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. GRIEVE, THE ARTIST.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter held an inquest on the body of Mr. John Henderson Grieve, of Maixmore street, Peckham, artist, father of Messrs. Grieve, the scene-painters, who was found lying in the street, and taken to the Lambeth police station, who, it was supposed, had been intoxicated, but it turned out that he was in an apoplectic fit, and he died in a short time. It was shown that the deceased was a remarkably abstemious man, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The son of deceased said that his father had a similar attack, but of a slight character, twelve months since, from which he recovered.

INAUGURATION OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

By the activity of our artist at New York, we are enabled to present to our readers two of the principal scenes of the Inauguration of President Polk, on the 4th ult., together with the accompanying details of this great political triumph.

The whole plan of an inauguration was first arranged by General Washington, which has been observed by all his successors. The President elect, with the President in fact, leave for the Capitol together, side by side. The term of the latter does not expire till twelve o'clock, or the new term commence till the new President is sworn in, and subsequent to twelve o'clock. As they proceed to the Capitol, the President elect walks on the left hand of the President. As they return from the Capitol to the White House, their position is changed—the ex-President walks on the left-hand side of the President.

The crowd assembled in Washington on the 4th ult., is said to have been the largest ever before assembled on any similar occasion in the metropolis. At break of day a national salute of twenty-eight guns was fired.

A fine band of music paraded the streets, followed by a well-drilled uniform company. Car-load after car-load of people continued to arrive from Baltimore, till the whole Avenue seemed to swarm with people. Every hotel, every place of public resort, became perfectly jammed. The whole area, from the platform erected in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol, to the iron railing of the garden in the rear, was one dense mass of human beings. No persons were allowed to enter the Capitol, save and except those designated in the programme. But such was the anxiety to witness the Inauguration, that the people gathered round about the Capitol by the square acre, long before the hour of twelve arrived.

The procession line and military were formed in different parts of the city. The military escort was very handsome, and numbered all the independent companies of the District, one from Baltimore, and another from Virginia. There were two mounted companies, and half a dozen on foot, and these were followed by the politicians and political clubs. Cannon were fired at eight, nine, ten, and eleven o'clock, and when the procession entered the Capitol grounds.

The sun did not deign to shine at any moment, and the rain fell copiously from ten o'clock throughout the day. The procession lost all the display of their magnificent dresses, by being enveloped in umbrellas. The white silk badges of the marshals, with their blue ribbons, stuck to their black coats, while the plumes of the military hung drooping. The rain, indeed, spoiled the display of the day.

As the rain increased, umbrellas became in great request, and as all were well supplied, a spectator some distance up the Avenue, looking towards the Capitol, could see only a long line of moving umbrellas, terminating at the Capitol, the dome of which towered up like a gigantic umbrella held up by some invisible hand.

Our first sce e represents the Private Approach to the Capitol, with the British and Russian Ministers in the foreground; and the gaily-

dressed multitude crowding and jostling to the Capitol, having just alighted from their carriages, no vehicles being allowed to enter the grounds or square. Here, accordingly, the company had to alight.

Professor Morse brought out the Magnetic Telegraph to the platform, close to one side of it, from which point he could hear every thing that went on, having under review all the ceremonies performed, communicating results to Baltimore as fast as they transpired.

The Inaugural Procession moved to the Capitol in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.
Military.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
Reverend Clergy.
President Elect and his Predecessor, in an open carriage.
Ex-Presidents of the United States.
President Tyler's Cabinet.
Justices of the Supreme Court.
Diplomatic Corps.
Members Elect of the 29th Congress, and ex-Members of Congress.
Members of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention of 1844.
Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories.
Members of State and Territorial Legislatures.
Federal and State Judges.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia.
Citizens of States and Territories.
Corporate Authorities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.
Democratic Associations and Clubs of the District of Columbia, and others from a Distance.
Professors and Students of Colleges of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.

The Chief Marshal and his aids were bedazened with silks and ribbons in the way of scarfs and rosettes, and for batons of office, each was provided with a piece of *young hickory*, about two feet long, which was decked with ribbon.

There were several fine companies of military, all in excellent order, and apparently well drilled. Their appearance gave universal satisfaction, and attracted the greatest share of attention next to President Polk.

The "Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution," were represented by one fat, pursy gentleman, in a sort of navy undress, two young naval officers, and two boys, apparently midshipmen, about 16 years of age, and this respectable number of five individuals represented the Revolutionary warriors.

The Clergy turned out well. There were about twenty.

The President came next, looking well, though thin and anxious in appearance, with President Tyler in the same carriage.

Ex-Presidents—none.
Tyler's Cabinet—Wickliffe and Wilkins.
Supreme Court—none.
Diplomatic Corps—none.

Then came the members and ex-members of Congress, of whom there were a goodly number. The sum total, however, of Members of Congress, of the Baltimore Convention, Governors and ex-Governors, Members and ex-Members of State Legislatures, Federal and State Judges, did not number more than [illegible] 120 persons.

Then came the Empire Club, or rather the banner with the few accompanying members and the band, and the piece of ordnance aforesaid; and the balance of the procession, perhaps, numbered four or five hundred persons—certainly not more.

In this order the procession reached the west gates of the Capitol grounds, where the President and those accompanying him left their carriages, and the procession, with the members of Congress and others who were entitled to admission into the Capitol, and proceeded through the grounds to the Capitol. And on the procession coming in sight of the Capitol grounds, there was a new scene for wonder; for every conceivable foot of space on the elevated terraces of these grounds, where a spectator could have a chance of seeing the procession and the President and suite, was crowded to suffocation. It was literally black with the swarms of people—here and there relieved by the bright dress of some democratic lady, who was not afraid of either the falling rain or the thronging crowds, but was determined to see and be seen.

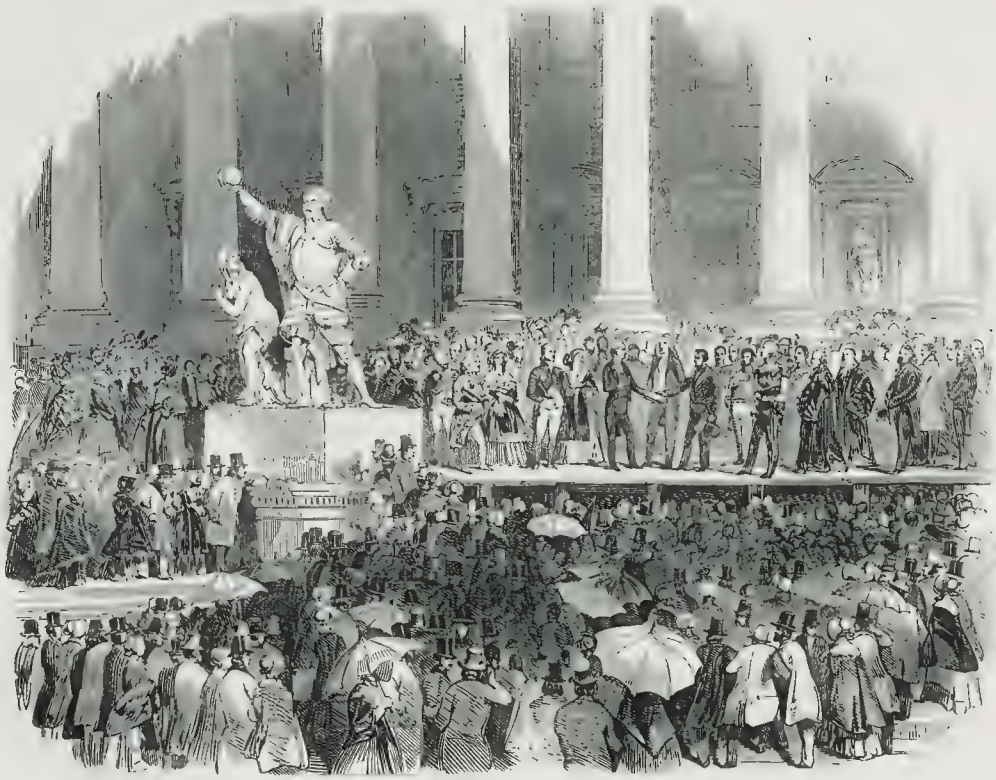
At twelve o'clock the President Elect, with Chief Justice Taney, stepped forward to the front of the platform, the latter holding in his hand a richly gilt Bible; when in the presence of the high functionaries of Government, and of the assembled representatives of foreign Governments, the Chief Justice proceeded to administer the oath of office to the President, who, after he had concluded an eloquent and well conceived Inaugural Address, took the oath of office.

The rain fell steadily and more heavily, while the President was delivering his Inaugural Address than before. Mr. Polk, however, spoke from the portico and uncovered, except that he was sheltered from the rain by an umbrella. His address was received with no enthusiasm. As he appeared before the multitude he was received with cheers of welcome, and the same marks of respect followed him as he retired with his friends. The lowest estimate of persons present is 25,000.

Our second illustration shows the multitude upon the steps of the Capitol, and the impressive scene of the Inauguration in front of the portico. To the left is the Chief Justice administering the oath of office; and behind them is Mr. Dallas, the Vice-President, upwards of six feet high, with a profusion of long white hair. The platform was crowded with fashionably-dressed ladies; and the foreign diplomatic body in the court suits of their respective nations.

The magnificent sculpture on the left is Perisco's group of Columbus and the Indian Girl, traced from a Daguerreotype.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT POLK.—APPROACH TO THE CAPITOL.



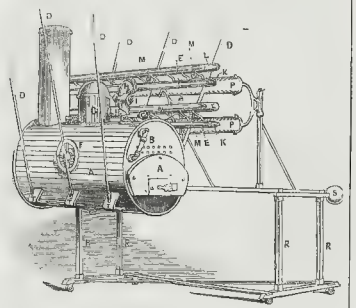
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT POLK.—THE OATH.

ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO ELECTRIC MACHINE.

This Engraving shows a perspective view of Armstrong's Hydro Electric Machine, the largest and most powerful that has yet been contemplated, it is intended for the United States, and is at present being manufactured by Messrs. Watson and Lambert, Newcastle on-Tyne. This machine will be capable of charging a battery containing, on each side, 2,500 square feet of coated surface in one minute; also of performing all the ordinary electrical experiments upon an unprecedented scale.

The Hydro-Electric Machine has already been applied to the Electric Telegraph, and we anticipate that this instrument will be the means of throwing new light upon the interesting science of Electricity, and its application to many of our useful arts.

We subjoin the details of the Machine:—A A is a side and end view of the boiler, which is constructed upon the locomotive principle, having the fire contained within, and passing through tubes, which are surrounded by the water, and thence into the chimney. B is a glass guage, for regulating the proper quantity of water in the boiler. C is the safety valve. D D D are silken cords, by which the machine is insulated; or it may be insulated by strong glass columns resting upon the arms T T T, three of which are fixed on either side of the boiler. E E are two hollow metal arms, to each of which are attached 70 small iron tubes, the ends of which are furnished with proper jets, and by the passage of the steam through which the electricity is produced; the steam is admitted to the arms E E, and, consequently, through the small tubes by turning the handle F, which is connected internally with a valve covered by the cap G, and allows the steam to flow through the junction-pipes H H. The junction-pipe H is fitted with a cock, I, for the purpose of shutting off one of the arms, E, and using only one-half the power of the machine; or, by keeping it open, the whole power.



ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

The row of pipes which are fitted to the metal arms E E, and through which the steam issues, are enclosed or surrounded by a casing, the end of which is seen at figs. K K. This casing, or box, is termed the condenser, and for the purpose of producing a certain condensation of the steam in its passage through the pipes, previous to its emission from the caps on their extremities. This condenser is supplied with water, as it is required, by the vessels L L placed above, and connected by the cocks M M M. The pipes N N, connected to the condensing boxes by the small pipes O O O, are for collecting and carrying the vapour produced in the condensing boxes, by the water becoming heated, into the chimney. P P are four rows of forks, or points, against which the steam from the jets is blown. These are placed on frame-work, and supported by four insulating legs, R R R R. When the machine is in action, the positive electricity is rapidly produced, and may be collected at the ball, S, and the negative from all parts of the boiler.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OF THE ELBE, AT DRESDEN.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed the destructive rise of the Elbe, at Dresden, on the 31st ult., the inundation being higher than had been known at any time since 1784. On the following day (March 31), the celebrated stone bridge, called the Bridge of the Elbe (from its being the largest and handsomest structure of the kind which traverses that river), was injured, in several places, by the torrent. The principal work of destruction was, however, at the fifth pier, as shown in our illustration, from a lithograph we have just received from Dresden. This pier was distinguished from the rest by its being surmounted by a

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OF THE ELBE.

cast-metal gilt crucifix, resting on a gilt copper globe, placed on a mass of rustic stone, the whole being twenty-eight feet in height. The balustrade and the whole mass of masonry were carried into the flood beneath "at one fell swoop."

Will of the Rev. Sydney Smith.—The will and three codicils of the Rev. Sydney Smith have just been proved in Doctor's Commons by Catherine Amelia, widow, the sole executrix, who has sworn the personal property to be under the value of £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, &c., and the sum of £10,000, together with his house in Green-street; to his son Wyndham Smith two annuities of £200 each; to his housemaid and other servants sums varying from £10; to Anne Kaye (if in the service of his wife at her death) the sum of £100, and an annuity of £30; a legacy of £10 to Christopher Hodgson "to buy a flat silver candlestick, on which shall be engraved, 'To commemorate the confidence and good-nature of many years.'" The following passage then occurs:—"I will also that not only the dilapidations of Combe Florey, but those also of my ecclesiastical preferments, be paid out of my personal estate, and not out of property bequeathed to my wife." Directs that the annuities to his son be paid only on condition "that he do establish himself in a domicile apart from his mother." The residue of his property, after the death of his wife, is bequeathed to his son absolutely. By a codicil, the two annuities to his son are increased from £400 to £500; and by the last codicil, dated Dec., 1844, the testator revokes all previous bequests to his son, and gives him £30,000 in lieu, which he is "to consider as his whole fortune." He directs that a portion of his property be applied to the purposes specified in an indenture of settlement, dated some time back. The latter part of the will, and the whole of the codicils, appear to be in the testator's handwriting.

JUSTICE COLERIDGE, WEARING THE BLACK CAP.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

The punishment of death is now wholly confined to cases of murder or treason. The former has unhappily occupied so much of the recent attention of the public, and has been attended with so many contradictory statements respecting the legal definition of murder, and the character of the punishment with which it is still visited, that we feel tempted, notwithstanding our repugnance to meddle with so horrible a subject, to devote a short space, and the accompanying illustrations, to its elucidation

Murder is thus described by Sir Edward Coke —"When a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being and under the king's peace, and with malice aforethought, either expressed or implied."

The malice, which is here described as forming the essential constituent of the crime, consists in one killing another from a design previously deliberated and settled in his own mind. The existence of this inward intention, and of the determination to carry it into effect, is discovered to the law by various external circumstances, as, lying in wait for the victim, private threats, complaint of grudges, or concerted schemes for doing bodily harm. Such is the case, also, of deliberate duelling, when both parties meet avowedly with an intent to murder; and the crime is the same although committed under provocations however grievous. Even in sudden and justly excited anger, when passion might assume the milder name of a "sense of right," if the aggrieved party beats the offender in a cruel manner, so that he dies, though he did not intend his death, yet is he, by implication, held to be guilty of murder by express malice, that is, by an express evil design. Neither is the man considered to be guilty of a less offence who kills another in consequence of such a wilful act as shows him to be a wilful enemy to all mankind.

To constitute, on these premises, the crime of murder, the death charged must result from injury to the *person* (as contradistinguished from causes operating upon the *mind*) occasioned by some act done by, or some unlawful omission chargeable upon, the party to whom such murder is imputed. It is not murder unless death take place within a year and a day after the injury; or, in other words, it is not considered murder when the party injured survives a whole year, exclusive both of the day of the injury and of the day of the death, nor when the death is to be attributed to unskilful treatment, or other cause not resulting from, or aggravated by, the injury sustained.

Murder is punished almost universally throughout the world with death. This practice is generally considered to be founded on the Jewish practice of exacting "an eye for an eye," and "a tooth for a tooth;" but more expressly on the celebrated precept given by God to Noah, that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; *for in the image of God made he man*," and it is held that it certainly follows, that wilful murder ought invariably, in all communities, to be punished with death, whatever form it assumes, or however it may, by specious pretences, be extenuated; and that God will himself require it of those who suffer the murderer to

FLAXMAN'S CONDEMNED YOUTH.

escape; so that the punishment due to murder will, in some way, be inflicted on them. By others, however, it is believed —and we join them in their *Christian* interpretation—that the passages in question import rather a prophetic warning of the general fate of a murderer, than an express injunction judicially to put him to death. "Mercy, and not sacrifice," was the great practical doctrine which the Redeemer preached; and has declaration should form the code of criminal jurisprudence as entirely as they constitute the gentle faith of him who observeth charity in all things.

But to return to our forbidden theme: the punishment of murder, and of manslaughter, were formerly the same, both having the benefit of clergy. But now, by several statutes, the benefit of clergy is taken away from murderers through their peremptory challenges, their abettors, procurers, and counsellors. By the 9th George II., cap. 37, it was enacted, that the judge, before whom any person shall be found guilty of wilful murder, shall pronounce sentence immediately after conviction, unless in the case cause to postpone it: and shall, in passing sentence, direct him to be executed on the next day but one (unless the same shall be Sunday, and then on the Monday following), and that the body be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected; and that the judge may direct his body to be afterwards hung in chains, but in no wise to be buried without dissection. This part of the sentence has since been modified by two separate statutes; and by an act passed in 1834, the barbarous practice of dissecting and hanging criminals in chains were abolished. The time which is now suffered to intervene between sentence and execution is usually a fortnight, during which period great efforts are made to bring the poor "sinner to repentance."

Our readers will rejoice with us that the advancing spirit of civilisation has so far swept away the fearful customs with which our fathers were in the habit of degrading the solemn sentence of death, that the only remains of the ceremonies which remain to be abolished, are those of "putting on the black cap," by the Judge, previous to the delivery of the sentence, and the horrible form of words in which the sentence is conveyed; and these are fast hastening to their entombment with the kindred horrors of "*Peine forte et dure*," which once disgraced the Press-yard of Newgate.

It is refreshing to turn from such a subject and its humbling realities, to the manner in which it was once treated by the gentle-hearted sculptor, Flaxman, in his noble monument of Lord Mansfield, in Westminster Abbey. In the rear of the pedestal on which the figure stands—and, as it were, lying behind the stern judge's back—crouches the figure of a condemned youth, with the torch of life reversed. With the pleasures, hopes, or interests of mortal existence he has no longer anything to do; but the pain in which he is involved may only amount to his permanent separation from society, and not to death. He is condemned, and the utter helplessness of his situation affects the mind of the spectator more powerfully and sublimely than the spectacle of his dissolution. The lesson of the man under condemnation is, therefore, a more useful one than the same man suffering the article of death. It is true that the "law" which prescribes the extreme punishment "was given by Moses;" but it is also true that the spirit in which it is to be administered—"grace and truth—came by Jesus Christ." Flaxman felt this, and, while he disguised the full desert of the culprit, avoided the exhibition of its penalty.

Our engravings present a fine view of the condemned youth, taken from the west side of the the north transept, and a very striking portrait of Sir John Coleridge, as he appeared on a recent occasion, in the act of passing sentence of death. The black cap, which is placed on the crown of the wig, is merely a small loose cassock indicative of the priestly character of the original office of judge.

In leaving this frightful subject, it may be well to disabuse the public mind of a vulgar error which frequents most accounts of our public executions. We are constantly horrified with highly coloured pictures of the sufferings—the agonies—of the dying criminals; but they have no foundation in fact. The "pang of soul and body parting" may be strong, but, in hanging, it is instantaneous, for, in the act of execution, the tooth of the sixth cervical vertebræ, which, in life, is held from pressing on the spinal marrow by a ligament, is jerked forward, and the ligament breaks, the fatal pressure induced, and life and sensation extinguished together.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that the enchanting Symphonie Ode of THE SIREN, with its original Melodies, Choruses, and Grand Orchestral Accompaniments, by Felicien David, will be repeated on MONDAY NEXT, preceded by a Grand Miscellaneous Vocal, Orchestral, and Choral Selection from the most classical Composers, including Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Beethoven, &c., and supported by nearly all the distinguished artistes of the Establishment—The Orchestra and Chorus will include no less than 150 performers, the whole under the direction of Signor Costa.—Part I. Sinfonia in C Minor, Beethoven; Aria, "Che faro," Mdlle Bruschini, Gli, &c.; Aria, "Les Rameaux," Signor Belletti, David; Aria, "Ecco, Edit," Signor Lablache, Sassoni, Haydn, and the Hunting Chorus, Aria, "Non mi dir," Mdme. Castellan, Mozart; La Ci-ita, Oberon, Weber; Solo Horns, Messrs. Harper, Standen, Bassett, and Rae Horio, Cornicolo, Mdlle. Bruschini, Overture, Oberon, Weber.—Part II. The Desert. The solo parts by Signor Mormon.—Boats, Two, Three, and Four Guineas each, may be had on application at the Box office, Opera Colonnade.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. — Proprietor and Manager, Mr W. BATTY.—Continued success of the Grand Spectacle MONDAY, April 21st, and During the Week, as Seven o'Clock, will be presented, the Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle of the MAID OF COLOGNE, or the Spanish Amazons. Roland, New Scenery, Dresses, &c. Entre Chasse of the SCEURS DIEUDONNE. Mdlle. Rosa and Madame Dumont. Mr. Newsome, S. Bridges, &c. After which Mr White, the celebrated LION TAMER, will exhibit his wonderful Group of Lions, Tigers, Lions of Mount Atlas, Leopards, Panthers, &c. To conclude with an admired Farce.—Box-office Open from Eleven till Five.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH VALOUR.—At the PANORAMA ROYAL Leicester square, WILL BE OPENED, this day, SATURDAY, 19th March, A VIEW OF BALAKLAVA, as it appeared on the morning of the memorable 25th of OCTOBER, 1854, containing all the principal features of the BRITISH HARBOUR, with the Encampments of Sir H. Pottinger, Lord Raglan, Sir H. Gough, and various Royal and Military Officers, in friendly communion with Kaypha, Key Yang, and Nan Kleu, the three Chinese Commissioners, and various native groups across them. THE BAY AND TOWN OF NAPLES BY MOONLIGHT is still open, and Italian Boats still continues to ply.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry under the Marvellous Guidance of the Duke of Wellington, Prince Pückler. "* DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memento of one of England's most glorious days."—United Service Gazette.

Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening Admission, One Shilling.

HIS R. H. the PRINCE of WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. THE HOUSE BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Sophia, Duke of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Free Trade, with Kaypha, Key Yang, and first sights in the metropolis." The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admittance One Shilling, Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, is NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dusk Admission, One Shilling. EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

A GRAND FULL AND FANCY DRESS BALL (under distinguished Patronage) will be Given at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY NEXT, April 24th, in aid of the FUNDS of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF DANCING AND THEATRES OF DANCING, which is established for the laudable purpose of affording pecuniary relief, medical aid, and maintenance, to its aged or afflicted members, both native and foreign, male and female. Mr. Laurie's Band is engaged. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Double, 1os. (Refreshments inclusive) to be purchased at the London Tavern, at the principal Music Shops, Fancy Dress Warehouses, and Libraries, in the Arcades of Westminster and Bond-street; of Mr. Beckford-street, Strand, one of the Gentlemen of the Committee.—Messrs Gilbert, O., C., and J. Byrn, Bourdin, J., Bond, W., Fenwick, H. and H. Cox, Desmond, Fitzgerald, Hanterley, Smart, Oxberry, Bevis, Marshall, Wand, W. A. Delferier, Bessels, Turner, Wheatley, Carlos, Johnson, Willis, and Sowerby.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 22.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.
TUESDAY, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. George of Cappadocia, Tutelar Patron of England, martyred, under Diocletian, at Lydda, A.D. 290.
THURSDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731.
FRIDAY, 25.—St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr, put to death, A.D. 68.
SATURDAY, 26.—Lord Somers died, 1716.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 28.

Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 1 3	A. h. m. 1 50	M. h. m. 2 36	A. h. m. 3 21	M. h. m. 4 5	A. h. m. 4 50
M. h. m. 5 34	A. h. m. 6 19	M. h. m. 7 3	A. h. m. 7 48	M. h. m. 8 32	A. h. m. 9 17
M. h. m. 10 1	A. h. m. 10 46	M. h. m. 11 30	A. h. m. 0 15	M. h. m. 0 59	A. h. m. 1 44

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*J. T.,*" *Glasgow.*—*There are several popular applications to vents—as the juice of the common annual spurge plants; the bark of the willow-tree burnt to ashes, and mixed with vinegar; also, the juice of the marigold. Dr. A. T. Thomson recommends acetic acid; but, in applying it, care must be taken to avoid crodning the surrounding skin.*

"*Iona.*"—*The emblematical figure of Britannia on the coin of the realm is reported by Grammont, to have been chosen by Charles II. from one of the most admired beauties of his court, Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, whose full-length portrait is preserved at Letherington Castle, in Scotland. She was a daughter of Walter Stuart, M.D., a son of the first Lord Blantyre: and Letherington got the additional name of "Lennox Love," from being a compliment to her from her husband, by which means it came into the pre sent family. The portrait represents a tall, beautiful woman, magnificently attired, and leaning upon the base of a pillar; the national emblems on ourcoin are the medallist's additions.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is thanked for his suggestion, (St. Bartholomew,) omitted for want of room.*

"*A Lady Subscriber,*" *Macclesfield, should address a letter for Miss M., to the care of Messrs. Knight and Co., Ludgate-street; or, for Miss S., or Mrs. T., to the care of Mr. Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.*

"*J. O'R.,*" *Liverpool, must serve the term of the indenture.*

"*S.,*" *Wolverhampton, should apply to an agent for patents.*

"*A Con. tant Subscriber,*"—*Address, Theatre Royal Lyceum.*

"*C. K.,*" *Brandon.*—*Maidstone is the county, or capital, and assize town of Kent.*

"*B*"—*We cannot insert the paragraph respecting the Plympton Lunatic Asylum.*

"*A. E.*"—*We have not room, at present, for a portrait of the Rev. R. Montgomery.*

"*T. G. R.*"—*See Holzapfel's work on turning, lately published.*

"*Fidus Lector*" *would be liable: "going."*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Hampshire.*—*The paragraph in question was copied from a provincial paper.*

"*Don John,*" *City.*—*The form in question would amount to baptism.*

"*A Subscriber from the First.*"—*We have no room for the typographical antipathies suggested.*

"*J. H.*" *The first syllable of Albert is pronounced short. Rue is not pronounced rice, whatever Walker may direct contrariwise.*

"*R. R. S.,*" *Goole.*—*The subject will, probably, appear.*

"*J. M. H.,*" *Gosport.*—*Chess, by no means, comes within the category of gambling, being rarely, if ever, played for money.*

"*L. C.,*" *Hackney, is thanked, but his suggestion is impracticable.*

"*Molly Caudle*" *should pocket the affront.*

"*A Sportsman,*" *Liverpool, is thanked.*

"*Mercer.*"—*We have, since our last, ascertained that there are societies at 76, Queen-street, Cheapside; 26, Golden-square; and 78, King William-street, City*

"*X. Y. Z.,*" *Staffordshire.*—*There is an Infirmary for the Cure of Club Foot and other contractions, at No. 6, Bloomsbury-square.*

"*H. J. E.,*" *Birmingham. Address, H. M. S. Collingwood, Brazil. We have not room for the engraving suggested.*

"*Elizabeth,*" *Tooley.*—*Eccentricity is a peculiar temper, or disposition, not common to another. Let the pronunciation rest.*

"*A. C.,*" *Manchester.*—*In the "Coronation Chair,"* (*with the famed stone of Scone in its framework*,) *at Westminster, have been crowned all our sovereigns since Edward II.*

"*C. W. C.,*" *Cranford.*—*Sir Richard Arkwright died August 3, 1792, leaving behind him a fortune estimated at little short of half a million sterling.*

"*Chrishana.*"—*The naming of a ship is, in common parlance, termed "christening."*

"*G. F.*"—*A life assurance in a respectable office would be the best investment.*

"*R. H., jun.*"—*The present Premier has no vote, "by virtue of his office," or otherwise, in the House of Lords*

"*Senex.*" *Frankenstein, in heraldry, is accosted, sided, or accompanied by another. The Hon. Augusta Ada Noel Byron, only daughter of the poet Byron, was married in July, 1835, to William, eighth Lord King, created Viscount Ockham, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838. The Dowager Lady Byron, mother of the Countess of Lovelace, is one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Wentworth, now in abeyance between the issue, by lineality, of the Barony of Lovelace, which was created in 1627, and became extinct in 1736.*—" *Brayley's History of Surrey,*" *vol. 2, p. 117.*

"*Ning tou-ke.*"—*See the "Illuminated Magazine" (new series) for next month.*

"*R. R. N.*" *is thanked, but we have not room for the sketch, which has been destroyed.*

"*W. H. R.*"—*The memoirs of Vidocq are accredited.*

"*An Old Subscriber,*" *Limerick.*—*The most comprehensive treatise on wood engraving is that by Jackson, price 50s. See also Vol. IV. of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*Dunearnese,*" *Dungannon.*—*The illustrations shall appear shortly.*

"*Burgh Rose.*"—*By lane not vown.*

"*A. J. S. E.*" *is thanked for the offer; but the subject has no immediate interest.*

"*Paddy,*" *Belfast.*—*We frequently employ the Daguerreotype process in taking portraits for our journal.*

"*Quiz,*" *Coventry.*—*The tale, to judge from the portion received, will not suit.*

"*An Officer of the Indian Army.*"—*The event is now of too old a date.*

"*Mercy.*"—*The age of Mr. James Wallack, the comedian, is about 60.*

"*R. J.*" *Manchester.*—*Moderate playing on the flute will not interfere with vocalism.*

"*A Lover of Music,*" *Birmingham.*—*Miss Birch has returned to London; the Messrs. Gualdi are brothers.*

"*H. T. F.,*" *Chatham.*—*Your sketch shall appear.*

"*T. Ireland, jun.*"—*It is difficult, and would be invidious, to institute comparisons between the minor opera theatres in Italy; it also would be vain to try and fix the exact date of the introduction of the various dances their corps d'opera, which is as changeable as anything can be. Our correspondent had better see to what theatre the most popular composers are attached, and that will nearly answer his purpose.*

"*The Gresham Museum Prizes.*" *Our correspondent should apply to Professor Taylor at the Royal Exchange, who will furnish him with all the particulars required. We cannot insert a notice of the matter in our columns.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Hull, is informed that the coin he describes is a specimen of one of the copper farthings struck in the country in the reign of Charles II. They were intended as a relief to the scarcity of small change in their corps d'opera, which is as changeable as anything can be. Our correspondent had better see to what theatre the most popular composers are attached, and that will nearly answer his purpose.*

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"*George Jenus,*" *Torney, Lincolnshire.*—*The satellites of Jupiter are sometimes seen during their transit, which fact is the cause of so extraordinary a phenomenon is for the present shrouded in mystery.*

"*A Cocilian.*"—*The medals for the troops engaged in the late Chinese victories are not yet struck.*

"*X. H.*" "*W. R.*" "*M. X.*"—*By subscribing.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Moths are despatched to St. Helena by every outwardbound vessel through the Ship Letter-office; postage, under half an ounce, 8d., &c.*

"*καλοθάνων.*"—*Application at a School Agency office might be of service.*

"*Quæstor.*"—*The instruments sketched by our correspondent is an old ring sun-dial, which may be found described in Ferguson's "Treatise on Astronomy," and other works.*

"*A. A.,*" *New City Chambers, is thanked.*

"*H. T. F.*"—*The sketch shall appear.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*The distance from London-bridge to Westminsterbridge, by water, is one mile and three quarters.*

"*A Constant Reader.*"—*Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda died Nov. 29, 1844.*—(*See Nos. 136 and 137 of our journal.*)

"*Field.*"—*Our correspondent is thanked for his obliging communication.*

"*X. Y. Z.*"—*Is wrong: sound travels about 780 miles an hour.*

"*Alpha.*"—*We have already engraved the Battle of Culloden in No. 103 of our journal.*

"*Plowman's Inn.*"—*The mechanism of the Diorama will be found explained in Arnott's "Elements of Physics"; but, it is too long for quotation here.*

"*W. C. S.*"—*Indissoluble.*

"*Dromedary.*"—*The charge for licensing a play containing two, three, or five acts, is two guineas; for one act, five guineas.*

"*M. W. L.*"—*We cannot interfere in "family jars."*

"*Arasce.*"—*Probably, for the season.*

"*A Reader,*" *Great Queen-street.*—*Ahn's "Self-Instructing French Grammar" is a meritorious work*

"*A Subscriber,*" *North Sunderland.*—*Declined.*

"*C. B.,*" *Dublin.*—*Declined.*

"*A Peer.*"—*The newspaper was, doubtless, returned by the Post-office, on account of our correspondent's initials appearing on the wrapper.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*Dr. James's Christian names are George Payne Rainsford.*

"*Scott Monument.*"—*We have room for the long statement received.*

"*A Subscriber*" *is informed that we cannot insert marriages or deaths upon anonymous authority*

"*John Jingles.*"—*We have received a letter with this signature, dated Newfoundland, March 29, containing a quotation of a paragraph which appeared in our paper of the 8th February, and calling upon us very peremptorily to name the author, and to apologize. Wishing to make the amende honorable, we will do both. The statement complained of is the following, which appeared in Every Body's Column:—*

"A LAZY FELLOW.

"*The laziest man in Newfoundland is John Jingles, who employs a nigger to measure for him, and pays the coloured gentleman a dollar a day.*"

Now, as our correspondent says that there is no other "John Jingles" in the colony, we have no hesitation in admitting that we have been deceived. There is no truth in the statement that he is so lazy as he is represented to be. As to our authority, we beg to say it was Joe Miller.

"*Uncle Dervichar.*"—*Waterford. Amateur printing is a new invention, by which a page of an already printed work may be transferred to a zinc plate —owing to some chemical process this page may be reproduced to any number of copies. Our correspondent will find a long and interesting account of this extraordinary discovery in the last number but one of "The Art Union."*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Chatham, should write to the General Post-office, London.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The law has not been repealed, but has not been enforced within these ten years.*

"*Duncarnesis,*" *Dungannon.*—*The Irish comic song, "The Night before Larry was stretched," was written by Dean Burrowes, of Cork.*

"*A. E.*" *Tunbridge Wells.*—*Disputes between masters and apprentices may be settled by summons before a magistrate.*

"*Velez,*" *Kendal.*—*Perhaps.*

"*J. D. F.*"—*Our beautiful engraving of Imogene, is from Shakspeare's play of "Cymbeline."*

"*Seraphine.*"—*The pronunciation of the two syllables should be equal.*

"*E. W. G.*"—*Walker's first work on Chess.*

"*Paul.*"—*Engravings which appear in our journal cannot be had separately.*

Intelligible.—Sonnets, by H. F. L.; Lines, by N. B.; Lines, by S. R.; "Oh! tell her not," by J. S.; Lines, by Emma; "Lady and Queen," "The Voice of the Past," Sonnet, by H. R.; Translation, by Sylvanus.

*** We have received several letters of inquiry during the week as to the edition containing the latest news. Such of our readers as desire to have the latest information, should order the Town Edition, which contains accounts of all matters of interest received up to Saturday night.

ERRATUM.—In a few copies of our paper last week, a description of O'Connor was accidentally transposed by the printer, and was made to apply to Hocker.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

THE whole of the week has been occupied by the debate on the Maynooth grant; for the time, the House of Commons has seemed more like a school of theology, disputing on points of belief, than the legislature of a great empire, on which it is incumbent to originate such measures as may promote the peace and prosperity of all. Certain it is, that the fountains of the great deep of religious rancour and bitterness have been broken up, and a deluge of denunciation has been poured on the Minister, which he cannot but feel, though, as a Statesman, perhaps, he may deem it his duty to disregard it. On each night of the debate, the interior of the House of Commons, from half past four to six, has presented an extraordinary and exciting scene; the benches on both sides are crowded, a thing not very usual at that early hour, and scarcely a member there but has had a whole sheaf of petitions to lay on the table; some have had piles of the same documents, and others—Mr. Hindley, for instance—whole stacks. They have been borne on the winds, like the Sybil's leaves, from all quarters, and have descended on the table of the House, literally like a snow storm. Something like it occurred on the Education clauses of the Factory Bill; but the opposition to that measure scarcely equalled the demonstration that has been made against this one; the great influence of the Dissenters among the borough constituencies of the middle class, and the not very distant prospect of a general election, increases the anxiety of the members, makes many oppose it, who would otherwise be indifferent, or lessens the number of those who support it. Even those who do give it the assistance of their vote and arguments, do so with a full consciousness of the risk they run; Mr. Macaulay himself (though nothing else could have been expected from his known opinions), declares he places in jeopardy his seat for Edinburgh. The debate has produced some remarkably able speeches, among them, that of Mr. Macaulay must take the first place; the last half of it fell with terrible effect on the inconsistency of the Prime Minister, and gave him a merciless castigation—a Statesman, though the necessity for the measure was frankly acknowledged, and an open declaration made of the intention to support it.

Mr. Disraeli also poured another vial of wrath on the head of the Premier; but the repetition of the attacks are weakening their force; his boldness verges at times upon impertinence, and the ability displayed loses its influence from the very apparent animus. The House laughs at his epigrammatic sallies, and, doubtless, enjoys it as a fine intellectual display; but with the political principles he lays down there is but little sympathy, for they cannot always be quite clearly comprehended, and his satire has but a limited effect; he irritates and annoys, doubtless, and the Robert Peel would enjoy an equanimity if he spoke less frequently; but the "heavy blow and great discouragement" comes from such a man as Macaulay, whose last speech destroyed and crushed every chance of Sir Robert Peel's reconciling his present policy with the broad principles of political morality.

Young England has "pronounced" very strongly on this question:—Lord J. Manners, Mr. Smythe, Mr. M. Milnes, all came to the rescue of the Minister, with a readiness, doubled by the fact that they are able to claim the merit of having pointed out the path he has now taken two years ago; but whether the support of these young politicians will balance the desertion of so many old ones from his side appears very doubtful. The best speech from this "young" section of the House, is Mr. Smythe's—delivered on Wednesday evening; and, as the author of the "Historic Fancies" is evidently rising in the estimation of the House, though he does not speak frequently, an extract or two from it may be interesting. His remarks on the incomprehensible conduct of Mr. Gladstone are by no means unjust, and are put with no little force:—

But of late years another opposition has risen to this grant, which, for want of a better name, I will call the "Anglican opposition." This party was weak in the House, but it was clamorous. It was strong in indefatigable agents, strong among young men; and it was supposed, up to Friday last, to have been represented by the right hon. gentleman, my right hon. friend the member for Newark (Mr Gladstone); and it also claimed illustration from his mysterious divinity (cheers). "De civitate decadere malunt quam de sententia." He left the Cabinet but he kept his theory. (Cheers.) And now does any hon. gentleman believe the right hon. gentleman has really abandoned his theory? Abandoned his theory—yes, Sir—as a certain society abandons a country to return to it on the first convenient opportunity. In that cloud of variegated phraseology in which he, as usual, the other night wrapped and shrouded his mysterious divinity (cheers), there was only one phrase which was intelligible to vulgar mortals like myself. He said, that notwithstanding his most cherished convictions, he would vote in favour of the bill. So has it been clear that he most cherished convictions and his votes are at issue. But about the mere vulgarity of votes, the right hon. gentleman cares little: for upon this very question he has voted all ways. He voted first against, then in favour of the grant; he first went out of office because the grant was to be increased; then the measure involving the increased grant came to a first reading—he did not vote at all; we are now at the second reading; he is prepared to vote in favour of it. And is any hon. gentleman in the right hon. gentleman himself quite sure, that upon the third reading he will not find equally good reasons for voting against the measure?

He dismisses the assertion, that it is the duty of the State to enforce one uniform religion, with contempt; no one, that we ever heard of, ever held to it, and it would have been impossible in any nation for the last two centuries; Louis the Fourteenth almost ruined France by attempting it by the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Smythe says:—

What is the principle laid down by them? It is an old enemy with a new face; it is the worst principle of absolutism, disguised in the worst language of the Jesuits; it is the principle of Laud and the language of Escobar. It begins in a fiction, that because the state has once placed its affiance to a particular system, it is bound to perpetuate that system, to the exclusion of all others to all time. This, he says, should be universally applied, and if it were to prevail at this moment in this country, we should still have the Ptolemaic System in our observatories, and Sir Isaac Newton might only be known somewhat as the regal term, gentlemen may know—as a celebrity amongst man, but a copyist Master of the Mint. But if this principle begins in fiction, it ends in pains and penalties; it is begun in sophistry, it ends in persecution; it is, in one word, the old, vicious, cruel, effete principle of uniformity.

He no less scouts the idea that this grant will act on the priesthood as a bribe:—

An ardent and a susceptible people, whose alliance with their priesthood was solemnized in a time of tribulation and misfortune, is not to be divorced from them in the first dawn of a happier era. Not open violence—not "the vicious principles" of this law—not even this grant, will, as laws of mortmain by which you harassed them, not *ex-pres* constructions by which you robbed them—none of these things have been able to "put asunder" those whom persecution "had joined together." And, Sir, this more insidious design will also fail, which is lisping with all the insolent emphasis of an old proprietary, that you will disarm the Irish priest by making him a gentleman. A gentleman! that is something more of an able, and something less of a saint—something more of a chaplain, and something less of a priest—one who will look more to the patron, and care less for the poor; in a word, "a man of the world," but not of the next world. This design will also fail; or, if it succeed, I pity your short-sightedness. It puts the Irish priest from the sphere in which he moves, and acts, and has his useful being, and you destroy his influence. It is because he is of the commons that he leads the commons.

He closes with a passage in which he predicts the effect of this policy, of which we can only say we fervently hope Mr. Smythe's prophecy, with regard to it, may be realized:—

It is these men that the right hon. gentleman makes his friends. They will

remember that, notwithstanding a powerful opposition, he brought forward a measure of conciliation without restriction and without conditions; and in that hon. of conciliation and crisis, which those who look at nations and not at Cabinets know cannot be distant—in that hour of emergency and crisis, when your *entente cordiale* with France shall fall you (as it surely will fall you), you will have an *entente cordiale* with Ireland to supply its place. In that day, when the right hon. gentleman shall be called upon to rally round him the energies of the mighty empire—for be alone, notwithstanding all this temporary clamour, represents its requirements—he will be able to stop the enemies of England, be it they at Washington, or be they at Paris, the solemn and beautiful language of the noble lord the member for London,—"Our Queen reigns over a united people."

Such is "Young England;" they are men of the same rank as the Sidmouths, and Liverpools, and Eldons, and Percivals; they have received a similar education; they have been exposed to the influences of a party that has still the name by which it was known of old, and yet how totally have thoughts, feelings, and opinions changed! It is the age of transition, and the present time is one of those crises at which the spirit of the policy of England is changing one system for another. The present debate will be memorable in Parliamentary history.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, went to Claremont on Saturday last. On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the chapel, and on Monday the Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace.

INDISPOSITION OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—We regret to state that the Duchess of Gloucester has been indisposed for the last few days, but her Royal Highness is now somewhat better.

Lady Caroline Somerset and the Hon. Miss Frances Devereux have succeeded the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

STAG HALL.—On Saturday last cards were issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for a grand ball, at Buckingham Palace, on the 28th inst. It is said that her Majesty intends to enliven the Court by three state balls this season.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.—The christening of the infant (and only) daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch took place on Thursday last, in the Chapel Royal. Her Majesty and Prince Albert stood sponsors; the child received the name of "Victoria." The ceremony was performed in the presence of a great number of the leading nobility and gentry, all of whom arrived in their state carriages. In the evening the noble duke gave a magnificent banquet, at which her Majesty and Prince Albert were present.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF RUTH AND SOPHIA FREDERICA CHRISTINA HASTINGS.—The nuptials of the Marquis of Bute with the Lady Sophia Frederica Christina Hastings, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hastings, were celebrated on Thursday week, at Donington Park, Yorkshire, with that pomp and state becoming the exalted rank of the contracting parties.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE GREAT BRITAIN.—In consequence of the unfavourable weather on Tuesday, her Majesty postponed her visit to this stupendous iron steam ship until next Tuesday.

ALMACK'S.—On Wednesday night the first ball of the season took place in King street, St James's, and was undoubtedly one of its attractions. The ballroom never looked to greater advantage. It was after eleven o'clock when the company, above two hundred in number, began to congregate, and nearly twelve before the band had to commence its performances for dancing. The Countess of Jersey and her daughters, and the Countess of Kinnoull were among the early arrivals. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honoured the *réunion* by his company. The Countess of Jersey, Viscountess Palmerston, and the Countess of Kinnoull, the only ladies patronesses at present in town, evinced their desire to promote the amusements of the ball by their early attendance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

The metropolis seems to be aroused against the proposed additional grant to Maynooth.

Covent Garden Theatre was crowded on Monday night with the persons composing "the aggregate meeting of the Inhabitants of the metropolis," assembled to testify their hostility to the grant. Mr. William Bevan was in the chair, and the several resolutions were proposed or seconded by the Rev. Dr. Croly (of St. Stephen's, Walbrook), Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Chalmers, Dr. Dickson (a Wesleyan Minister), Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Dr. Hindley, and Mr. Scales. The various resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

A third meeting was held on Monday evening at the Tabernacle, Moorfields. There was also a meeting at Union Chapel, Islington street, Pooley-street.

On Tuesday evening a meeting took place in the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., in the chair. The principal speaker was the evening, minister of the Scots Kirk in the Crown-court, Covent-garden, The Rev. Doctor addressed the meeting for two hours, and concluded in these words:—"Perish the Crown, perish Prince, perish Blackness, rather than Protestantism should abandon their principles." The meeting, which lasted four hours, agreed to resolutions to the same effect in the usual form.

A meeting was also held on Tuesday evening in the National and Parochial School-room of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, to take measures for opposing the Ministerial proposition. The Rev. John Horton, the rector, took the chair, and the audience was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Rice, Messrs. O'Niel, Foster, Harrison, Salisbury, &c. The meeting was numerously attended, and resolutions were adopted in conformity with the terms of the requisition.

RESTORATION OF STEPNEY OLD CHURCH.—This ancient and venerable church, the mother of the large and important parishes of Bow, Poplar, Limehouse, Shadwell, St. George's-in-the-East, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-green; from time immemorial peculiarly the church of the British seamen, has long lain in a state of neglect, and out of repair. It has, accordingly, been resolved on to restore the church; for this purpose, the sum of £3000 will be required, to raise which a subscription has been opened. A picturesque view of the unique fabric, and its history, appeared in No. 23 of our journal.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST KENT.—Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Frewen have retired from the field, and Colonel Austen, of Rippington, Sevan-oaks, President of the West Kent Agricultural Protection Society, will come forward to seek the suffrages of the electors of this important district. The reason of Lord Holmesdale's retirement is the opposition which he raised to his own election by declaring in favour of the Government grant to Maynooth. Mr. Frewen, it is supposed, has also consented to retire, in order to make way for a gentleman who will possess the entire confidence of the electors.

EXECUTION AT BRECON FOR MURDER.—On Thursday week Thomas Thomas was executed at Brecon, for the murder of David Lewis, the Cardiganshire butter-merchant, at Trecastle. No less than from 10,000 to 15,000 people were assembled. He confessed his guilt.

PUBLIC PARKS IN MANCHESTER.—A deputation from the Manchester Committee for providing public parks and walks, last week waited on Sir Robert Peel, to solicit a grant of public money in aid of the subscription being raised in that town for that purpose. Sir Robert Peel declined to propose to Parliament any fresh grant, but offered them the sum of £3000, which he considered so large a sum that he thought they ought to be satisfied to accept it. The deputation then consulted the body by whom they were delegated.

ROBBERIES AT BRIGHTON.—Last Saturday, a lady named Turner, who resides at Brighton, having drawn £600 at the Union Bank, put it into her pocket; but shortly after she left the bank she missed the money. Another lady, on leaving the bank, also missed her purse, containing £30. The bank was very full at the time, and the impression is that the robberies were effected by the London swell mob. The police have not obtained any clue to them.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Thursday week an inquest was held at Salisbury on the body of a woman which was found in a ditch running into the river Bourne. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that the woman was wife or mistress of a man named Woolford, who travelled about the country with a learned pig, and had left Salisbury with two daughters a fortnight prior to the discovery of the body. The evidence of the landlord of the White Lion, and that of his servant, went to prove that the whole party were of dissolute habits, and that the woman had been missing about a week before the others left the house. After an investigation which lasted three days, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Woolford, he was committed to the county gaol for trial. It is believed that he and his wife were formerly members of an equestrian company.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.—Another case of poisoning has been discovered at a small village called Laceby, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Jane Bell has been committed to Lincoln Castle for trial at the next assizes, charged with the wilful murder of her husband, Edward Bell, by administering to him a certain quantity of deadly poison, called arsenic. The unfortunate deceased was a respectable master carter in the village, and the sudden character of his death, which took place on the 26th ult., he generally being considered as having a good state of health, rendered a coroner's inquiry necessary. Mr. W. Morris, one of the county coroners, opened the inquest on the body, at the Waterloo Inn, in the village, and two surgeons of Laceby, having discovered that the deceased had died from the powerful effects of arsenic, coupled with other very suspicious facts, tending to fix upon the unhappy woman the commission of the shocking act, she was promptly ordered into the custody of the proper authorities. The investigation was then adjourned in order to afford time for the collection of further evidence respecting the tragical event, and on its being resumed it was satisfactorily ascertained that the poison had been administered in arrow-root. Additional evidence was also produced confirmatory of the accused's guilt, still the jury entertained a doubt, and eventually recorded a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." She was accordingly liberated; but from the most unequivocal proofs, she ceased partner, which had been spoken to at the coroner's inquest, the authorities were induced to institute further inquiries as to the mysterious affair; the result of which was the re-apprehension of the woman. The witnesses' statements were very lengthened, and were of the same nature as those sworn to before the coroner. Mr. Horace Watson, a druggist, living in the same village in which the shocking affair happened, deposed however, to some very important facts respecting the occurrence, and which will go far to strengthen the suspicion entertained of her guilt. He stated that the prisoner, a short time previous to her husband's (the deceased's) death, purchased a quantity of arsenic at his shop, for the purpose, as she stated, of killing vermin; but which, for reasons alleged by her, was not used, but thrown away. Mr. W. Pearsall, a consulting chemist of much experience, at Hull, clearly proved the deceased's death to have resulted from arsenic. Altogether the witnesses strongly attached guilt to the accused. She wept bitterly, and again declared her entire innocence.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DERBY.—About seven months ago a contract was entered into with a builder named Sims to cover over the Mill Fleam in the Morledge, Derby. The improvement, when completed, would add considerably to the size of the cattle-market, and make a better thoroughfare to the public holmes, or pastures. The watercourse was very wide, and one length of an arch of a very large span was thrown over. On removing the centres, the arch fell, burying six workmen (one of them son-in-law of the contractor, underneath the ruins, and killing them on the spot. The contractor had a very narrow escape, having only removed from underneath the arch a moment before it fell. This accident caused a great sensation, and the Commissioners under the Improvement Act, in order to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity, entered into fresh contracts, and it was arranged that two arches should be thrown over, instead of one, and the contractor was required to have more sets of centres, so as to allow the length completed more time for setting before the props were entirely removed. The work proceeded, and the whole of the arches were covered in a short time ago, but the centres were not removed from underneath the last inner arches. The workmen had during the last week been employed in removing the arch in question. On Tuesday afternoon the contractor (in opposition, it is said, to the protest of commissioners and others) commenced removing the centres, and, just as the men were about to conclude work and go to their tea, the arch, one of one of the arches fell in, burying the contractor, his son, and one of the workmen, in the ruins. An alarm was instantly given, and thousands of persons assembled on the spot. The ruins were loaded with people, and the greatest apprehension was felt lest the pressure should cause them to give way entirely—had they done so, the sacrifice of life and limb would have been great. After the lapse of an hour the body of the contractor was dragged out, dreadfully mutilated, and also the body of his apprentice (Harlow), quite dead. Edward Sims, son of the contractor, escaped with slight bruises; one of the workmen escaped with various injuries, and two others were uninjured. The scene at Sims's house, on the disastrous intelligence being conveyed to his wife and family beggars all description. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the bodies of the two unfortunate persons who were killed. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Sims was engaged in striking the centres of the arch, and for this purpose unfastened the wedges employed in its construction. No new hands were brought forward with respect to the cause of the accident, and the jury adjourned the inquest till Monday next.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL AND THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell returned to the subject of the Maynooth College Bill, upon which he remarked in these terms:—He said he had been asked why he did not send forward petitions in favour of the bill? Why (said he) would he not ask for it?—he was not asked for it, nor will we ask for it, but we will accept of it if it be given—yes, we will gratefully receive it or any other measure calculated to serve any portion of the Irish community without injuring another. (Cheers). I will not be stingy of my thanks when such a measure is proposed. I am not stingy of my vituperation when the liberties of my country are assailed. (Cheers.) I say now, as I have said before, the people of England have put their hands on the right place. (Hear.) They have invariably treated the complaints of the Irish with contempt, and they have displayed their hatred of us on all occasions. Heretofore we have told the people were friendly towards us, but the Government was inimical. Now I see the Government disposed to do an act of grace and kindness, and I see the English people rising in all quarter to prevent them. A friend of mine, who has just returned from London, tells me that as much excitement prevails there as ever was known on the most important question. Placards denouncing Maynooth and the Ministers who propose an act of justice to it are on the walls, hawked about by men, and on carts; people stop in crowds to read them, and shout "No Popery." (Hear, hear.) I say if the English people only remained indifferent, we would have justice done us long since. They are proud think they have such a people as the Irish for their slaves; but we will not be their slaves. (Loud Cheers.) I have been called upon to assert my own principle, that the support of the Church should not be compulsory on any portion of the people. Yes, they call upon me to do so. Now, gentlemen, ourselves are reaping all the advantages of the principle. I might as well ask a man to exchange horses with me on these terms. I give my horse, and he is to turn round and say, "Oh, but you are not to get mine." (Laughter.) Have the Protestant dissenters have come forward and objected to the measure on principle. They were silent when the grant was only £9000 a year, and the principle was as much affected then as now. Then, why don't they oppose the *regium donum* on principle? Oh, 'tis a paltry hypocrisy; they act thus because they hate us for being Irish, and they abuse us because we are Catholics. It is for those reasons we have not received justice, and we shall pass this bill. If the Irish people were much interested in any subject we would have 2,000,000 of signatures to petitions in its favour. (Hear.) We will not ask for this measure; but if we get it we will take it gratefully. They are now reaping all the advantages of the principle. 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During the past week experiments were made on the London and Birmingham line, with a view to the acceleration of the trains, the distance between London and Birmingham, 112 miles, being accomplished with ease, in the space of 2 hours and 40 minutes, the trains, with four carriages, starting from the Euston station at 10 minutes before 1, and arriving, stoppages included, at Birmingham by 20 minutes before 4.

The *Paris* states that a letter has been received from a gentleman attached to the embassy to China, which removes all doubt of M. Maynard having been murdered by the Malays. According to this letter Admiral Cecille has taken vengeance on the offenders. The chief and a great number of Malays are said to have been killed.

By a parliamentary paper of Customs duties just published, it appears that the gross annual produce of duties in two years preceding the establishment of the new tariff amounted to £22,637,494, and in the two years following the establishment of the new tariff, £22,720,886, comprising 813 articles.

The Russian Government has given notice to the powers of Russia and Austria, that Prussia has taken initiatory measures for the purpose of acknowledging the Queen of Spain, and of entering with her Government into a regular intercourse of diplomacy.

A letter from Alexandria dated the 27th inst., says that Mehemet Ali still remained at Cairo, and that Ibrahim Pacha was seriously ill. The result of the railway survey (from Cairo to Suez) had been made public, and was deemed satisfactory. The cost for the 88 miles is estimated at £150,000. The surplus profit on the working is calculated at £57,500 per annum; and the general opinion was, the Pacha would at once carry out the work.

The Second Chamber of the States of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, in the sitting of the 4th, came to a vote that the Government should be requested to use its influence with the Germanic Diet for putting an end to public gambling in all the States of the Co..federation.

THE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.—THE HOUSE NO. 11, GEORGE-STREET.—The house the scene of the late tragedy appears to have obtained a most equivocal notoriety, not only at the present time, but also in former years. The following particulars may not be uninteresting to the public:—Shortly before the close of the war, the house, together with the chandler's shop at the corner, were all one, and was celebrated as a lodging house much frequented by soldiers. The house, however, fell into disrepute, in consequence of a man of the name of Thomas Arles losing his life. This was in 1816, for which the brother of the landlord and a woman were transported. In 1823 Weeks, who was murdered by Thurtell, and who, it will be remembered, had chambers in Lyon's-inn, in passing through St. Giles's was robbed of his pocket-book by a woman; he pursued her to this house, in which she had sought refuge, but she escaped by a narrow passage, which then, as now, divided the house, and was never captured. Weare narrowly escaped with his life. The notorious Lady Barrymore often visited here, whilst May, who was concerned in the murder of the Italian boy, with Bishop and Williams, lived here for a considerable period.

THE CONVICT HOCKER.

After the conviction of Hocker he was removed in an exhausted state to the cell in the prison yard. He was received by the deputy governor, Mr. Wright, who had humanely directed some tea and toast to be in readiness for him. These he partook of with much avidity, and gratefully acknowledged the attention of the deputy governor. In the course of the evening he was visited by Mr. Davis, the ordinary, and exhorted to penitence and prayer. Kitman, one of the officers, sat up with Hocker during the night, which was passed by the wretched man in sound sleep. On Saturday morning he awoke about seven o'clock, and ate a hearty breakfast; but, although he manifested much firmness, his spirits were evidently subdued. In the early part of the morning he was visited by Mr. Sheriff Sidney, who had a lengthened interview with him in the presence of the deputy governor. At this meeting Hocker for the first time betrayed emotion, and he wept loud and bitterly. It is stated that his feelings were overcome on reference being made to his family, and that he made no allusion to the murder of the unfortunate man Delarue.

The singularly-written statement which he read on his trial has been his principal occupation since his confinement in Newgate. He has devoted several hours daily to framing his defence, which he invariably drew out in short hand characters, which were transcribed and reduced into the form in which it has been presented to the public. From letters that have been written by the unhappy convict, and which have fallen into the governor's hands, it appears that he has made up his mind for the worst, as he expressed his determination to "play the game out." His execution will it is said take place on Monday, the 28th instant.

On Sunday, despite the supposed orders to the contrary, a number of strangers were present amongst the congregation in the chapel; all, however, were of the most respectable and attentive character. The subject of the rev. gentleman's discourse was taken from the 5th chapter of Deuteronomy, the 17th verse, "Thou shalt not kill." Hocker, as usual, appeared particularly attentive, as also did Hocker, but there was not the same seriousness of deportment. The former, in the course of an allusion made by the rev. gentleman, which seemed applicable to his case, hid his face, and exhibited considerable emotion.

Since Monday the prisoner has been busily engaged in writing, though the nature of the subject has not transpired. No change has taken place in his manner, if we except a restless desire to learn the opinion of the public as to his defence. Since Monday numerous applications have been made to the governor for admission to the prisoner, amongst which might be mentioned the names of several persons of distinction. In every instance they have been refused. The prisoner, upon being visited upon the last occasion by his brother, manifested a greater degree of reserve than he has ever done since his imprisonment, and there was any thing but that cordiality which has hitherto marked his conduct towards them. In the course of Wednesday's visit by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of whose kindness he speaks very strongly to the persons appointed to watch him.

The convict has abandoned all hope of mercy, and through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Davis has at length been brought to a deep sense of his awful situation, and begins to show signs of contrition and repentance. On Monday Mr. Sheriff Sidney had a lengthened interview with the convict, who has occupied reading and writing nearly the whole of the day. It is now said that the convict will leave in the hands of the authorities a full and ample confession of the horrid deed. Hocker has undergone no alteration in personal appearance since the day of his trial, except that he seems more careworn. He still converses freely with the officers in whose charge he remains.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—A meeting of the sub-committee of the Dublin Corporation took place on Tuesday, at the Mansion House in that city. The Lord Mayor, on taking the chair, stated that he had waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to ascertain whether or not there were any official grounds for the statement that the Queen intended to visit Ireland this autumn. In reply, his Excellency informed him that he had received a letter from Sir Robert Peel, in which the strong probability of such an event taking place was stated, but that he would write to Sir Robert by the night's post, asking for a more explicit statement upon the subject. In anticipation of a favourable answer, the committee then adopted a resolution to the following effect—"That the Lord Mayor should proceed to the Queen's Court House, at Blessington, Doctor Kellet, of Naas, was examined, and gave it as his opinion that the wound of arsenic of blood on the brain. Surgeon Cusack, of Dublin, was of a similar opinion. The jury then rendered a verdict that his lordship "Died by the Visitation of God." The Marquis of Downshire arrived at the Queen's Court House on Monday evening from London, and immediately proceeded to Blessington to make the necessary preparation for the interment of his noble and much-lamented father.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, April 18.—The election of a Public Orator and Public Librarian has ended in the return of Mr. Power. The numbers were as follow:—Power, 312; Smith, 246. Majority, 72.

DEATH OF MR. FARRELL, THE CLERK OF THE COURSE AT EPSOM.—Information has been sent to Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, that Mr. Joseph Farrell, who has so long held the situation of clerk of the course, has died suddenly. It appeared from the statement sent to the coroner, that Mr. Farrell was at work in his garden, when he suddenly fell down and died. His death is much regretted.

FIRE AT ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Yesterday morning (Friday), shortly after one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises known as the Royal Oak, Wapping wall, in the occupation of Mr. Ferguson, victualler. By two o'clock the fire was so far subdued that all danger of further extension was at an end. The damage to the surrounding property is considerable; and the Royal Oak, with its contents, is entirely destroyed.

SUICIDE OF A BARRISTER'S WIFE.—Mrs. Emma Hopgood, the wife of the landlord of the Britannia public house, at the corner of the Fulham-road, near Hammersmith Church, was found on Thursday night, about nine o'clock, in her bed-room, quite dead, suspended from the bedstead by a stay-lace.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.—Our letters from Switzerland contain an account of the proceedings of the Swiss Diet in the sitting of the 12th. The question of the amnesty was decided, but in a way very different from what had been expected by the advocates for federal intervention. The Diet came to a resolution, "Considering that it earnestly desires the peace of the country, and the prevention of new troubles, which objects would be most promoted by the display of clemency on the part of the Government of Lucerne, earnestly to request that State to grant an amnesty, and in the event of any condemnation to death having been already pronounced, not to carry it into execution." It was found impossible to obtain a majority for any resolution of a more determined character.

WORDS BY BAILEY.

MUSIC BY J. L. HATTON,

COMPOSER OF "PASCAL BRUNO," "QUEEN OF THE THAMES," &c.

I.

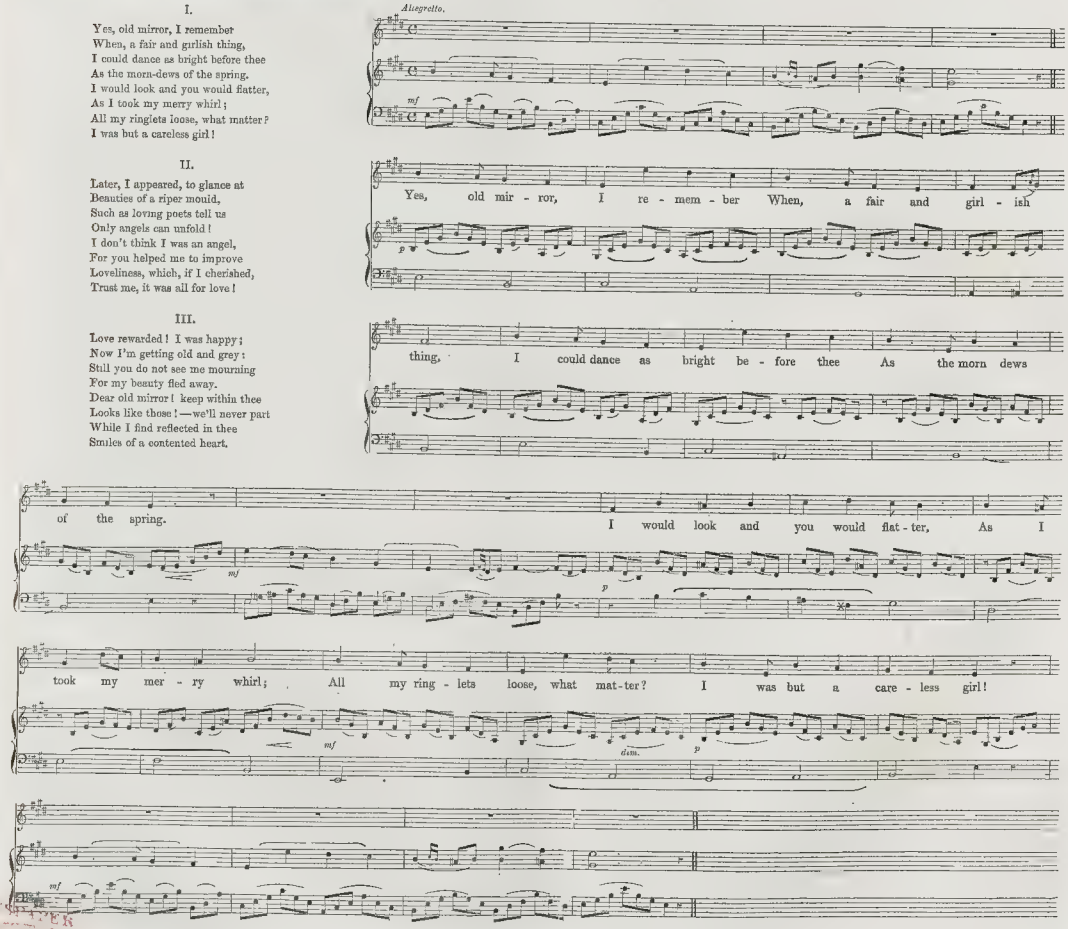
Yes, old mirror, I remember
When, a fair and girlish thing,
I could dance as bright before thee
As the morn-dews of the spring.
I would look and you would flatter,
As I took my merry whirl;
All my ringlets loose, what matter?
I was but a careless girl!

II.

Later, I appeared, to glance at
Beauties of a riper mould,
Such as loving poets tell us
Only angels can unfold!
I don't think I was an angel,
For you helped me to improve
Loveliness, which, if I cherished,
Trust me, it was all for love!

III.

Love rewarded! I was happy;
Now I'm getting old and grey:
Still you do not see me mourning
For my beauty fled away.
Dear old mirror! keep within thee
Looks like those!—we'll never part
While I find reflected in thee
Smiles of a contented heart.



FFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The offices occupied by the Board of Trade are situated upon two floors to the right and left of a spacious corridor, which divides the entire edifice in Whitehall, and gives convenient access to the whole of its numerous apartments.

The President's Room, the Vice-President's Room, Board-Room, and Library, constitute a suite of apartments, relatively well proportioned, and severally well adapted for their respective uses. The President's Room is the only apartment in which architectural embellishment has been attempted: the style is Venetian, in which artificial and purely natural forms of embellishment are successfully mingled. The rooms devoted to railway business are profusely furnished with maps, projections, surveys, sections, models, of every part of the United Kingdom; in fact, with everything necessary to furnish the members of the Board with the most accurate geographical, statistical, and commercial information.

The different departments under the control of the Board of Trade have been greatly increased by the establishment of the Railway Commission. Some idea of the vast accession of business may be gathered from the speech of the Right Honourable the President of the Board (the Earl of Dalhousie), in the House of Lords, on the 26th of February:—"With respect to the aggregate number of plans for railways, it was sufficiently notorious that there were upwards of 240 proposals, and he knew to his cost, that ever since the last day when the house met for the regular session, the Committee of the Board of Trade had been engaged in considering these proposals. Up to November 30, it was impossible to proceed to any formal decision, for the schemes multiplied upon them by three and four at a time."

The exterior of the offices of the Board of Trade, with the completion of the architect's design by the erection of a wing on the site of the old building, at present occupied by the department of the Home Secretary of State, has been engraved in No. 149 of our Journal.

BOARD OF TRADE.—"A DEPUTATION."

QUEEN MARY'S QUAIRE IN FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

You have made me
(I thank you, cousin Arcite) almost wanton
With my captivity.
The Two Noble Kinsmen.

Though here in gloomy prison pent—
I feel 'tis coming May,
And know on every spray
There's blossom with sweet music blent—
For to my cell
The dainty smell
Of fresh spring flow'rs,
Comes usherless my casement through,
Accompanied by songs of birds,
As if they would say gentle words
To Her who long has had to rue
A destiny most hard to bear
In solitude so drear!
But yet I feel not lonely when
From some near glen
I hear the headlong stream
Rolling eternally,—
There's music in its roar for me!
And music is companionship
Although it come not from the lip
Of some I lov'd to hear
In many a by-gone year!
Alas! sad Memory hold thy tongue,
Too oft thy dirges have been rung—
Spectral Hope doth always fly
When Thought brings thy reproaches nigh!
Nevertheless
Sweet wilderness
That, outside of my wintry walls,
Containest such spring flow'rs
And vocal bowers,
With tuneful waterfalls—
It joys my heart to hear
Your well-commingled melodies
Singing the birth-ode of the year
And almost from my dungeon frees!

W.

Dress Ball at Court.—A rumour prevails in the higher circles that there will be another grand *Bal Costumé* at Court. It is asserted that the Queen, taking into consideration the losses experienced during two successive seasons by trade in London, through the happy domestic events in her Majesty's home circle, has determined to give numerous *fêtes*, and amongst others, one similar to that which produced so much sensation, and did so much good to metropolitan trade, four years ago.

PRESIDENT'S ROOM.—RAILWAY BOARD.

LITERATURE.

AMERICAN FACTS. NOTES AND STATISTICS ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By G. P. PUTNAM. Wiley and Putnam.

The appearance of this Manual is, to say the least of it, well-timed; for the events of the last few days have, undoubtedly, whetted the curiosity of the English reader upon the present condition of the United States, and that to an extent equal to any within the memory of the present generation. Such curiosity the present volume will go far to gratify; though, we almost wish the "Facts" had been left to their own stubbornness, and the Editor had reserved his attempts at humour for some more congenial occasion. Nevertheless, the Introduction to his volume will be read with interest: its framework is conversational; one of the speakers "is an unsophisticated specimen of transatlantic nature—a farmer from the state of Ohio, with a Byronic collar, but with a matter-of-fact face—indicating more shrewdness than transcendentalism;" the other speaker is a New York merchant, who has more the air of a man of the world. The dialogue opens with a sneer at our great parks, "each for the pleasure of one family;" and the Ohio farmer observes, "they don't look much like the over-crowded country they tell us about in books. If the grass hadn't been quite so smooth, and the trees so trim and regular, I might have imagined myself in Ohio again. They must have plenty of farming land, if they use their parks only to look at. They're pretty places, and no mistake—but what a fine lot of wheat might be grown in them!" The New Yorker corrects this Yankee utilitarianism, by replying: "there is no doubt that hundreds of thousands would like the chance of earning their bread in these parks. But, if you happen to have more land than your neighbour, you wouldn't be an Owenite, and give him your extra acres? It is not in human nature. The owners of these parks may be philanthropists without being agrarians." We pass over the pleasantry of the farmer, calling the *Tees* a brook, our coaches top-heavy concerns, and Uncle Bull's grovel at the sight of "a good-looking scamp," to come to the New Yorkers *naïve* reply to the farmer, who has been told he speaks very good English:

Ha, ha! Not a new occurrence. I never knew a decent American in England who was not occasionally complimented in more than once. It is surprising, for though as a nation we have had a snuffing from the Scotch, a peppering from the Irish, a perfuming from the French, and a smoking from the Germans and Dutch, there is still as large a proportion of the pure English descent; and the English language, of nearly all *nations* of the United States, is so universally uniform, that it seems strange to us that an American speaking English is an *entire* curiosity, even to an illiterate Englishman. In my part, I think that in spite of the Navy England can sail away, and the Southern drawl, among "the million," the English in Texas is more *generally* spoken by all classes in the United States, than it is in England. You will scarcely hear anything like the dialects of Somersetshire, Essex, or Yorkshire, even in the wilds of Arkansas or Iowa.

Slavery, the repudiating States, newspaper or pantomimic squibs, and bookmakers' barbooozling, are next replied to; and Mr. Macculloch is severely handled for a "precious scrap" of misinformation in his "Dictionary of Commerce;" the farmer observing:

I should imagine his own book must show that American trade, with all its drawbacks, has been worth having on the whole.

The New Yorker replies:—

Yes; considering that the United States have long been England's best customers, and in twenty years have PAID her for merchandize to the amount of TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING; besides HAVING PAYED her five, six, and seven per cent. for about as much more of her capital in the same time; considering that hundreds of thousands in England have long received their *sole support* by employment resulting from American purchases; the advantage does not appear to have been entirely on one side; and the *losses* by these trading connexions, taking them at their worst, would seem to be, after all, but a small item in the trial balance. But, probably, the most profound political economist knows best. It would, doubtless, be better for both parties that they should rely more upon their own resources; and certainly better for us not to run into debt again, even if England soon makes the offer of her *disinterested* services.

For my part, I have no reason to dislike Old England—the land of my forefathers, the progenitor of twelve millions of my countrymen. She has always treated me well, commercially; and when I come here, she invariably treats me with usual liberal hospitality. And it's a pity that two kindred nations should be bamboozled by bookmakers and unnatural antipathy. Sensible men on both sides know better—but how, they need, American *Facts*.

The case for the book is thus made out, and in its second page we find this additional warrant:—

Maunder's, Brookes', and other gazetteers, published in London, in 1844, describe New York, and other states and cities in the United States, *exactly from the descriptions published in the same works fifty years ago*, and which were correct when so having been asleep since that time, or as too unimportant to need later description. And yet these works profess to be "derived from the latest and best authorities." Cincinnati, a city containing 45,000 inhabitants, is not even mentioned in these works.

The work is classed under General Sketches, including Extent and Resources, Constitution and Government, Religion and Philanthropy, Education, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Arts, Society and Manners. Then follow Documents, Notes, and Statistics, comprising the Constitution of the United States, Chronology of Events, Population, Agriculture, General Wealth, Exports and Imports, Trade and Commerce, Invention and Manufacture, Slavery, Newspapers, Schools, &c. &c.; and the volume closes with a paper reprinted from the "North American Review," which is about as highly-seasoned a dish of abusive Jonathanism as was ever wafted across the wide Atlantic. However, we shall leave this plague-spot of a postscript—this last charge upon the readers Farthings—and retrace our steps to a few specimens of the style of the work, which, as general landmarks, may be useful in referring to the internal relations of the North American Republic and comparing it with other nations:—

The United States of America occupy an area of 2,200,000 square miles; or 680,000 more than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia.

Collectively, their greatest length is 3000 miles; their greatest breadth 1700 miles.

They have a frontier line of about 10,000 miles; a sea-coast of 3600 miles; and a lake-coast of 1200 miles.

Of the rivers: The Missouri is 3600 miles in length, or more than twice as long as the Danube; the Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine; and the Hudson (entirely in the State of New York, and navigable for 160 miles) is 120 miles longer than the Thames.

The territory of the United States is divided into twenty-six separate States and three territories, each of which has a separate government. [The population and statistics of each are given in Part II.]

The state of Virginia has an area of 70,000 square miles, and is about one-third larger than England. The state of Ohio contains 40,000 square miles, or 8000 more than the whole of Scotland.

The harbour of the city of New York is the Atlantic outlet of a river, canal, and lake navigation of about 3000 miles, or more than twice that of the Danube.

From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans in Louisiana, the distance is 1800 miles; or 200 miles more than from London to Constantinople

Here we must leave the work: but it contains a mass of valuable notes, relative to the progress and present condition of the United States, cannot be denied; and, to pick these from the *chaff* of the volume will be no difficult task. A few portraits of eminent Americans are scattered through the pages: they are remarkable as specimens of a new process, by which they have been *transferred* or re-engraved, in a few days, from ordinary and defective copies of the American prints.

THE HANDBOOK OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL AMUSEMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. By A LADY. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Some ingenious person has instituted a comparison between Needlework and Angling, which he considers to be neither work nor play. The parallel may be true in the main, but can scarcely apply to labours with the "steel bag," such as are bewailed in the "Song of the Shirt," and similar lyrical lamentations. Fancy work would, perhaps, be a better term; by which we mean Leather-work, Tapestry, Crochet, Netting, Knitting, &c. &c.—all which are minutely detailed in the volume before us. With the best (or "real") leather in the fashion, and worsted tapestry of the *pre-Raphaelite* shades, and the seat of the antique chair, learning to be happy, comfortable, and the head, crown our slippers have the appearance of "real" work—and all the other accomplishments be followed; and the tar fingers of the ladies of the present day grapple, work in Crochet, and a travelling cap bears the ingenuity of fair hands to many a distant land, keeping in remembrance the loved one whom the weary has left at home. Tambour work is also the delight of many a morning-room circle in the present day, just as it was in the last century, when the excellent Queen Charlotte and her amiable daughters thus passed many hours in the domestic privacy of Windsor and Frogmore.

Tapestry, we are glad to learn from the "Handbook," is "now very almost eclipse, in industry and ingenuity, the labours of our ancestors. The beautiful patterns obtained from Germany, and the great improvement in the manufacture and dyeing of the wools, are considerable advantages to the modern workwoman, and the most beautiful pictures may now be imitated with great precision and accuracy." Three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Miss Linwood first evinced her genius for this beautiful art; and within that period the taste for its exercise has flourished, declined, and rallied most wondrously; whilst the reflection carries us back to the good old days of *samplers*, if not to the tapestry hangings of our forefathers, when "Jason and Medea" were the classics of the wall, and the silken story of "Dido and Æneas" served to conceal clumsy carpentry, and keep out the cold.

If anything were wanting to prove the wise man's adage of "nothing new under the sun," it might be found in the antiquity of Netting, which is far more ancient than her sister employment of Knitting. The Egyptians were celebrated for their wonderful skill in this art, and specimens of their netting are preserved in the Museum at Berlin: they are said to be 3000 years old, and the needles with which they were worked greatly resemble those now used. Pliny, an excellent authority for the marvellous, mentions nets of flax, made by the Egyptians which were so fine, delicate, and flexible in their texture, that they would *pass through a ring*—a test of fineness familiar as household words in our day. Pliny adds that the strings of which these nets were made were each composed of "150 threads:" but what is this to the corset presented by a King of Egypt to the Rhodians? it was of linen, and, according to Pliny, each thread contained 365 fibres. The instructions in netting in this volume are very numerous, including the principal varieties of stitches and patterns for gloves, mitts and mittens, shawls, caps, cuffs, &c.

Knitting is still more copiously detailed: it is now universally followed by women in all ranks of society, from the "ladye of high degree" to the cotter's wife: it is "not alone the occupation of the old and the young; those on whom Heaven has deprived of the blessing of sight can amuse themselves by following this art, though no longer able to follow the intricacies of embroidery and tapestry. In the blind schools, knitting is universally taught, and many beautiful articles are made by the inmates, and sold for their benefit." The instructions for patterns, stitches, and articles, are accompanied by a glossary of "Knitting terms."

But we have strangely fallen into the meshes of our subject, and have lost the methodical string of the Contents of the Handbook. It opens with some minute directions for making Artificial Flowers, the materials, dyes, and tools; next are Flowers of feathers, rice-paper, velvet, shell, and wax; Birds, Butterflies, Coral, and glass Fruit. Then, we fall upon Carving Cameos, Wood Engraving, Lithography, and Etching upon Ivory, Glass, Marble, and Stone. Modelling and taking Casts are followed by instructions in Drawing, Painting, and Transferring, Japanning, Gilding, &c. The second section are liberally illustrated with plates of patterns and implements: in short, the work appears to be complete in its respective departments.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH REBELLION IN 1798; with Memoirs of the Union, and Emmett's Insurrection in 1803. By W. H. MAXWELL, Esq. Baily, Brothers.

We have already noticed this admirably written work in its serial publication: in its completed state it forms a handsome library volume, and must take its stand as the most perfect history of the troubled era of the Irish Rebellion. In a brief preface the author well observes: "The records of the insurrection of 1798, with rare exceptions, have been written by ardent partisans, who, yielding to a political bias, have coloured the narrative of the transactions of these distracted times, and detailed events rather as they wished they should have been than in reality as they are." This is the besetting sin of partisan writers; but the present author has turned the failures of others to excellent account, by comparing these conflicting statements, and thus, by strict impartiality, reaching truth as nearly as it can be arrived at. All who recollect Mr. Maxwell's "Stories of Waterloo" will expect no small proportion of vivid writing in the work now before us, and they will not be disappointed: the interest is startling, and some of the descriptive details are fearfully literal; but there is an assurance of circumstantial truth in the extreme industry with which the work has been compiled throughout. The illustrative notes are copious; and the graver scenes in the terrific episode are relieved by a series of characteristic anecdotes of the Irish people, and their distinguished leaders. The work is liberally embellished with portraits, and some twenty plates by George Cruikshank, picturing with surprising minuteness, and accuracy of form, some of the leading atrocities of the rebellion: they certainly deserve to be ranked among the most successful efforts of the artist's pencil.

THE PROGRESS OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, FROM BERKELEY-HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NOVEMBER, 1844. Abel and Sons, Northampton.

The object of this work is to commemorate the Royal Progress of November last to the palatial mansion of Burghley, unquestionably one of the most interesting ancestral homes of England. The several incidents of the journey are related; and the reader can scarcely fail to contrast the rapidity of railway transit in our days with the rate at which Elizabeth and her suite travelled on the same route to visit her favourite Minister. The Royal sojourn, and its several festivities, the christening of the daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, and the Royal visit to the olden town of Stamford, are all minutely chronicled. The work is elegantly printed, and is illustrated with views of Burghley, within illuminated framework; and a curious "prospect" of Northampton, from an antique MS. Altogether, it is a superb memorial of a most interesting event.

AN INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY. By HUGH CLARK. Washbourne. In its 14th edition, and 71st year of publication, this consise but comprehensive Manual of Heraldry is entitled to notice for the various additions which have been, from time to time, grafted on the original design: such are the various articles on the Orders of Knighthood, English and Scottish Regalia, Titles of Honour, and Degrees of Nobility in England; the Titles and Duties of the Great Officers of State and of the Royal Household; the Account of the Kings of Arms and other Officers of the College of Arms, &c.; besides a Dictionary of Technical Terms, the whole illustrated by upwards of 1000 engraved examples.

The present edition has been carefully revised, and has an additional chapter on Heraldry, connected with Architecture, &c. Now that a taste for the critical study of antiquities is reviving, the use of heraldry, as a key to history and biography is daily becoming more and more acknowledged; and the volume before us, with its manifold improvements, is well calculated to aid the study.

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER: TAKEN AT THE POLICE COURT. By GEORGE HODDER. Sherwood and Bowyer.

The police-courts of our metropolis have ever been a school for humourists, and the author of this volume (Reporter to the *Morning Herald*), has shown himself to be a proficient in sketching the folly and eccentricity to which these public appearances often confine. He very prudently leaves the gloom and terror of the place to the virtuous indignation of others; and, content to take up the oddities of middle and low life as exhibited at a police-office, he has produced a very amusing volume, to be read and relished on a railway or steam-boat journey, or to fill up any spare half-hour. The portraits of the "strange bed-fellows" in the volume are sketched with a clever perception of the ludicrous; and though such phases are but bubbles of character floating on the stream of every-day life, there is more in studies than meets the eye. The volume is profusely illustrated with amusing scenes, by Kenny Meadows, Leech, Hine, Hamerton, Henning, and Newman.

NATIONAL PRIDE.—Learn what people glory in, and you learn much of both the theory and practice of their morals. All nations, like all individuals, have pride, scarce or fair, to boast of—nothing else. It is a thing through which they have to pass in their moral progression, and out of which the most civilised have not yet advanced, nor discerned that they will have to advance, though the passion becomes moderated at each remove from barbarism. It is by no means clear that the essential absurdity of each is relieved by its dilution. Hereafter, the most modern pride of the most civilised people may appear as ridiculous in its nature as the grossest conceit of utter barbarians now appears to us.—*The Illustrated Family Journal, Part I.* (A clever little work.)

The celebrated German writer Frederick Adolphus Krummacher, author of the "Parables," died on the 1st of this month, at Bremen.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Thursday "Semiramide" was performed for the first time this season. This noble work of Rossini, the favourite of all the old, and one which the young opera frequenters look up to every night with more reverential admiration in proportion as their judgment becomes more refined, loses nothing in public favour by comparison with the lighter and more piquant works of the *repertoire*. Of "Semiramide," however, it is unnecessary to speak; all votaries of the lyrical muse are well acquainted with its massive instrumentation, which enshrines so many thrilling melodies; whilst the performers are equally well known and still as rapturously appreciated as ever. The performance of Giulia Grisi as the flowing representative of the proud Queen of Babylon, that of Formesati as the stern and ambitious minister, and of the gigantic Lablache as the high Priest of Ninus, with his picturesque and diving costume, he still more dignified and imposing aspect, as he thunders forth the decrees of Heaven, need no comment. The part of *Arasce*, enacted by Signora Brambilla, is the only novelty which the cast of this splendid opera presents; and of her performance in this part those who attended her Majesty's Theatre, the season before last, must retain a vivid and a most pleasing remembrance. This lady's exquisite taste and scientific lore conceal the trick of envious time.

All will welcome the addition of a contralto of so high an order to the *troupe* of this theatre. Her quality of voice is of the highest importance in the execution of standard works like "Semiramide;" and yet it is so rare—perhaps, on account of the ambition of every lady singer to reach the higher notes as though that alone would make a *prima donna*—that at the continental theatres the *contralti* parts are generally taken by the most powerless artists. The last scene of "Linda di Chamounix" was another gem, and as set forth by Signor Moriani is beheld each night with renewed, nay, increased delight; but the striking novelties of the evening were in the choregraphic department. A new *ballet-divertissement*, entitled "Kaya, or l'Amour Voyageur," was produced for the first time.

The plot of the new *divertissement*, whose scene is placed amidst the Norwegian mountains, is as follows:—A young village maiden, *Kaya* (Mdlle Grahn), is obstinately insensible to the prayers and entreaties of her lover, *Frederic* (M. Perrot). The latter, however, whilst on his way to the chase, finds lying at the foot of the mountains a little boy, with bow and arrow complete: he takes him home to *Kaya*, whose kindness soon revives him. The little fellow requites his benefactress by playing her a thousand mischievous tricks; the most serious is the attack he makes upon her heart. Here the interest in which the flavour of the strawberry, the fragrance and the thorns of the rose, the echoes of the horn from the distant hills, the glance at a supposed rival's picture—form the artillery of love, is most delicately and poetically developed. An entertainment is given to the village girls; the insidious little *traveller* finishes by exciting universal commotion amongst the villagers, and general confusion ensues; but the father of *Kaya* appears on the point of the rock, cuts the real culprits and with them the universal indignation, hides himself in a bower. His lurking place is, however, discovered, and when the little wanderer emerges from his concealment, he is invested with his proper attributes, and all pay homage to the little god of love.

The cast of "Kaya" was, of itself, sufficient to ensure success. Not only did it include that fair Dane, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, and her scarcely less graceful partner, Mons. Perrot, but a *débutante* and a new *danseuse* were to appear, though she cannot number more than seven or eight years, threatens, nevertheless, to outstrip, ultimately, all her older competitors in the mimic art. The performance of Fraulein Francisket, one of the little Viennese fairies, was one of the most extraordinary that has been witnessed on any stage. The intelligence and mimic power displayed by this little being in other respects wholly infantine, appeared to astonish even her colleagues. The play and the mutability of her arch and merry countenance, full of the mischief attributed to the little god whom she enacted, her agility and the grace of her motions, are beyond description and beyond praise.

The striking features of this divertissement are the metaphysical "pas de chq sens," the "pas de six," and the dance of the thirty-six Viennese, the "pas des noisenears," which is admirably interwoven with the action of the ballet, and is another proof of Madame Weiss's pictorial and poetic conception, and of her remarkable power of instilling intellectuality and precocity into children. The music, which is admirably constructed, is by Signor Pugni, one of the national melodies of Norway; that of the "pas de noisenears," composed by Marstrek, another new composer, now permanently attached to the establishment—are peculiarly pleasing. Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, who was married to Mr. Lee on the 1st instant, and who is immediately expected, bringing with her ballets of her own composition, will have to endure a struggle for supremacy worthy of her talents.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Ravel is one of the most popular of actors of the Théâtre du Palais Royale; and many of the pieces written for him have been translated into English, perhaps more frequently than the celebrity he performs for them, than from their intrinsic merits. He has recently published his *Souvenirs d'un Comédien*, which have been published by Dolby, and which are full of anecdotes of the company, including Potier, Brunet, Arnal, Duvernoy, Ravel, &c. &c. In no instance, the favourable manner in which he was received on Monday, the night of his *début* at the St. James's Theatre, by a large audience, leads us to believe that his engagement will prove a very profitable one to the proprietors. After Molière's "Deux Amoureux," a droll little piece was performed, entitled "Le Parodes de Mahomet," which afforded that very useful actor, M. Lienard, a good opportunity to display his talents in the character of a Mahometan priest. The piece was also indebted for the attractions of the vaudeville, Mdlles. Ozy, Lavenue, and Andrea; and a Polka of these harem beauties, at the end of the scene, was warmly applauded. The piece was of the slightest texture that can possibly be conceived, but it kept the audience in a pleasant laughing humour for half an hour, and so its end was answered. M. Ravel appeared in "L'Ecommeur," a vaudeville in three acts, which, it appears, has been played in Paris more than one hundred nights. His acting, as Fabi, a clerk, or very junior partner in a Paris house, was admirable—perpetually commanding shouts of laughter and applause, but never degenerating into buffoonery. So much as that a very small imitation might be made of this piece; without doubt, the dictionaries are already at work. The perplexities and terrible dilemmas into which the amorous Clerk falls, would be capitally suited for Keeley to delineate. Like all other French pieces, however, it would want "cutting" considerably.

Mdlle. Prudence, the *débutante*, is a great acquisition, to the corps. She is pretty and lady like; and played with great spirit. There engagement of Mdlle. Plessy is announced in the bills, who will, we imagine, appear with M. Ravel: it was the mystery of the house—and deserves every encouragement from the public. The tedious *entr' actes*, however, which we hear complained of every night, might be shortened with great advantage.

DRURY-LANE.

M. Duprez appeared on Monday night as *Edgar*, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," a character in which he originally appeared when it was first produced at Naples. The music is not calculated to exhibit the peculiar characteristic of M. Duprez's voice to so much advantage as *William Tell*, but as a dramatic representation, it was exceedingly effective. He, however, sang with great taste, and his fine voice told in some of the verses to great advantage. Madame Agnese Gerbini also appeared an engagement as *Lucy*, and was very favourably received. She sang with great taste and spirit.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Auber's Opera of "Le Duc d'Olonne" was produced at this theatre, on Monday night, with well-merited success. The *Duke*, by Scribe, is very clever

The *Duc d'Olonne* is an amatory Spanish nobleman at the time of the war of the succession of the Austrian House. His intrigues have brought him into disgrace with the Imperialists, and he is on the point of flying the country. Ere he leaves a wife behind him, his lands will be confiscated, and he has unluckily just broken off a match that was to have secured to him every thing when the drama begins. Somebody, however, he must marry, and a young girl, who is at the chateau with some wreaths for the bridal that never takes place, is pitched upon for the fatal wife. Her father is deputed by an act of military insubordination, and the *Duke* can save him. On this condition she gives him her hand and marries him veiled, so that he does not see her face. Just as the marriage is completed, the *Duke* finds he has other views, and is given with great lightness and brilliancy. Leffler as the *Duke*, and Walton as his attendant, acted with much humour, and sang respectably.

The other theatres have put forward no novelties during the week, the old bills being found sufficiently attractive to command good audiences. New pieces are, however, in preparation at all of them. The most important of these will be Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Comedy at the HAYMARKET. It is of the present time, with a story of mixed interest, the comic prevailing. The principal characters will be played by Messrs. C. Mathews, Buckstone, Farren, Stewart, Strickland; Mesdames Glover, Vestris, Humby, Clifford; and Miss Fortescue will play the part originally intended for Mrs. Nesbitt. The title of the comedy will be "Time Works Wonders." Three or four pieces of a lighter calibre are in

rehearsal at the LYCEUM, including "A Good Name," adapted, we believe, by Mr. Stonehouse, from a French vaudeville; a one-act interlude by Mr. Thomas Morton; and a two-act comedietta by the author of "The Trip to Kissingen," who is now also engaged with Mr. Albert Smith in constructing a new piece which is to embrace some most novel effects.

The Olympic has closed, and Mr. Markle, the clever American comedian, has gone the rounds from the Surrey to where, we have no doubt but that his dry humour and quaint drolleries will be appreciated.

At the PRINCESS'S, "Timour the Tartar" appears to be approaching the termination of his career. The burlesques at the other theatres are hale and hearty, and evince no symptoms of decline in attraction.

We regret to state that, for the present, the pencil of the death of Mademoiselle Eugenie Prosper—a pleasing and pretty actress, whom our readers may remember playing in English at the Princess' Theatre last year. After the close of the summer season she returned to Paris, having made a final appearance in the dramatic stages of consumption, which disease has now terminated fatally.

A benefit for the widow of the late Mr. Pitt, the "Pitt and the Public," has been announced at the Surrey Theatre, under the title of "La Belle et la Bête." All the supernatural features of the story are, however, done away with, and the legend is brought down to the events of every-day life. A piece at the Porte St. Martin, called "La Belle au bois," is spoken of as something most extraordinary, the characters being changed into mushrooms, fish, trees, and all sorts of improbabilities. These spectacles, which our neighbours term "*pièces féeriques*," turn the Parisian playgoers mad with wonder, but have invariably lost their charm when reproduced in London. The reason is, that most of their transformations are borrowed from our pantomimes—the artistic *perfection* of the mere mechanism being more developed in France than any mechanical contrivance. This was the case with the fairy drama "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable;" the majority of its tricks, which excited so much surprise in France, were invented by Mr. W. Bradwell, and, consequently, not new to our theatre.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The second of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

This Concert was a decided improvement upon the last; the selection was a better one, and the performances more just and effective. "The overtures and the sinfonia went but indifferly, for Costa appeared determined to have everything his own way, and Bishop quietly followed in his wake. Herr Standigl was loudly applauded in Mozart's aria. He seems to us to have acquired an extension of voice since he last visited us. Vieuxtemps' concerto was all desirous *fioriture*, which, being expounded, means that it was very sporific. The return of Miss Birch from the sweet south was rapturously welcomed; she sang Beethoven's recitative and aria not only with a voice full of luscious sweetness, but a heartfelt tenderness. Her voice seems to be rounder, richer, and "more musician-like" than when we heard her last. Madame Blasis Meerti sang respectably, and was superb, so accompanied on the clarionet, by M. Blasis. Mendelssohn's musical poem, "The First Walpurgis-Night," was deliciously performed. The solos by Miss M. Williams and Herr Standigl, were admirably given, and the chorus went from a to a pandemon. Oh! what a contrast between this Saxhsperian music and the trash which of late has been foisted upon us! Sir Henry Bishop conducted himself on this occasion with a little more alacrity, but T. Cooke conducted the concert with great spirit and discernment. Notwithstanding her Majesty's presence, the room was not fully attended. We have nothing to do with disputes "behind the scenes," but this we know, that a society, as well as "a house divided against itself," cannot stand. Moreover, the Philharmonic, not content with being the worst, is the *dearest* concert in the world: we can hear eight Conservatoire meetings at Paris for the price of one single admission to its ill-conducted performances.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The second concert of the series took place on Wednesday, under the direction of the Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Although the selection, with one exception, consisted of compositions which had never been heard at these concerts, yet the anxiety to hear the ancient music performed upon antique instruments seemed to prevail until the last moment. Their appearance in the orchestra did not a little disturb the gravity of the assembly, for truly they presented a most grotesque appearance. The quartet of the double quartet consisted of a violino Francese, viol da gamba, viol d'amour, viol da braccio theorbo, violone guitar, harp and organ, which were respectively played by Messrs Loder, Hatton, Hill, J. F. Loder, Ventura, Dragonetti, Don Cabra, T. Wright, and Lucas, and altogether formed a very curious orchestra, something between surprise and pleasure. The piece performed was a concerto in two movements, composed by Emilio dei Cavaliere, A.D. 1600, and is certainly hero and there a quaint and pleasant production. This was followed by a Romanesca, which was deliciously executed by Mr. Loder. Most of the instruments, with the music, were forwarded by M. Fétis from Brussels, expressly for the occasion. Wednesday and we cannot too much admire the spirit and liberality with which the performers adapted themselves to their obsolete constructions. The next novelty picked out from undeserved oblivion by the research and good taste of his Royal Highness, was a Spanish *Villanesca*, or Call to Arms, which was executed so charmingly by eighteen young ladies, accompanied by six guitars, that there was an universal call for its repetition. The vocal music of the night was admirably given, particularly by Marlo and Stadtfeld. The whole of the selections and arrangements reflected the highest credit upon the musical skill and taste of his Royal Highness. Her Majesty seemed highly delighted with the Concert, and honoured Mr. Hatton by Leaving him place next to her on the viol da gamba, between the acts, in the tea-room. The next Concert, under the direction of the Archbishop of York, is to take place on the 30th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The principal sporting event of the week—indeed, the only one which attracted public interest—was the Newmarket Craven Meeting. This is the anniversary of the opening of the legitimate racing season, and though not an occasion of much betting, as the odds for the high character of its stakes, or the contests arising out of them, it brings together the regular turf corps from every part of the kingdom. Several years ago, owing to sink the Craven week of 1845 below the ordinary standard. For the last ten or a dozen years, the Monday's and Tuesday's Riddlesworth Stakes have rapidly declined; the former having this season only three nominations. As a set-off, however, new three-year-old sweepstakes sprung up, and, together with the engagements of some of the Derby favourites, and the probability of their showing for them, things were not so bad but they might have been worse. The weather indeed of the first days was such as it seemed a tempting of Providence to brave on a place like Newmarket; and especially for mercuries who had run the gauntlet of the two preceding spring months—during a portion of Tuesday afternoon, when, amid the race of rain and tempest and darkness, the ring looked more like the incantation scene in Macbeth—but Fredericks, then a social cynic of Christian gentleness, we caution ourself against being there as crooked Gloster does the Lady Ann, "If ye survive *that*—we are immortal!" That they did survive, it is our duty to declare for the comfort and consolation of those who desire to meet them on Monday at Pratt Bpht that is to say, at Tattersall's.

The business of the meeting commenced by a solemn protest on the part of my Lord George Bentinck against a steed, night Peruse Warlock, for the Newmarket handicap. This is the course that last year won the New Stakes at Ascot as a two-year-old, and was subsequently proved not to be the qualified he professed to be. A smaller protest, I believe, has been lodged against Admiral for the Closer Cup—that horse having last year won the Derby as Running Rein running, as it was afterwards shown, in a name to which he had not a bit of right. The latter is known for the Spy (Lincolnshire), though the consequence was heavy, yet we can notice no alteration in prices. The sale for barley and malt was excessively dull, and, in some instances, lower rates were submitted to. From Ireland, the arrivals of oats are on the increase; however, the sale trade was inactive, at stationary prices. Beans, peas, and flour, dull.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 22,0; barley, 3620; oats, 1840 quarters. Irish wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —; flour, —sacks. Foreign, wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 2630 quarters; flour, 1470 sacks; peas, —quarters.

AVERAGES.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 47s; ditto, white, 42s to 52s; rye, 34s to 36s; grinding barley, 22s to 24s; malting, 26s to 30s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, 22s to 24s; grinding, 20s to 22s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 19s to 21s; Scotch and Irish, 17s to 19s; ditto, Dutch, 16s to 18s; Harlingen, 17s to 19s; Dutch feed, 15s to 16s; ditto, grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 34s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s; beans, 34s to 36s; tares, 36s to 38s; linseed, 52s to 54s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s to 52s; hempseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Foreign—Fine wheat, —to —; Baltic, red, 38s to 40s; white, —to —; Dantzic and Konigsberg, red, 38s to 40s; white, —to —; Pomeranian, red, 38s to 40s; white, —to —; Petersburgh, 38s to 40s; Archangel, 38s to 40s; Polish, 38s to 40s; Marianopoli, 38s to 40s; Taganrog, 38s to 40s; Egyptian, 38s to 40s; Barbary, 38s to 40s; Salonica, 38s to 40s; Genoa, 38s to 40s; Leghorn, 38s to 40s; Trieste, 38s to 40s; Riga, 38s to 40s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to —; French, —to —per sack.

Bread Market.—Current week—both English and foreign—has been on nearly the last, though on very limited business. Money moves off slowly, at the following quotations:—Fine and superfine, 6½d to 7d; seconds, 6d to 6½d; households, 5d to 5½d; and coarse, 4½d to 5d per 4lb. loaf.

Seed Market.—Linseed—both English and foreign—has been on nearly the last, though on very limited business. Money moves off slowly, at the following quotations:—Fine and superfine, 6½d to 7d; seconds, 6d to 6½d; households, 5d to 5½d; and coarse, 4½d to 5d per 4lb. loaf.

Average Prices of Corn.—Wheat, 46s 8d; barley, 32s 6d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 36s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 0d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—The imports of this article continue liberal, about 1,500,000 lbs having arrived during the present week from Canton. A small sale of 700 packages has passed off heavily, at barely previous rates. About 9000 packages will be brought to the hammer on Tuesday next. Privately, a fair business is doing, at unaltered quotations.

Sugar.—For most kinds of West Indian, per a good demand was prevailed, and previous rates are well supported. Sales of all other kinds of raw sugars are firm, and large parcels have found buyers at full prices. The refined market is somewhat unsettled.

Coffee.—In the absence of public sales, the market is very dull, at a further decline of from 1s to 2s per cwt, the smallest figures not exceeding 40s to 96s per cwt. Fresh business is passing in this article, at 1s per cwt less money. Irish have as in fair request, at full prices. All other kinds of pertinous support late figures.

Tallow.—The market is still in a very dull state, and rather lower prices have been accepted by large holders. P. Y. C. on the spot, has sold at 33s to 33s 3d; and for delivery in the last three months, 37s 3d to 38s per cwt. Town tallow is in good supply, but not disagreeable. *Fruit.*—Very little business is doing in any description of fruit, and prices are the turn lower.

Hops and Straw.—Country meadow hay, 42s 1ss to 5ss 10s; useful ditto, 4l 14s to 4l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 5s to 5l 15s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; oat straw, 1l 15s to 2l 2s; wheat straw, 1l 5s to 1l 12s; per load.

Potatoes.—The best parcels are in fair request, at 70s to 80s per ton; but all other qualities are extremely dull.

Hops (Friday).—The announcement of the failure of an eminent brewer, has cast a great gloom over this market; nevertheless, a fair amount of business is doing in most descriptions of hops, at prices about equal to those quoted in our last report. New Sussex Pockets, 4l 10s to 4l 8s; Choice ditto, 4l 8s 12s to 4l 10 s; Kent, 4l 0s to 4l 8s; Superfine Mid Kent, 4l 8s to 5l 5s; Superfine East ditto, 4l 10s to 5l 5s; Yeomans, 4l 0s to 4l 5s.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, Isa; Charlotte Main, 15s., New Tanfield, 14s 6d; Grd's Redhugh 13s 6d., Hetton 15s 6d., Newcastle, 14s 6d., Stewart's, 15s 6d., Lambton, 15s 6d., per ton.

Smithfield Friday.—Although the supply of beasts on sale here this morning was extensive for the time of year—nearly 600 Scots coming in head by steamers from Scotland, and 40 oxen and cows from Rotterdam all in good condition—the beef trade was steady, and Monday's subsequent prices were nearly obtained. The numbers of sheep were good, but the inquiry for them was firm, at fully previous rates. From the Isle of Wight no sheep were received per railway, with fair average arrivals from other parts. The sale was rather active, at full quotations. Calves were in good supply and heavy demand, at a decline of 2d per 8lbs. In pigs, very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from 18 to 18 each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, 4s., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime coarse woolled sorts, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South-downs out of wool, 3s 10d to 4s 2d., ditto in the wool, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; Scots, 4s., 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Suckling calves, 2l 2s to 2l 10s; milch cows, 16l to 20l each. Sheep, 2,400 on sale, 1,200 Scots, 960 downs, 171 sheep and lambs, 7,950; calves, 219; pigs, 321.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had rather an inactive demand to day, at b rely previous rates:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcase—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The settlement in the Consol Market was satisfactorily arranged on Tuesday and Wednesday, although the extent of fluctuations has been rather large. A reaction showed an improving tendency after the receipt of the American mail on Monday, most of the leading speculators, for the fall, considering the news rather favourable to peace, and being thus impelled to change their accounts. On Monday, Consols quoted 92¾ for money, and, however, the prices gradually advanced to 93⅜, but has since receded to the former quotation. Exchequer Bills do not quite maintain last week's price, and Bank Stock barely supports its present position. At the Opening Three per Cents. quoted 98⅛; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. were flat, at 101⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 209½ to 210½; Consols for Money, 93⅛; for the Account, 93⅜ to ⅝.

The business in the Foreign House during the week has been perfectly unimportant. Tuesday was half monthly account day, which was readily arranged. The fluctuations in prices been very trifling, but quotations were tolerably firm at the close of the week. Mexican improved about ¼ per Cent. on Thursday, and closed at 37⅜. Spanish Actives, 31½; Three per Cents, 20; Dutch Two-and a Half per Cents., 62¾; Four per Cent Certificates, 97⅜; Portuguese, 67; Belgian, 101¾. The settlement in the Consol and Foreign Market being fixed for the same day as the closing of the Share Account, operated very severely upon the brokers and jobbers.

The settlement in the Share Market was extraordinarily heavy, and scarcely concluded on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the fluctuations, it was quietly arranged, and speculation has again free way for another account. The settlement in the London and York line was satisfactory in its results, and the price rose on Wednesday to 44¾. Direct Northern have received a check from the position of the line in relation to the steam packet rates. The French lines have been generally flat, considerable bearing having taken place both here and in Paris, particularly in the proposed lines. A better feeling has however prevailed, towards the close of the week. Money, however, grows dearer each account, and the absence of shares to deliver, is the great cause of the present high prices. Namur and Liége have been sold at 8 prem. for time, although the Scrip is not yet delivered. A slight reaction, however, occurred on Thursday. The closing prices of the week are, Aberdeen, 8¾, Armagh &c., 3¾; Caledonian, 13⅜; Cambridge and Lincoln, 9; Chester and Holyhead, 10; Chester Valley, 4; Direct Northern, 44¾; Great Western, 74; Eastern Counties, 4¾; Great North of England, 74; Scottish Midlands, 4⅜; South Devon, 2⅜; Dovers, 42½; South Wales, 6⅞; Trent Valley, 20⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4; York and North Midland, 13⅝; Boulogne and Amiens, 11⅜; Bordeaux, Toulouse and Cette, 2¾; Great North of France, 5⅞; do. Rosanels, 2⅜; Paris and Lyons (Gannerons's, 2⅜; do. (Lafitte's) 2¾; Tours and Nantes, 4⅜.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English funds were firm yesterday, with upward tendency. Consols closed at 93⅜ ⅝. In the Foreign House, Mexican advanced to 38. The Share Market was generally flat. London and York advanced a point, but afterwards receded to their former quotations. Prices were the same as the previous day

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

BANKRUPTS.—R. A. SAMPSON, Walnut Tree-walk, Lambeth, gas-fitter. W. JONES, late of the Adelaide Gallery, Strand, commission agent. W. HODGSON, Weston-street, Pentonville, slater. J. JARVIS and J. JARVIS, Great Bush lane, Cannon-street, wharfingers. J. BRADSHAW, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, draper. M. LEAH, Gt. Yarmouth, cabinet-maker. J. WOOLLAMS, Charles-street, Manchester-square, dentist. T. BARKER, Stanton, Staffordshire, publican. J. JONES, Pitchers, Lower-street, Islington. W. S. PATTISON, Liverpool, carrier. T. S. DUDD, Liverpool, merchant. W. W. STRANG, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant. J. J. AYTON, Scoul, Shetland, linen-draper. W. W. BENN, Liverpool, merchant. H. OVEREND, Ropewell-la-Soleby, Yorkshire, cartmaker

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. M'CORKINDALE, Glasgow, merchant. Rev. D. WILSON, Westminster, minister of Renfrew. J. STEVENSON, Stranraer, merchant. W. HOLM, Burntisland, Renfrewshire, farmer. J. HOLM, Burntisland, Renfrewshire, farmer. A. MACDONALD, Kingsclerk, Argyleshire, sheep dealer. W. JAMIESON, Dundee, merchant.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 18.—1st Dragoon Guards: F. Delesy to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice J. M'Ilree. 2nd Dragoons: Lieut. W. C. Grant to be Captain, vice Crawe; Cornet Sir E. H. Lyon, Bart. to be Lieutenant, vice Grant. 3rd Dragoons: Cornet R. Lyon to be Lieutenant, vice Gough.

Memorandum—The Hon. G. C. Gardner to be Lieutenant, vice Hon. C. Barlow to be Captain, vice Anglesey. Major H. Mansel to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. R. Lucas to be Major, vice Mansel. Lieut. W. Mansel to be Captain, vice Lucas. Cornet R. Bulkeley to be Lieutenant, vice Wallace; J. T. James to be Cornet, vice Flood. 19th. H. Bradshaw to be Captain, vice Gunning and Lieut. and Adjt. C. Sprot to be Lieutenant, vice Mackinlay. Ensign A. G. Byrne to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth. C. Clapcott to be Ensign, vice Byrne. 23rd. Lieut. J. Jones to be Captain, vice Anderson. 24th. Ensign C. Goodlatt to be Lieutenant, vice Macauley. 31st. Lieut F. Hyde to be Lieutenant, vice Powell; Ensign A. Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Browne. 38th. Lieut. A. Anderson to be Captain, vice Mayne. 39th. Lieut. Lord C. Manners to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Streatfield; Brevet Major T. O'Brien to be Major, vice Hogarth; Lieut. Hon. A. Jocelyn to be Captain, vice Lord Lieut. Percy; Lieut. J. Dewar to be Lieutenant, vice O'Brien. E. F. Kay to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dewar. 80th. Lieut. J. Hogan, vice Collingwood. 84th. Lieut. J. Johnson to be Captain, vice Wallace; Lieut. W. Rowland, 91st. D. E. Manners to be Ensign, vice Howard.

Royal Artillery Regiment.—J. Jonnston to be Riding Master, vice Dewar.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Lieut. A. Grieson to be First Lieutenant, vice W. J. Kirk; Second Lieut. J. Reid to be First Lieutenant, vice Grieson; J. Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bird

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—F. SLATER, Queen's-buildings, Brompton, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED J. MILLER, Southampton, bookmaker

BANKRUPTS.—W. B. STERRY, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, and another. T. P. REES, King-street, Cheapside, City, ware-merchant. W. LINDENMEYER, late of High street, Southwark, grocer. J. BANT, Warder-street, Soho, saddle-tree maker. T. H. COYLE, Argyle-street, Regent-street, wine and spirit merchant. J. PICKERING, Coventry-place, Old Ground, Ratcliff, cooper. C. M. FIRTH, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, lithographic printer. H. P. WOOD, Chigwell, Essex, victualler. J. WOOD, Chigwell, Essex, coal-dealer. G. R. STEPHENS, WOOD, Manchester, engraver. J. W. SPRAGUE, Pond, Dorchester, grocer. J. LONG, Dorchester, ironmonger. J. WILLIAMS, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, carpenter. J. HILL, Stroud, Gloucestershire, baker. W. PARSONS, Bristol, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. HUTCHESON, Edinburgh, Glengrond. J. PEDIE, Edinburgh (deceased). J. SCOTT, Glasgow, cow-feeder.

BIRTHS

At Wilton-place, the widow of Adam Broadwood, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.—At Rose Vale, Falmouth, the wife of Mrs. H. Lewis Brownrigg, of a son.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. R. Lewis Brown, of a daughter.—Mrs. Christopher Cuff, of Hazl Mount, Somerset, of a daughter.—The wife of Mr. H. Hall, No. 3, Bore Street Place, of two sons.—At Peterborough, the lady of Samuel C. W. Buckle, Esq., of a son.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Frederic G. Farman, of a daughter.—At Ingatestone, the wife of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., of a son.—At Pritzendon Rectory, Lady Harriet Moore, of a daughter.—The wife of John Hare, Esq., Clifton-park, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Portishead, Somersetshire, the Rev. J. H. Woolley, to Emily Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Willis, Bart.—At Clendalkey square Church, the Rev. Edward Benson, to Eleanor Dorn Poole, second daughter of the late Captain Parker.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut. Colonel Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., to Jane Frances, the relict of the late Rev. Thomas Hesketh.—At Rochester, the Rev. Edward Hutchinson, Rector of Ightham, Kent, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Masse Alsager, Esq.—At Rushall, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart., to Alice, youngest daughter of John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS

Andrew Loughman, Esq., in Bentinck-terrace, Regent's Park.—Suddenly, on Sunday last, whilst attending the evening service at St. John's Church, Clapham-rise, Thomas Howell, Esq., of Clapham.—At Hadham Palace, Herts, Elizabeth, wife of James Smith, Esq.—At Torquay, Devon, Lucy Harriet, wife of the Rev. Arthur Pease, and eldest daughter of John Bonett, Esq., M.P. for South Wilts.—At Brighton, David Duval, Esq., Captain (unattached), late of the 31st Regiment.—On the 11th inst., Matthias von Hekel, the celebrated composer of music, in the 89th year of his age.—At Naples, Admiral Sir Philip Charles Henderson Calderwood Durham, G.C.B., in his 83rd year.—In Hertford-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Stepney, widow of the late Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart.—In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mary, the widow of Captain Joshua Mallett, R.N., in her 92nd year.—At Crowbridge aged 30, Catherine, second daughter of Mr. William Marris, auctioneer.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P.

To be a "Lord and a great leader" at once is, says our fine old dramatist, Massinger, seldom vouchsafed to one born in the ermine. To be a poet and a legislator is almost rarer, for though Shelley lays it down as an ascertained fact that poets are the "unacknowledged legislators of the world," they are very seldom acknowledged members of the House of Commons. In the first place, constituencies are dear, election expenses run high, and the charges of an adverse petition in a committee would, in these days, beggar all the poets from Homer downwards, even supposing they ever had any property, in the first place, and were able to club it in defence of an ambitious brother, degenerated into a politician, in the second. Still there are exceptions; sunbeams do go astray occasionally, and several poets there really are at this present time on the benches of the collective wisdom. In fact, when we come to counting, there are more than might be expected; Lord John Russell has been guilty of a tragedy, and is answerable for some very fair and readable translations from Dante. "Evadne" may be proved against the brilliant member for Dungarvon, Mr. Sheil; and, passing several minor stars on the Whig benches, is there not Macaulay, with his masculine and spirited "Lays of Rome?" crossing the House to the Treasury side, we come to a soil less propitious to the Muses. Sir Robert Peel is not a poet; but he has furnished to others the experience of three separate bards; his supporters are being deprived of the "Pleasures of Imagination," for he is not quite what they pictured him; in his old opinions, which he has forsaken, he leaves them the "Pleasures of Memory," and in his new lines the Whigs have the "Pleasures of Hope." Sir James Graham does not go to the Home Office with his "singing robes about him," but he has written nevertheless, and his pamphlet on Corn and Currency possesses great merits as a work of fiction.

Old England, we confess, is rather deficient in the fine frenzy; Apollo had nothing to do with the Income Tax, which we cannot admit to be a work of inspiration. But Young England makes up for it: in its ranks poets abound; passing over the author of "Coningsby," who has dealt mostly in prose, there is Mr. Smythe with his "Historic Fancies," and Lord J. Manners with his lament for the "Old Nobility," and last, but not least, there is Richard Monckton Milnes, the member for Pontefract, of whom we present the reader with (though we say it ourselves) an excellent portrait. He sits on the Ministerial side of the House, and would, perhaps, think it a misnomer to be called anything but a Tory. Yet how he can claim the title we know not, seeing that in almost every speech he makes he forfeits it. His Toryism would certainly have frightened the Percivals and Sidmouths and Eldons of old from their propriety, and sounded to them very much like Radicalism. His mind is more liberal than the creed of the party he has adopted, and hence some discordances arise like that of Tuesday evening last when his speech in support of the Maynooth grant was one that on the platform of Exeter Hall would be called Popery in disguise, or the too kindly testimonials to it of one seduced by the blandishments of the scarlet woman. Could anything be more heterodox, for instance, than his denial of the allegation that making a clergy comfortable in worldly matters renders them more able to gain proselytes? No, says Mr. Milnes, the Established Church has been lapped in riches and comforts for some two centuries, and is just where it was! But we will give a short specimen of the hon. gentleman's style, and that shall be a passage from his last speech, which makes us almost fear that in his last tour he stopped too long at Rome:—

> There was no safety in dallying with the discontent of 6,000,000, and the country must either be prepared to re-enact the penal laws of Ireland, or else to follow out the course indicated by the present bill. One or the other of these two courses must be pursued, and that without further delay. He could conceive an bigot so injurious to the cause which he supported as an amiable bigot, like the hon. member for Oxford. When it was recollected that Lord Bacon had declared Popery to be at an end in Ireland, and when Swift was found declaring that in a few years there would be no more Roman Catholics in that country, the fact could only be referred to the mysterious decrees of Providence, that the priesthood there were at the present moment more powerful than ever. The cruelty of the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland was such as to humiliate every Englishman who looked back on the history of that country, and no penance could be too great to expiate the past, nor was any danger too great to be risked, if by any means the recollection of past injuries could be effaced, and the persecution of the past be made the means of present reconciliation.

Richd. M. Milnes

MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P.

Mr. Milnes is by no means a bad orator; but he is a far better poet; and we advise those who disagree with his political opinions, to turn to his "Flight of Youth," his "Lay of the Humble," his "Long Ago," or his "Men of Old," and we promise them they will not lay them down without admiration for his genius. There are lines and passages in all of them, that once read never quit the memory. As we have given an extract from his official language, let us mount with him for a moment above the smoke and stir of that dull spot which men call St. Stephen's, into the purer element—poesy. We are perplexed for choice, but will take the first we named—the "Flight of Youth." It is too long to give entire; but much of it may be read with Coleridge's beautiful stanzas on the same subject, and lose nothing by comparison:—

> Alas, we know not how he went,
> We knew not he was going,
> For had our tears once found a vent,
> We had stayed him with their flowing.
> It was as an earthquake, when
> We awoke and found him gone,
> We were in sensible mazed,
> We were hopeless, every one!
> Yea, he must have gone away
> In his guise of every day,
> In his common dress, the same
> Perfect face and perfect frame;
> For in feature, for in limb,
> Who could be compared to him?
> First his step, as one who knows
> He is free, wherever he goes,
> And what is light of spring
> As the arrow from the string;
> His impassioned eye had got
> Fire which the sun has not;
> Silk to feel, and gold to see,
> Fell his tresses full and free,
> Like the morning mists that glide
> Soft adown the mountain side.
> * * * *
> In his hand was poised a spear,
> Deftly poised, as to appear
> Re ting of its proper will,—
> Thus a merry hunter still,
> And engarlanded with bay,
> Must our Youth have gone away,
> Tho' we half remember now,
> He had borne some little while
> Something mournful in his smile—
> Something serious on his brow.
> * * * *
> Now, between us all and Him
> There are rising mountains dim,
> Forests of uncounted trees,
> Spaces of unmeasured seas:
> Think, with Him how gay of yore
> We made sunshine out of shade,—
> Think with Him how light we bore
> All the burden sorrow laid;
> All went happily about Him,—
> How shall we toil on without him?
> * * *
> If he deigned our lips to kiss
> With those living lips of his,
> We were lightened of our pain,
> We were up and hale again —
> Now, without one blessing glance
> From his rose-lit countenance,
> We shall die, deserted men,—
> And not see him, even then!

The father of Mr. Milnes represented the same borough for many years; he is connected by blood with the Galway family, with Lord Gambier, and the Countess of Cork and Orrery; he therefore holds an influential position, and it is not exclusively poetry or politics that seated him in Parliament. He was born in 1809. The ludicrous effect with which some old and forgotten errors of a "Random" writer, have been this week raked up against the author, almost scares us from attempting anything in the shape of personal description; but we may venture to add, that he has a well-formed head, and the full eye that phrenologists say indicates the organ of language. He is not tall, and a critical observer might perhaps perceive a tendency in his frame to become "more fat than bard beseems."

MADAME WEISS AND THE VIENNESE CHILDREN.

Madame Weiss, a remarkably portly and good-humoured lady, who has outwitted all the diplomatists, with the great Metternich at their head; put to the blush all *maitres de ballet*, and created a revolution on the stage, is clearly a genius. A few words as to the origin of her infant *troupe*, and the manner in which she has brought them, despite the machinations of ambassadors and the interference of crowned heads, to this country, will, therefore, be of interest to our readers

Madame Weiss had been for a long time *maitress de ballet* at the Theatre of Josephstadt at Vienna. About four years ago, Pokorny, the director of this theatre, in getting up a new piece, found himself in want of a ballet of children. In this emergency he applied to Madame Weiss. Children were sought for in every direction, and by dint of perseverance, twenty children, taken from dark cellars and burning garrets, from the lowest class of society and in abject poverty, were got together, and placed under the tuition of Madame Weiss. Shortly afterwards, the organisation of this little *corps de ballet* was found so perfect, that every one went to see the new piece; the little dancers became the fashion, and one performance of the same kind followed another. The manager was making a fortune by the infant *troupe*, and parents of a far more respectable class of society confided their children to the charge of the worthy *maitress de ballet*.

About a year and a half afterwards the engagement of Madame Weiss with the Theatre of Josephstadt expired. She then engaged the children on her own account. By the contract then made, she was allowed the charge of them for four or five years, and permission to travel where she would. Then commenced the series of triumphant progresses of Madame Weiss and her thirty-six little pupils. Pesth, Brunn, Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, and Hamburg, were successively visited by the little marvels, and their success at each of these places was extraordinary and the receipts immense. So far all was right, but as Frank ort discord arose between Madame Weiss and four of the mothers, who had accompanied the little *Viennoises*, and who wished to wrest from the good lady that share of profit which was due to the remarkable talent and pains with which she had disciplined her little unruly *troupe*. Another trouble befel Madame Weiss; her passport would not carry her beyond the limits of Germany, and the authorities of Frankfort decreed that the whole *corps de ballet* should be sent back to Vienna for the enjoyment of the Austrian Emperor. Madame Weiss gave them them the slip; she escaped to Cologne, thence to Brussels, and afterwards to Paris, where her immense success fully compensated for all the trouble and alarms she had undergone. The question of the journey to

THE VIENNESE CHILDREN AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

England, however, set all the diplomatists to work; the Empress of Austria and the Queen of France became suddenly alarmed for the religious faith of the little Viennoises. Count d'Appony put forth all his diplomatic powers, his colleague in London did the same the other day, but in vain; Madame Weiss was by this time in countries where even slaves become free when they do but touch the soil, and as regards the laws of the country, she had not only the sanction of her own conscience, but she was armed with duly framed legal instruments from the parents, several of whom have arrived in England with her.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

The news of the sudden death of this nobleman has been received with regret in this country, and in Ireland. Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull Hill, Marquis of Downshire, &c., in the Irish peerage, Earl of Hillsborough, &c., in the peerage of England, and Lord Harwich, &c., in that of Great Britain, was born on the 8th of October, 1788; he succeeded his father, Arthur, second Marquis, on the 7th of September, 1801, when only thirteen years old. On the 25th of October, 1811, he married the Lady Maria Windsor, eldest daughter of Arther Hickman, fifth Earl of Plymouth, by whom he leaves three sons and two daughters.

The noble marquis, on coming of age, took his seat in the House of Lords, and was a supporter of the administrations of Mr. Perceival, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. Previous to 1829, his lordship opposed the Catholic claims, but eventually voted for the Relief Bill. He also voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform, but generally he was adverse to the measures of the Grey and Melbourne Ministries. He did not, however, assume a prominent part in politics, only now and then speaking in the house, and but occasionally coming forward in public affairs. In private life he was more distinguished. He was a man of large possessions, and he managed his estates with good feeling and ability.

He interested himself much in the condition and welfare of the people of Ireland, amongst whom it was his practice to reside during many months in each year, advancing the interests of agriculture, and promoting the happiness of his tenantry. The Marquis was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down, Colonel of the South Downshire Militia, and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Dublin. His death was of a sudden and awful nature. He had arrived in Dublin from Hillsborough Castle, Downshire, on Friday, the 11th instant, with the intention of attending the Spring Cattle-show of the Royal Dublin Society, in the ensuing week. Availing himself of the interval of a few days, he left the Gresham Hotel the following morning, the 12th, to visit his estate of Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, fifteen miles from Dublin. On coming there, he was met by his agent, who had a horse in waiting. His lordship mounted, but had not proceeded more than a few paces, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and fell upon the road side. Assistance was at once obtained, but the unfortunate nobleman was found to be quite dead.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

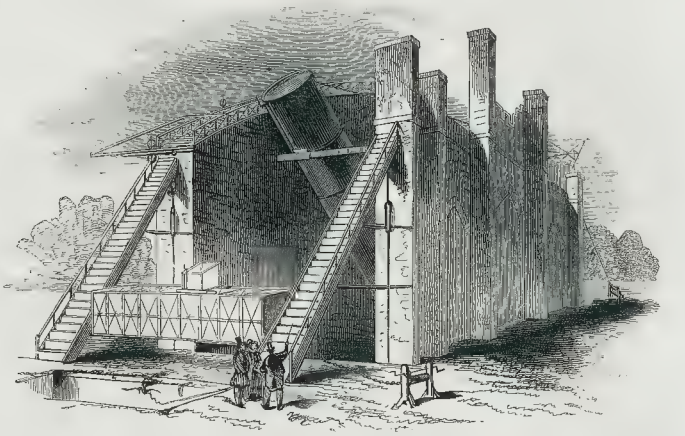
The Marquis is succeeded by Arthur Wills, now fourth Marquis of Downshire. This peer, who has, since 1836, until his father's demise, represented the county of Down in Parliament, was born on the 6th August, 1812, and married, the 23rd August, 1837, Caroline, eldest daughter of the first Viscount Combermere. The house of Hill, formerly De la Montayne, is of Norman descent, and one of more than ordinary distinction, especially in Ireland. The founder of the family there went over with the Earl of Essex, in 1573, to suppress O'Neil's Rebellion. The creation of the first Irish title, Baron Hill, bears date 1717, and that of the Marquis of Downshire, 1789; the English dignities of Earl of Hillsborough and Viscount Fairford, are of the year 1772, and that of Baron Harwich in the peerage of Great Britain of the year 1756.

THE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

The Rev. John Neville, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Neville, and Baron Abergavenny, was born on the 25th Dec., 1789; he was the third son of Henry, sixteenth Baron and second Earl of Abergavenny, by his wife Mary, only child of John Robinson, Esq., of Wyke House, in the county of Middlesex, for many years Secretary of the Treasury. He succeeded his father as third Earl on the 27th March, 1843, and has thus enjoyed the family honours for little more than two years. His lordship was in holy orders, and passed his life in that dignified retirement which became his sacred avocation. He meddled not at all in political life; his continued delicate state of health, indeed, did not permit him to do so; and he never appeared in the House of Lords but one night after his succession to the peerage. His death, which was caused by apoplexy, occurred on the night of Friday, the 11th inst., at his seat, Eridge Park, near Tunbridge Wells. His lordship, having never married, is succeeded by his next and only surviving brother, William, now fourth Earl of Abergavenny, who is also in holy orders, he is vicar of Frant, in Sussex, and rector of Birling, in Kent, and has married Caroline, second daughter of the late Ralph Leeke, Esq., of Longford Hall, Shropshire, and has two sons and three daughters.

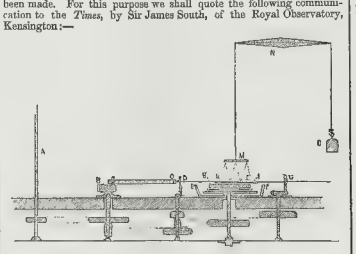
The family of the Nevilles, Earls and Barons of Abergavenny, is one of ancient and illustrious descent. The early ancestors possessed a feudal barony of Bergavenny, in the time of Henry III., and their first writ of summons to Parliament by the same title, dates the 23rd November, 1392. Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, and Earl of Worcester, in 1420 left an only daughter and heiress, the Lady Elizabeth Beauchamp, who gave her hand to Sir Edward Neville, a son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, and uncle of the King-making Earl of Warwick. By this marriage, Sir Edward became possessed of the heiress's castle and lands, and was himself summoned to Parliament as Baron Bergavenny, the 5th September, 1450. His lordship was a stanch Yorkist in the wars of the Roses, and enjoyed the confidence of King Edward IV.; he was succeeded by his son George, the second baron, who received knighthood at the celebrated battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471. From this warrior's second son, Sir Edward Neville, who was also a knight-banneret and a soldier of high reputation, and who perished on the scaffold in the reign of Henry VIII., the present family lineally derives. With the seventh baron, Henry, we find the title of Bergavenny changed to the more modern appellation of Abergavenny. George, the fifteenth baron, the grandfather of the Earl recently deceased, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Neville, and Earl of Abergavenny, on the 17th May, 1784.

DISCOVERIES WITH THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE.



THE GREAT ROSSE TELESCOPE.

"Marvellous rumours are afloat respecting the astronomical discoveries made by Lord Rosse's Monster Telescope. It is said that Regulus, instead of being a sphere, is ascertained to be a disc; and, stranger still, that the nebula in the belt of Orion is a universal system—a sun, with planets moving round it, as the earth and her fellow-orbs move round our glorious luminary." We quote these rumours from the *Literary Gazette*; and they suggest the present as the best opportunity for introducing to our readers an illustrated description of the gigantic instrument by which these astounding discoveries are reputed to have been made. For this purpose we shall quote the following communication to the *Times*, by Sir James South, of the Royal Observatory, Kensington:—



MACHINE FOR GRINDING AND POLISHING THE SPECULA.

In the *Times* of September last (says Sir James), I had the gratification of announcing to the public that the construction of the large telescope, by the Earl of Rosse, was so far advanced, that the instrument had actually been directed to the heavens, and that, too, with satisfactory results.

The great speculum, however, as then used, had been only approximately polished, and was inserted in the tube merely to ascertain if its focal length coincided with that which it was designed to give it.

The difference being inconsiderable, it was suffered to remain in the tube, without having been used by the noble lord, till Dr. Robinson's and my arrival at the Castle, at the commencement of February last; but a continuous series of bad weather having precluded all possibility of observing any other object than the moon, on the 21st of February the large speculum was removed; and on the 4th of March, having been re-ground and re-polished, it was remasted in the tube.

The diameter of the large speculum is 6 feet, its thickness 5½ inches, its weight 3¾ tons, and its composition 126 parts of copper to 57½ parts of tin; its focal length is 54 feet—the tube is of deal; its lower part, that in which the speculum is placed, is a cube of 8 feet; the circular part of the tube is, at its centre, 7½ feet diameter, and at its extremities, 6½ feet. The telescope lies between two stone walls, about 71 feet from north to south, about 50 feet high, and about 23 feet asunder. These walls are as nearly as possible parallel with the meridian.

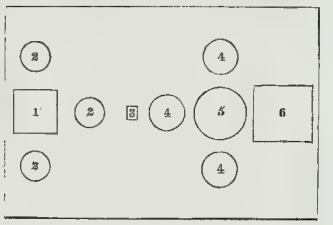
In the interior face of the eastern wall, a very strong iron arc, of about 43 feet radius, is firmly fixed, provided, however, with adjustments, whereby its surface facing the telescope may be set very accurately in the plane of the meridian—a matter of the greatest importance, seeing that by the contact with it of rollers attached to one extremity of a quadrangular bar, which slides through a metal box fixed to the under part of the telescope tube, a few feet from the object end of the latter, whilst its other extremity remains free, the position of the telescope in the meridian is secured, or any deviation from it easily determined, for on this bar lines are drawn, the interval between any adjoining two of which corresponds to one minute of time at the equator. The tube and speculum, including the bed on which the latter rests, weigh about 15 tons.

The telescope rests on an universal joint, placed on masonry about 6 feet below the ground, and is elevated or depressed by a chain and windlass; and, although it weighs about 15 tons, the instrument is raised by two men with great facility. Of course, it is counterpoised in every direction.

At present, it can be used only between 14 degrees of southern altitude and the zenith; but, when completed, its range will embrace an arc between 10 degrees of altitude towards the south and 47 degrees north; so that all objects between the pole and 27 degrees south of the equator will be observable with it; whilst in the equator any object can be viewed with it about 40 minutes of time on either side of the meridian.

The observer, when at work, stands in one of four galleries, the three highest of which are drawn out from the western wall, whilst the fourth, or lowest, has for its base an elevating platform, along the horizontal surface of which a gallery slides from wall to wall by machinery within the observer's reach, but which a child may work.

When the telescope is about half an hour east of the meridian, the galleries hanging over the gap between the walls, present to a spectator below an appearance somewhat dangerous; yet the observer, with common prudence, is as safe as on the ground, and each of the galleries can be drawn from the wall to the telescope's side so readily, that the observer needs no one else to move it for him.

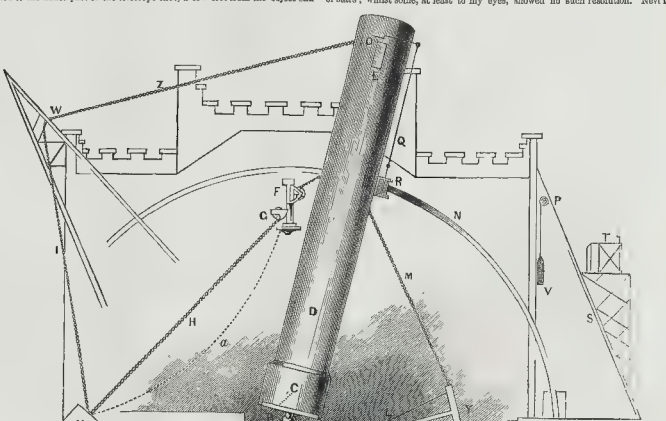


GROUND PLAN OF THE FOUNDRY.

The telescope lying at its least altitude can be raised to the zenith by the two men at the windlass in six minutes; and so manageable is the enormous mass, that, give me the right ascension and declination of any celestial object between these points, and I will have the object in the field of the telescope within eight minutes from the first attempt to raise it.

When the observer has found the object, he must at present follow it by rack-work within its reach. As yet, it has no equatorial motion, but it very shortly will, and at no very distant day clockwork will be connected with it, when the observer, if I mistake not, will, whilst observing, be almost as comfortable as if he were reading at a desk by his fireside.

The night of the 5th of March was, I think, the finest I ever saw in Ireland. Many nebulæ were observed by Lord Rosse, Dr. Robinson, and myself. Most of them were, for the first time since their creation, seen by us as groups or clusters of stars; whilst some, at least to my eyes, showed no such resolution. Never



SECTION OF THE MACHINERY.

however, in my life did I see such glorious sidereal pictures as this instrument afforded us. Most of the nebulæ we saw I certainly have observed with my own large achromatic; but although that instrument, as far as relates to magnifying power, is probably inferior to no one in existence, yet to compare these nebulæ, as seen with it and the 6 feet telescope, is like comparing, as seen with the naked eye, the dinginess of the planet Saturn to the brilliancy of Venus.

The most popular known nebula observed this night were the ring nebulæ in the Canes Venatici, or the 51st of Messier's catalogue, which was resolved into stars with a magnifying power of 548; and the 57th of Messier, which is in the same constellation, and which was resolved into a large globular cluster of stars, not much unlike the well-known cluster in Hercules, called the 13th Messier.

Although, however, the power of this telescope in resolving nebulæ into stars hitherto considered irresolvable was extremely gratifying, still it was in my mind little more than I had anticipated; for experience has long since told me that a telescope may show nebulæ, even those resolvable by it, which, whilst, when directed to a bright star, with a very moderate magnifying power, its imperfections will be actually effaces. During Sir W. Herschell's life time, with the 20-feet reflector at Slough I saw, amongst others, 3 Messier, 4 Messier, 13 Messier, 99 Messier, the annular nebulæ of Lyra, and the great nebula of Andromeda. No telescope of its size probably ever showed nebulæ better; yet on the same night the same instrument, when directed to Alpha Lyræ (a star of the first magnitude) broke down under a power of about 300.

Perfection of figure, then, of a telescope must be tested, not by nebulæ, but by its performance on a star of the first magnitude. If it will, under high power, show the star round and free from optical appendages, we may safely enough take it for granted it will not only show nebulæ well, but any other celestial object as it ought. When I returned to Parsonstown from Paris, in 1839, I directed it to Aldebaran, viewed it in the telescope, certainly not one minute, and paid for it the next, without any one of the astronomers of Paris then present, and by my side (assuredly if I had even had the telescope on the star, much less that I had purchased it in consequence. Regulus on the 11th being near the meridian, I placed the 6 feet telescope on it, and with the entire aperture and a magnifying power of 600 I saw with inexpressible delight, the star free from wings, rads, or optical appendages: not, indeed, like a planetary disc, as my large achromatic, but as a round image resembling visible light between and Jupiter's disc; and as little admitting had this brilliant image that I could have measured its distance from, and position with, any of the stars in the field with a spider's line micrometer, and a power of 1000, without the slightest difficulty, for not only was the air tranquil, but the definition was perfect, although in the open air and the wind blowing rather fresh, was as steady as a rock.

On subsequent nights, observations of other nebulæ, amounting to some 30 or more, removed most of those which I saw with the 3 feet telescope, and long figured, to that of clusters; whilst some of these latter, but more especially 6 Messier, exhibited a sidereal picture in the telescope such as man before had never seen, and which, for its magnificence, baffles description.

Several double stars were seen with various apertures of the telescope, and with powers between 360 and 800; and, as the Earl had told me before we should, — before the specula were placed in the tube, in consequence of his having been obliged to quit the superintendence of the polishing at the most critical part of the process—we found that a ring of about six inches broad, reckoning from the circumference of the speculum, was not sufficiently polished; and to *that* the Little star in relation seen about Regulus was unquestionably referable.

The only double stars of the first class which the weather permitted us to examine with it were Ω Ursæ Majoris and Gamma Virginis; but these would have measured with the greatest confidence, whether however it would have separated some of the closest or of the most difficult double stars I cannot say.

D'Arrest's comet we observed on the 12th of March, with a power of 400, but nothing worthy of notice was detected.

Of the moon, a few words must suffice. Its appearances in my large achromatic, of 12 inches aperture, is known to hundreds of your readers; let them imagine that with it they look at the moon, whilst with Lord Rosse's 6 feet they look *into* it, and they will not form a very erroneous opinion of the performance of the Leviathan.

Thus, then, the difficulty of constructing a Newtonian Telescope of dimensions never before contemplated is completely overcome; but to render the part on which I am about to enter more generally intelligible, let me say, that the Newtonian Telescope is composed of a large concave speculum, of a small flat speculum, and of an eyeglass. The large concave speculum lies in the closed end of the tube at right angles to the tube's axis. The small flat speculum is placed near the open end of the tube in its centre, at an half right angle with the tube; whilst the eye-glass (a hole for the purpose being pierced in the tube's side) is fixed opposite the centre of the flat speculum. The rays from the object to which the telescope is directed fall on the large concave speculum, and are thrown by it into a point called the focus, in which the object is formed; this image falls on the flat speculum, and is reflected from it to the eye-glass, by which it becomes magnified, and enters the observer's eye. In the case of the light which falls on the large concave speculum is reflected on the small speculum; and again only a part of that which falls from the large speculum is on the small one is reflected from it to the eye-glass, so that, to prevent the total loss of light by the second reflection, proposed the substitution of a glass prism for the small flat speculum; but from some difficulties which have attended its use, it has (perhaps too hastily) been laid aside.

In 1728 Le Maire presented to the Academie des Sciences the plan of a reflecting telescope, in which the use of the small flat speculum was suppressed; for by having the large concave speculum a little inclined to it there the image formed in its focus near to one side of the tube, where an eyeglass magnifying it, the observer viewed it, his back at the time being turned towards the object in the heavens;—thus the light lost in the flat speculum disappeared, but by the second reflection was saved.—*Vide* Mach. Appr. par l'Acad., tom. vi., p. 81

No one, however, seems to have availed himself of this form of construction till 1776, when Herschel, with a 20-feet reflector, formed on it his 1st class in 1781. He again tried it with a 20-feet reflector, but again abandoned it. In 1786 he adopted it, employed it very much, amongst other advantages, for "giving almost double the light of the Newtonian construction," and called it from that circumstance. Subsequently to this period, all his 20-feet telescopes, as well as his 40-feet telescope, were constructed as Le Maire.

The excess of light, however, is very much overrated by Sir W. Herschel; for experiments since made indicate that the diameter of the Newtonian telescope must be increased about one-fifth only to obtain equal light with one of the Le Maire construction.

That we might have a practical proof of the advantages of the light of the Le Maireian construction, the 3 feet Newtonian of 27 feet focus, which stands in the demesne by the side of the Leviathan, was temporarily fitted up as a Le Maire. Stars of the first magnitude were seen, not well defined as in the Newtonian form of the instrument, but the superiority of the Le Maireian, where a large quantity of light was required, was most decided. The small pole star was as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude when seen in a 5 feet achromatic of 3½ inches aperture The dumb-bell nebula, or 27 of Messier, was resolved into clusters of stars in a manner never before seen with it. The annular nebula of Lyra, or Lyra, brilliant beyond what it had ever yet appeared, was surrounded by stars too small to escape immediate notice, although neither the dumb-bell nebula nor the annular nebula had more than 15 degrees of aperture when I placed them telescopically.

On the 15th of March, when the moon was seven days and a-half old, I never saw her unilluminated disc so beautifully nor her mountains so tumptingly mensurable. On my first looking into the telescope, a cluster of about the full magnitude was some minutes of a degree distant from the moon's dark limb. Seeing that its occultation by the moon was inevitable, as it was the first occultation which had been observed with that telescope, I was anxious that it should be observed by its noble maker; and very much do I regret that through kindness towards me he would not accede to my wish; for the star, instead of disappearing the moment the moon's edge came over it, remained sparkling distinctly on the moon's dark face, as if it had been seen through a transparent moon, or as if the star were between me and the moon. It remained on the moon's disc nearly two seconds of time, and then instantly disappeared, at 10h. 5m. 39·72s. after which I have seen this apparent projection of a star on the moon's face several times, but from the great brilliancy of the star this was the most beautiful I ever saw. In cause of this phenomenon I am unable to assign a satisfactory reason.

Only telescopes, in point of size, comparable with Lord Rosse's 3 feet and 6 feet, are Sir William Herschel's 20 feet and 40 feet Le Maireau's. The 20 feet

Le Maireau of 18.8 inches diameter in point of light is equal to a Newtonian

diameter

Le Maireau of 4 feet diameter is equal to a Newtonian of 57 inches and

The Le Maireau of 3 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 43 inches

And the Le Maireau of 2 feet is equal to a Newtonian of 28 inches.

By substituting then the Le Maireau form for the Newtonian, the present 3 feet Newtonian will be made as effective as if it were 43 inches diameter, and the 6 feet as if it were 86 inches in diameter, with the same simplicity of construction, save the alteration, will be, to its present light, as 7 to 5 nearly, or almost half as much light as it now has

See my, then, that the change from the Newtonian to the Le Maireau construction will be attended with such an accession of light, Lord Rosse, having determined geometrically the form of the curve required to produce

tion of objects equal to that which each of the specula at present

devising mechanical means for producing it; but, as he is in about a fortnight coming over to England to attend his Parliamentary duties, it is probable that this important desideratum will scarcely be effected in a shorter time than in the

What will be the power of this telescope when it has its Le Maireau form it is not easy to divine; what nebulæ will it resolve into stars, in what nebulæ will it not find stars;—how many thousand of Saturn will it show us;—how many will it indicate as appertaining to Uranus;—how many nebulæ never yet seen by mortal eye will it present to us;—what spots will it show us on the various planets;—will it tell us what causes the varying brightness of many of the fixed stars;—will it give us any information as to the constitution of the planetary nebulæ;—will it exhibit to us any satellites encircling them; will it tell us why the satellites of Jupiter, which generally pass over the planet's disc many of which, sometimes traverse it as black patches;—will it add to our knowledge of the physical construction of nebulous stars;—of that mysterious class of bodies which surround some stars;—called, for want of a better name, "photospheres;"—will it show the annular nebula of Lyra merely as a brilliant luminous ring, or will it exhibit it as thousands of stars arranged in all the symmetry of an ellipse—will it enable us to comprehend the hitherto incomprehensible nature and origin of the light of the great nebula of Orion; will it give us, in easily appreciable quantity, the parallax of some of the fixed stars, or will it make sensible to us the parallax of the nebulæ themselves; finally, having presented to us original portraits of the moon and of the sidereal heavens, such as man has never dared even to anticipate will it, by Daguerreotypic aid, administer to us copies founded upon truth, and enable astronomers of future ages to compare the moon and heavens as they then may be, with the moon and heavens as they were? Some of these questions will be answered affirmatively, others negatively, and that, too, very shortly; for the noble maker of the noblest instrument ever formed by man "has cast his bread upon the waters, and will, with God's blessing, find it before many days."

Our Illustrations of the Monster Telescope have been engraved from a Treatise which has lately been published by Messrs. Sheilds, of Parsonstown, the same locality in which the Monster Telescope, and another instrument, of smaller proportions, have been erected.

This brief Treatise, then, in a most clear and satisfactory manner, gives a detailed account of all the processes connected with the construction of the instruments.* It is divided into two parts: the first treats of the experiments which were instituted by his Lordship in the manufacture of the smaller instrument which was erected previous to the Monster: the second part is devoted to the manufacture of the Speculum, six feet in diameter, and the machinery of the Monster Telescope itself. In the 71st No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we gave an account of the manufacture of the specula, and a sketch of the smaller telescope; and as these are the subjects which chiefly occupy the first part, we will pass that over, merely observing that it is clearly and simply written; giving a great deal of information in a small space, and well deserving a careful perusal. It is illustrated by a view of the smaller telescope, and a lithograph of the machine used for grinding and polishing the specula. We present our readers with a copy of the latter.

MACHINE FOR GRINDING AND POLISHING THE SPECULA.

A is a shaft connected with a steam engine; B an excentric adjustable by a screw bolt to any given length from 0 to 18 inches; C a joint; D a guide; E F a beam of timber to which the speculum revolves; G another excentric adjustable like the first from 0 to 18 inches. The D G combination is also adjustable and the pin at G necessarily turns on its axis at the same time as the excentric; H is the speculum in its box, immersed in water to within an inch of its surface, and K L the polisher, which is of cast iron, and weighs about one hundred and a half. M is a disk of wood, connected with the polisher by strings hooked to it in places, each two-inches from the radius for its centre. At M there is a swivel and hook, to which a rope is attached, connecting the polisher with the lever N, so that the polisher presses on the speculum with a force equal to L6 difference between its own weight and that of the counterpoise O.

Of the motions performed by this machine the author says:—

Instead of either the polisher or the speculum being stationary, both move with a regulated speed. The ring of the polisher, and therefore the polisher itself, has a transverse and a longitudinal motion; it makes 80 strokes in the minute, and 24 strokes from end to end. By the arm of the Kingston, the bed of the speculum,

On the 26th of the month

JOE MILLER THE YOUNGER, WITH THE AID OF SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS, will CRACK WORDS with the Community, and [illegible] the MIRROR OF MODERN MIRTH for the reflection of all classes of society, [illegible] receiving the "FROLIC AND THE FUN OF ALL THE WORLD," and appending his own self Commercial Traveller in London for the great firm of Hackling, dotting up the [illegible] those who travel by steam, and taking care that there shall be plenty of salary [illegible] for those who go by rail. He will also fill the office of REGISTER-GENERAL of the ANECDOTES of the NINETEENTH CENTURY; arrange, nicely [illegible] WEEKLY, and notwithstanding that he is at once a [illegible] THREE-HALFPENCE, shoping to prove himself "the dearest friend the Public ever had."

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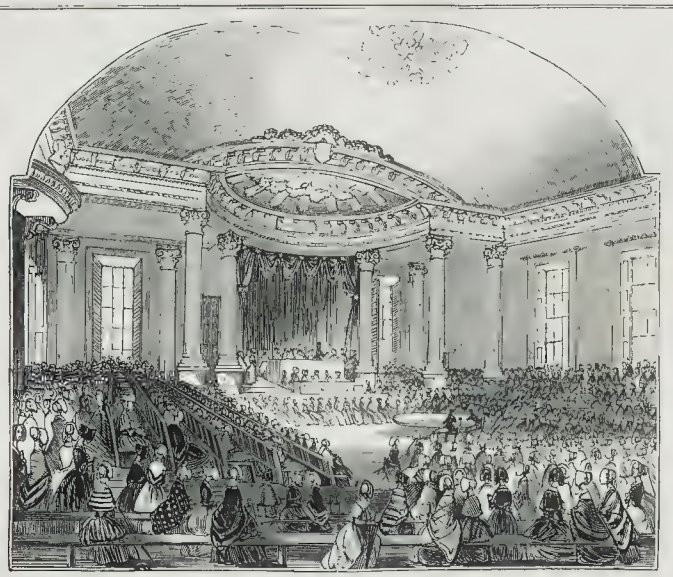


GREAT MEETING OF THE LADIES' INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

GREAT MEETING OF THE FEMALE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

The female industrial classes of New York have lately met in vast numbers; and, according to the *New York Herald*, whatever may be the ultimate effect of these assemblages, "there can be no doubt that their condition is one which very urgently demands the attentive consideration of the community. The condition of these females, in this city, is very rapidly approaching that state of abject wretchedness which prevails in London and some of the other large cities of Europe. The rate of wages is constantly decreasing, and immense numbers of these females are unable to earn, even by a daily amount of labour ruinous to health, a sum sufficient to maintain a comfortable existence. Many of them cannot, by the most unremitting toil, earn more than one dollar and a half per week, and immense numbers earn but two dollars. It is certainly very painful to contemplate such a state of things."

The Engraving shows one of these great gatherings on the afternoon of the 6th ult.,—a mass meeting of the Young Women's Industry Association, in the Supreme Court-room, City Hall.

At four o'clock, according to notice, about one thousand working ladies, attached to the different trades, assembled here, for the purpose of remonstrating against the injustice heaped upon them by their employers. On the motion of Mrs. Eliza Hone, Miss Elizabeth Gray was called to the chair, and made a touching appeal to her sex, respecting the oppression of the southern employers, whose agents in New York had hardly paid them sufficient for bare subsistence, having had to work at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per week. She said the time had arrived for the working women of all trades to strike for their rights, and teach their oppressors that, though women, they could show that spirit which became the daughters of the patriots of '76.

On the motion of Miss Susan Hoffman, it was

Resolved, That a member attached to each trade should get a list of their employers who refuse to pay them the scale of prices set down by the association, and present the same at the next meeting.

Miss Henrietta Adams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any labouring young woman who shall go to work for a boss who has refused to pay the prices, shall not be deemed a fit member of the association, and that we will not work with her hereafter in any establishment.

A number of delegates from the following trades entered their names to act as a Committee to regulate future proceedings:—tailoresses, plain and coarse-sewing, shirt-makers, book-folders and stitchers, cap-makers, straw-workers, dress-makers, trimmers, fringe, and lace-makers, &c.

Other resolutions were also agreed to

The Court in which the meeting was held, is a superbly-decorated Hall, with a white coved ceiling, having in its centre a handsome rosette; the supporting fluted pilasters and rich composite cornice are very handsome; the drapery behind the seat of the president, or chairwoman, is of dark crimson and bright gold stars; and the ceiling of the alcove is decorated with gold rays and clouds on a dark blue ground.

NEW CONVENT AT CHELSEA.

NEW CONVENT AT CHELSEA.

A Convent of the Order of St. Joseph, with convenient schools attached, represented in our engraving, have recently been erected in Cadogan-street, Chelsea. The bounteous founder is Mr. Knight, the eminent botanist, of King's-road, who purchased the property, at a cost of nearly £5000, and built the convent and schools entirely at his own expense. The design consists of a centre and two wings, or a convent for the religious persons, and separate schools for the boys and girls, with a small chapel attached, for the use of the establishment; the whole fronted by a wall, in which are four entrances. The edifice has its roof and gables characteristically surmounted with the cross.

The establishment was opened with great ceremony, about a fortnight since; when, the Hon. Edward Petre, and other gentlemen of rank and influence, accompanied by a large number of ladies of distinction, took a foremost part in the proceedings. The children went in procession from the Catholic Chapel in Cadogan-terrace, accompanied by several clergyman, and the other parties above-mentioned, and, on their arrival, the children were formally introduced to their new preceptors, consisting of five nuns from the Convent of Mercy at Bermondsey, and several monks from some of the Catholic colleges in the north of England, of the Trappist order, celebrated for their learning, devotedness to the instruction of youth, and piety. Mr. Petre addressed the assembly at great length, and commented on the charity of the founder; and, after some further proceedings, the company separated.

CATHOLIC MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.

On Tuesday, a large assembly of English members of the Roman Catholic Church was convened at Freemasons' Tavern, at the instance of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Camoys, Lord Beaumont, Lord Stourton, Lord Petre, Lord Stafford, the Hon. Charles Langdale, the Hon. Edward Petre, the Hon. H. V. Stafford Jerningham, and J. Towneley, Esq., M.P. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was in the chair, and the resolutions were severally moved and seconded by Lord Camoys, the Rev. Mr. Bisk, Lord Beaumont, the Hon. Edward Petre, Lord Edward Howard, the Hon. Charles Clifford, the Hon. Charles Langdale, the Hon. H. V. Stafford Jerningham, Mr. Sergeant Shee, Mr. C. Towneley, Mr. P. Howard, M.P., and Mr. W. Jones. The object of the meeting was to express its approval of the measures introduced by her Majesty's Ministers, and in this sense the various speeches and resolutions were conceived. With the exception of one or two asperities, the proceedings were marked by great temper and moderation. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to, "acknowledging with gratitude the progress already made in the bill, and most earnestly praying that it might be passed."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*H. J.*," *Hamilton-terrace.*—*The game should be drawn. White's best play is Kt to K's sq., upon which, Black King must be moved to his 7th, (any other move losing the game) then the Kt may be played to Q's 3rd, and Black should follow with K to his 6th, drawing easily*

"*Pawn,*" *Aldgate.*—*We have no copy of the problem mentioned at hand.*

"*C. S.*," *Islington.*—*The problems shall have due attention hereafter.*

"*Hereon Ambulator.*" *Your King cannot take the pawn without infringing a law of the game.*

"*J. H.*," *Woolwich.*—*The problem appears ingenious. We hope to find room for it shortly.*

"*C. J. B.*," *Maidstone.*—*Your solution is imperfect.*

"*Cato.*" *The King may have been checked a hundred times, and still retain the privilege of castling, provided he has not been moved.*

"*J. F. R.*"—*The account of the elective game in Bell's Life in London is incorrect in many particulars. No match as a friendly trial of skill was made, or thought of, and no game, properly speaking, was won by either party. A private game on Wednesday was attempted, for the purpose of familiarising the persons employed at the telegraph with the chess notation to be adopted on Thursday, but owing to some mistakes in the moves trans mitted the game became inextricably entangled, and was left unfinished*

"*Alpha.*"—*The players in "the game of chess by telegraph" were Captain Kennedy and Mr. Staunton against Messrs. Buckle, Perigal, Tuckett, Walker, and Captain Evans.*

"*H. A.*," *Winchester.*—*Mr. Tuckett and Captain Kennedy are of the same force. Their relative strength with the two players named is best shown by mentioning the odds they receive—viz. from Mr. Walker the P and move, and from Mr. Staunton the P and two moves. They are both highly efficient members of the celebrated St. George's Chess Club.*

"*H. S. F.*," *Cambridge.*—*The work mentioned is very serviceable to beginners at chess.*

"*Ludovensis.*"—*The laws of chess, as revised by a committee of the London Chess Club in 1843, will be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle." See also the last edition of Lewis's "First Series of Lessons in Chess."*

"*J. S.*," *Liverpool.*—*The problem is much too simple for publication.*

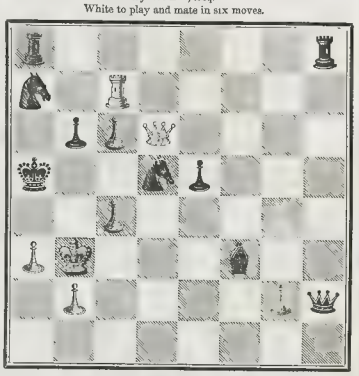
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 67.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R (best)
2. Q to her 7th (ch)	K takes Q
3. R takes P (ch)	K to Q's sq
4. Kt takes P checkmate	

PROBLEM No. 68.

By W. B—, Esq.

White to play and mate in SIX moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 8.

Recently played between Mr. Williams, of Bristol, and the Rev. Mr. B——e, the former giving the pawn and move.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. W.)	BLACK. (Mr. B.)	WHITE. (Mr. W.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
2. Q P two	Q P two	19. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K B to K 2nd
3. K P one	Q B to K B 4th	20. Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 4th
4. Q B P one	K P one	21. R to Kt 3rd	Q R P one
5. K R P two	K B to K 2nd	22. Q to her B 2nd	P takes P
6. K Kt P two	B takes Q Kt	23. Q B P takes P	Q to K B 5th
7. R takes B	B takes K R P	24. R to Q 3rd *	Q to R 7th
8. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	25. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 6th
9. K B to Q 3rd	K R P one	26. Kt to Q 2nd	Q R to R 3rd
10. K B to Kt 5 (ch)	K to Q 2nd	27. K B P one	K R to K B sq
11. Q Kt P two	Q R P one	28. B to K B 2nd	Q to K 7th
12. Q to her 3rd	Q to K B sq	29. Kt to E R sq	Q to Kt 7th
13. K to his 2nd	B to Q sq	30. Kt to K 3rd	Q takes P (ch)
14. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	31. K to his sq	Kt takes Q R P
15. K B to R 8th	K Kt P two	32. R takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
16. K R to Q B sq	K Kt to Q B sq	33. K to B sq	Q to R 8th (ch)
17. Q R P one	Q Kt P two	34. K to his 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)

Black resigns.

* It would have been bad play to have taken the Queen.

THE GAME OF CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

In the hurried report of this interesting experiment, which we gave last week, there were two or three inaccuracies, which we take the earliest opportunity to correct. The game was not, as we supposed, conducted by Messrs. Staunton and Kennedy at one end of the Telegraphic line, against Messrs. Walker and Tuckett at the other, but by the two former gentlemen opposed to five or six of the finest players in the kingdom, amongst whom Mr. Buckle, Mr. Perigal, and Captain Evans, shone conspicuously. The contest lasted eight, not nine hours, and would have terminated much earlier but for the great delay occasioned by telegraphing the moves from Gosport to Southampton, as well as to London. In one instance, when the game had reached about the 12th move, a pause of nearly twenty minutes took place in its progress, while some amateurs of chess at Southampton were made acquainted with the moves already made up to that point. With the exception of the interruptions this double duty gave rise to, everything went smoothly enough; not a single error in the transmission of the moves occurred during the whole day, and messages and notes were freely interchanged between the opposing parties with the same facility as if they had been domiciled together, instead of being nearly one hundred miles apart. The accuracy indeed with which these intercommunications were made was absolutely marvellous. Absorbed by interest in the game, we had ourselves overstayed the hour at which the last train starts, and should have been subjected to very serious inconvenience, but that while bodily present in the room at Gosport, we were enabled, at five minutes warning, to despatch an emissary from the Vauxhall Terminus to a distant part of London!

One of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the day was the perfect unanimity which prevailed among all classes connected either with the Railway or the Telegraph, in their endeavours to accommodate the visitors whom this novel sight had brought together. At the Nine Elms Terminus a noble room was thrown open for the reception of the ladies and gentlemen present, and refreshments of every description had been considerately provided by the Directors. Nothing indeed was wanting which could add to the comfort and satisfaction of the assemblage. We must not omit to add our warmest acknowledgments of the courteous attention we experienced at Gosport from Mr. Hoffmeister, and his friends of the Portsmouth Chess Club, and from Mr. Watkins, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Room.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

The dinner annually given by the members of this celebrated Chess Club, to commemorate its establishment in 1807, is appointed for this evening, Saturday, the 19th. We have made arrangements which will enable us to give a copious report of the meeting in our next number.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 156.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE TOILS OF PARLIAMENT.

THERE is an old ballad that opens with an appeal to the "Gentlemen of England," who "live at home at ease;" we question if such an invocation could be made now, with anything like applicability: the "gentlemen of England" are beginning to be the most hard-toiling of mortals; and it is to Members of Parliament we must apply the designation of "the labouring classes."

There are loud and frequent complaints in the vicinity of St. Stephen's of the amount of business thrown on the shoulders, or, rather, the heads, of Hon. Members. It gives a dignity to a man, certainly, to know that in all the business of mankind—the *quicquid agunt homines*—he has a voice potential, and that a fleet cannot sail, or a piece of bog-land be drained, without his consent. But dignities must be paid for in some shape or other. The most worthless are those bought with money; the most creditable, those earned by toil. The last is now the price paid for the honour of a sequent M.P. to your name.

The manner of life led by an industrious and conscientious Member of Parliament—supposing him a good Ministerialist, and bound to watch for divisions, if not to join debates, and to give his vote, if not his speech—is something of this kind. He is down, of course, for a Railway Committee, and takes his seat at the table, in a very small and very crowded room, with an atmosphere closely resembling that of the Black Hole of Calcutta, at about eleven of the forenoon, to listen, with his brothers in misfortune, to counsel learned in the law of railways in general, and as it applies to that line in particular, till four o'clock in the afternoon, when the announcement that the "Speaker is at prayers" closes the business, and all are released for the day, except the unhappy member. He proceeds to the House, and takes his seat again to listen to others who may or may not be learned, as it happens, but who have a power of talk perfectly legal, and used as copiously as if they were paid for it. The evening begins to grow into night, and he ventures into the side gallery, converts his hat into a pillow, stretches himself on the bench like a stone Crusader on a monument, and the impressions of the day and night become first blended together, so that he sees a bevy of Maynooth professors working as railway navigators, and then all is for a short space oblivion—a dull, humming sound, as monotonous as the fall of distant waters, alone excepted; and which he knows, by a sort of instinct that does not tax any reasoning faculty, is the voice of the gentleman "in possession of the House." Night has tapered off into the small hours, and the small hours again are beginning to swell into large ones, and he is awakened by the tumultuous cheers amid which the Premier has just resumed his seat, rubs his eyes and rushes down stairs to vote, or he is roused by some friendly hand, and told that the debate is adjourned, and he may depart in peace. Thus runs the world away for that twenty-four hours; and he begins the next by hurrying the matutinal shave at the risk of unintentional suicide; compressing breakfast into a kind of phantom or ghost of that most pleasant of meals, when there is the due time and material; does not even look at the paper—for the fifteen columns of debate are appalling; and again enters that cave of despair—the Committee-room, to live the life of yesterday over again, and to dispose of part of one of the sixty-nine speeches on the twenty-three bills that he has to decide upon—such being the calculation of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, in his touching description of the legislative *travaux forcés* to which the necessities of society condemn those who represent it. At last he finds how use doth breed a habit in a man—becomes resigned, if not contented; and, knowing there is no escape, at last ceases to hope for it:—

> From to-day, and from to-night,
> Expecting nothing more
> Than yesterday and yester night
> Have yielded him before.

But, speaking seriously of what is beginning to be a great evil, the business of which Parliament has to dispose is outgrowing the powers of that assembly; the machinery is unequal to the task imposed on it. It is no fault of the members of that body, for it may be said to their credit, that during the session very little time is lost, and in the present one the application to business has been exemplary. The time occupied by the sittings of the House has been gradually and steadily increasing for some years. It must be in the recollection of many that the House of Commons once—like the Peers at present—rarely did anything of a Wednesday: from necessity it was gradually invaded, and for years there has been no distinction between that and any other day. Saturday was always regarded as a blank day, but recent sessions have appropriated that also. Four o'clock was uniformly considered the only possible hour of meeting; since the dynasty of railway companies commenced, the Speaker has frequently been compelled to take the chair at twelve. The days have been shortened by early beginnings; the nights have been lengthened by protracted sittings; everything has been done short of "adding Sunday to the week," and to that apparently we shall come at last; and yet the physical and mental energies of the members cannot get through more than a certain amount of work; and much is daily falling into arrear; much is wholly neglected and pushed aside; and much also, to the still greater injury of public interests, is carelessly, because hastily, done, the defects of a law only being discovered by its bad operation.

This "press of business" arises from natural and inevitable causes; a vast empire with a trade and commerce daily increasing, with colonies and settlements of themselves large enough to form many kingdoms, is all virtually governed by a limited number of gentlemen sitting nightly for one-half the year in a shabby-looking apartment at Westminster. There every question comes, from the policy of India and the deposition of a Governor-General, to a Bill for making a road from some spot nobody ever saw to some other no one ever heard of, or an Act empowering some unfortunate husband to seek a better wife in a second than he found in a first. Enterprise is ever active, and new projects and schemes seeking the sanction of Parliament crowd the table with Bills; but most of all the present embarrassment has arisen from the enormous amount of business arising from projected railroads.

There is no chance of this torrent ceasing; we are rather in the infancy of the railway system than its maturity; the world in all other respects will go on requiring government, and society will still need new laws or changes in old ones, all requiring time and discussion to bring into action. Parliament is limited in number, that number can do no more than is to be expected by ordinary mortals. What then is the remedy for a daily increasing evil?

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP ON TUESDAY LAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

The time has evidently arrived when Parliament must delegate some of its inferior functions to other bodies, retaining a controlling or confirming power over them. The forms of the government that sufficed amply for the England of a century and a half ago are wholly unequal to the requirements of the England of to day, and Parliament might relieve itself of much irksome business with advantage to itself and the public. Why the merits of a Scotch Inclosure Bill, or an Irish Drainage Act, should have to be inquired into at Westminster, we cannot exactly see; it is done at more expense and done far worse than it might be on the spot, and greater powers of government are granted to local knowledge and integrity in every Municipal Corporation in the kingdom. Of all this kind of local business Parliament might get rid; the Court of Chancery, when suitors and suits grew too numerous, created three other courts with similar powers. The Common Law Judges have been increased in number to meet the increasing business. Parliament alone remains fixed, unchanged, unexpansive, though it has absorbed the functions of two others, the Scotch Legislature and the Irish, the business of each of the three kingdoms having increased threefold since the fusion of the three Parliaments into one. Our forefathers were much less timid than ourselves of adopting their means to their ends; and we shall be soon compelled to imitate them. As they called their Parliaments at London, or Winchester, or York, as exigency required, we shall be obliged to delegate or divide the functions of our Legislature so as to equalise its powers to its work. Over all those imperial questions of taxation, of peace and war, and those laws by which the people are actually governed, it must retain supreme control. But those acts which only authorise the people to apply their own skill, capital, and energies in their own way —those road bills, drainage and enclosure acts, and lastly, all those gigantic railway projects—it might delegate to the inquiry of another power. It may be as well to think of it in time, for to some such expedient we shall in time be driven, from the absolute breaking down of the present system under the weight of work required from it.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

On Tuesday afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their intended visit to this extraordinary vessel. The day was remarkably fine, and many thousands of persons assembled, both at Greenwich and Blackwall, to await the arrival of the Royal party. Her Majesty and the Prince left Buckingham Palace at half-past two o'clock, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Jocelyn, Lord Hawarden, Colonels Bouverie and Arbuthnot, and Lord George Lennox and Sir Frederick Stovin, and proceeded over Vauxhall-bridge, through Camberwell and Peckham, to Greenwich, where it was arranged the royal party should embark, for which purpose the *Dwarf*, her Majesty's steam tender, was dispatched from Woolwich to Greenwich early in the day, to be in attendance to convey her Majesty to the *Great Britain*. A board of Admiralty, consisting of Lord Haddington and Captain Gordon, had previously arrived at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, to receive her Majesty, and accompany her on board the *Dwarf*.

The Greenwich Pensioners were drawn out in array, and loudly cheered her Majesty as she embarked. Carpets were laid down the whole length of the distance from where her Majesty alighted to the water's edge.

Her Majesty arrived at about twenty minutes past three o'clock, and immediately proceeded on board the *Dwarf*.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the usual civic functionaries, left London-bridge in the City state barge, a few minutes after one o'clock, and was towed to Greenwich by the Waterman's steamer No. 10, to attend upon her Majesty, in his official capacity as Conservator of the Thames. Upon her Majesty's embarkation, the Lord Mayor, in the state barge, and in front of the steamer, preceded the Royal yacht to Blackwall. Several of the river steamers, completely crowded with spectators, accompanied the yacht on her passage to the *Great Britain*. The river from Greenwich Reach to Blackwall was teeming with small boats filled with people. Two or three of the vessels of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were present, among which were the *Mystery*, Lord Seaham; the *Dolphin*, Mr. Perkins, which latter vessel manned her yards as soon as the yacht hove in sight. A platform was fixed alongside the *Great Britain*, on which the accommodation-stairs, to enable her Majesty to get on board, were placed. Both the platform and stairs were covered with carpets. The height of the platform was so arranged that it should be equal with the deck of the *Dwarf*, so that her Majesty could have no difficulty in getting on board, but be enabled at once to step from the steamer on to the platform.

The following Directors of the Great Western Steam-ship Company were on board to receive her Majesty:—Messrs. Richard Bridges Beaufoy, Wm. John Miles, Thomas Pycroft, and Captain Claxton, R.N. Messrs. Guppy, the constructor of the vessel; R. Brunel, engineer; and Smith, the patentee of the screw propeller, were also on board. As soon as the yacht neared the *Great Britain*, she slacked her speed, and proceeded slowly round her, from the starboard quarter and under her bows to her port beam, by which means her Majesty was afforded an excellent opportunity of viewing the exterior of the vessel.

Upon the Queen's arriving on board the *Great Britain*, her commander, Lieutenant Hosken, R.N. was presented to her Majesty by Messrs. Guppy, and that officer conducted the Royal party through the vessel. Her Majesty appeared quite amazed at the enormous length of the ship, which is one-third longer than any line-of-battle ship in the service, being 322 feet in length, while the *Queen*, 120, which her Majesty visited when at Spithead, is not above 210. In order to obtain a full fore and aft view of the length of the ship, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Captain Hosken, went right aft and stood by the wheel, and then proceeded forward to the bows, viewing the vessel from the raised forecastle. Her Majesty frequently expressed her astonishment at the extraordinary length of the ship. The singular appearance of the six masts, so out of the ordinary mode in which ships are rigged, also attracted her Majesty's attention, and formed a subject of comment. From the forecastle the Royal party descended into the forward saloon and state rooms, which, having inspected, her Majesty returned on deck

A model of the midship part of the ship, and a working model of the engines, with the screw, were then shown to her Majesty, and Mr. Brunel explained its mode of working and the manner in which the screw propelled the vessel, and how they were enabled to back astern. After having inspected this model, her Majesty and Prince Albert went down into the engine-room, to view the engines. These were shown to her Majesty by Mr. Guppy, the constructor of the vessel and the engines. Her Majesty expressed her admiration of their workmanship, and inquired their power, and was informed that they were of 1000 horse power. The immense chain which turns the screw shaft seemed particularly to engage her Majesty's attention, which was described to her to revolve at the rate of twenty five mi s per hour. After leaving the engine-room her Majesty next inspected the after promenade saloon and state-room, and expressed her astonishment at the size of the ship, as the extremity of this apartment there were three models of different screws, one with six blades, similar to the screw with which the *Great Britain* is now fitted; another with four blades, and a third with two, observed over the ship, and a third model, with only three blades. Whilst the Royal party were inspecting these models, Mr. T. P. Smith, inventor and patentee of the screw-propeller, was presented to Lord Hawarden by her Majesty and Prince Albert as the inventor. Mr. Smith presented a very appropriate model in gold, in an appropriate case, of the propeller that he has recently applied to her Majesty's new tender yacht *Victory*, which has recently obtained such a rapid speed as to surpass all other steamers on the river. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the model, which was handed over to Lord Hawarden

Captain Claxton presented her Majesty with two copies of the description of the *Great Britain* which her Majesty was also graciously pleased to accept. Her Majesty while in the dining room sat down on one of the chairs, which was placed in such a position that enabled her to see the effect of the mirrors, which made this extensive apartment appear almost boundless

Her Majesty, just previous to her departure, addressed Captain Hosken, and said, "I am very much gratified with the sight of your magnificent ship, and I wish you every possible success on your voyages across the Atlantic."

Prince Albert asked when it was intended to start on the voyage, and upon the Captain Hosken informing his Royal Highness that it would be either the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, the Prince remarked, he supposed that Captain Hosken wished to save the expense. Capt. Hosken replied that that was not so much the object as to make one or two voyages as speedily as possible, in order that the public may be perfectly convinced of the safety of the ship.

After remaining on board about three-quarters of an hour, the Royal party returned to the *Dwarf*.

Previous to the departure of the *Dwarf*, his Royal Highness called Captain Hosken to him, and requested him to convey to Mr. Smith her Majesty's thanks for the model of his screw.

No extra ornamental work had been done to the ship on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, but it was shown to her in its ordinary state, with the exception that the decks had been cleaned and holystoned, and the carpets were laid down in the saloons and on the staircases leading to them and to the engine-room.

The band of the first Life Guards was on board, and played some of the national airs during her Majesty's stay.

The *Dwarf*, upon leaving the *Great Britain*, returned to Greenwich, preceded, as before, by the Lord Mayor in the state barge. His Lordship did not come on board during her Majesty's visit, but remained in his barge at a little distance off.

There were no persons allowed on board except those we have named, and their ladies. Captain Routh, the Managing Director of the Blackwall Railway, was also on board. With these exceptions, there were no other visitors save those in her Majesty's and Prince Albert's immediate suite.

Her Majesty disembarked at Greenwich, and immediately left for Buckingham Palace, escorted by the detachment of Dragoons which had accompanied her down

A guard of honour from the Royal Marines, with the excellent band of that corps, received her Majesty on her arrival from town, and on her return from the *Great Britain*. The barge used for her Majesty's embarkation and debarkation was steered by Captain Sir Francis Collier.

The *Great Britain* was dressed out in colours, as also every vessel in the vicinity of Greenwich and Blackwall.

The *Trident*, which conveyed her Majesty from Scotland, was lying at a short distance from the *Great Britain*, and saluted her Majesty both going and returning.

Immediately after her Majesty's departure the ship was thrown open again to the inspection of the public, and in a short time was completely thronged.

Her Majesty has expressed her great satisfaction at her visit.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The annual publication of a statistical account of crimes and offences which have occurred during the preced ng year, forms a picture of many-coloured life, of vast interest to legislators, but to the moral student. A tabular resumé is issued by the administrators of the Government. The document serves as a thesis to two classes—the one discovering in the apparent growth of crime what they deem incontrovertible proofs of the growth of public demoralisation—the other, presuming that the publicity of daring acts of wickedness throws a sort of halo of notoriety around the perpetrators, which promotes their increase. The statistics just published are those of 1843, and they give a total of 7226 offenders. The most general classification is that of crimes directed against the person. I find that 2933 are of the first, and 4293 of the second class of crime. From 1826 to 1830 crimes against the person diminished regularly. In the last few years public opinion has been fixed on the number of persons poisoned; but the official account does not confirm the public belief. The mean number of victims during ten years—from 1830 to 1840—has been 30 per annum; since which there has been a partial diminution. In 1841 there were 40; in 1842, 41; and, in 1843, the scale had descended to 39. No doubt the interdiction by Government of its general sale has tended, in a great measure, to this improvement. The increase of suicide is considerable. There is a surplus over 1840 of 956—the total number is 2703: 1098 by drowning; 504 by hanging or by analogous means; 450 by firearms; and 206 by suffocation induced by the combustion of charcoal. Among the number I may direct your attention to the astounding fact that 1/5 of the number were children who had not reached their sixteenth year. And yet, can you wonder at this dreadful picture of self-murder, when you reflect that the number of mendicants has increased four-fold since the year 1830.

What think you of the following minister Guizot becoming, not only the apologist, but the apostle of duelling. Guizot, above all men in the world, advocating the *duello* of the middle ages; yet this is the fact, and one despite the legal principle which declares the death accruing by this mode of settlements as assassination. MM. Donzon and Taillandier presented a motion for its suppression; when, to the astonishment of all, the Minister for Foreign Affairs arose, and in a pompous harangue—remarking that, so far from its being a prejudice, it was the sign of the progress of civilization, of social amelioration, a positive necessity, that the duel interfered usefully in certain cases which were beyond the reach of penal punishment. This, as we may suppose, has set all the bellicose tongues in dear old Paris singing—fathers of families anathematising—young ladies are literally shaking in their satin slippers, and the *Mots Jaunes* are publishing their pistol barrels. All thinking men will desire that the pacific proposition of the two honourable deputies will be dismissed in the Chambers—or, at least, that it will not be adopted without being submitted to important modifications

Tom Thumb is exhibiting his person at the Salle Vivienne: I need not add that his levees have been crowded. The greatest curiosity is shown to approach his diminutive majesty. Amongst the visitors have been several of the medical profession, who feel his pulse, measure his head, &c. Yesterday a grave personage, dressed in black, his hair powdered, and carrying a splendid Maltese cane, with a gold mounted head, approached the dwarf, and manipulated his person; upon leaving, he presented him with a small silver snuff box. The pigmy general was in ecstacies; but, alas! he soon discovered that the grave personage was an impostor—remarking that, on far from its being a prejudice, it was the sign of the progress of civilization, of social amelioration, a positive necessity, that the duel interfered usefully in certain cases which were beyond the reach of penal punishment. This, as we may suppose, has set all the bellicose tongues in dear old Paris singing—fathers of families anathematising—young ladies are literally shaking in their satin slippers, and the *Mots Jaunes* are publishing their pistol barrels. All thinking men will desire that the pacific proposition of the two honourable deputies will be dismissed in the Chambers—or, at least, that it will not be adopted without being submitted to important modifications

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giving his opinion that it was very unfortunate we allowed our neighbours in France to be so much ahead of us in the science and mode of dealing with these questions; for there the Government, though not without great opposition, in a manful and statesmanlike fashion, isolated on taking the matter into their own hands, allowing very few railways for some time, and then only leasing them for 45 years, or 35, or less, after which they were to revert to the public, who might renew the lease on condition of lowering the fares, or on other advantageous terms.—Earl DALHOUSIE declined to enter into the discussion of the railway board, and said Lord Brougham had given about three quarters of an hour to the railway board and to gambling, and a quarter of an hour to the public—only one penny-worth of bread to the hungry man or sack. The noble earl then denied some of Lord Brougham's statements, and, in a very lucid, quiet, and convincing tone, argued that the amendments would prevent the formation of railways also either. If (said Earl DALHOUSIE) his noble and learned friend wished to take credit for the very strong expressions which had fallen from him on a former occasion upon this subject—if he wished to take credit for the desire which he at one time seemed to express in such eloquent terms, that he might see the country yet covered with a net-work of railways, he should afford the necessary means for their construction. The noble and learned lord blamed the merchants of Manchester for their want of the utility and importance of those great works, and he, therefore, did not object to railways in the abstract, but he, at the same time, took care to object to the construction of every particular railway in detail. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Surely, if his noble and learned friend took away the only clauses by which a company could be enabled to construct a railway, it was no use to express his approval of the principle of railways generally. His noble and learned friend said he would agree to the formation of a company to make a railway from London to York; but he would take care that they should not have a farrow full of clay or a cart-load of gravel for the construction of the work (Hear, hear) His noble and learned friend was, in fact, ten thousand times worse than the Egyptian tyrant. He not only out-Heroded Herod, but he out-Pharaohed Pharaoh. (Laughter.) The present actor of the Israelites refused that oppressed people straw, while he compelled them to furnish bricks; but his noble and learned friend said, "You are to construct railways, you are to erect by-ways and roads and every line, but you shall have neither bricks, nor clay, nor stones, nor gravel." (Hear, hear, and laughter.—The amendments were rejected without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past eight, till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The business to day was uninteresting. The house sat only about an hour and a half, which time was chiefly occupied in the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill, Mr. WARD submitted the resolution of which he had given notice, "That it is the opinion of this house, that any provision to be made for the purposes of the present bill ought to be taken from the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland." Mr Ward explained his object to be to amend the bill by grafting on it the proposition which he had just read, instead of throwing it out altogether. After getting rid of a charge of bad faith which he said had been preferred against him for his not having brought forward a bill which he had never submitted—he proceeded to state, that the concessions which he now asked the house to make to the Roman Catholics of Ireland were not of grace and favour, but of right; for he was of opinion that they were as much entitled to a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland as the people of England were to a Protestant Church Establishment here, or as the people of Scotland were to a Presbyterian Establishment there. Mr. Ward then argued that the house ought to accede to his amendment, as containing the only safe method of reconstructing the Church Establishment of Ireland. The only obstacle to that reconstruction was the state of feeling out of doors. To that feeling no one dared to give utterance in that house, for if any man did, it would justify a revo ution in the land to-morrow. He then commented with great indignation on the language used by many of the petitioners—on the speech of Mr M'Neile at Liverpool—on that of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and on those of several ministers of Dissenting congregations recently delivered in London. He contended that the resistance to this measure did not rest on religious grounds. He thought that the resistance would have been less had the measure itself been larger, for at present it avowed a principle which it did not carry out, and fixed a taxation on the country which, if it ought, ought to come out of other funds. He argued that by a re-distribution of the property of Ireland an arrangement might be made for the erection and endowment of this College of Maynooth without any fresh burden on the taxpayer. Mr Ward, in conclusion, gave his opinion that Sir R. Peel's speech last Friday must have made a sad impression in Ireland, as it led to the conclusion that England's weakness was Ireland's strength, and that Ireland would yield to force that which we would not grant to justice. He said that in bringing in his amendment forward it was not so much on account of the money as of the principle affirmed in it. If Sir R. Peel would give him the principle, he would give him in return unlimited credit on the Consolidated Fund, until the reconstruction of the Church property was completed.—The resolution was seconded by Capt. BERESLEY.—Sir T. FREMANTLE opposed the amendment Mr. Ward that his motion would not be a fair test of the opinion of the house on the question he desired to raise, because many would be inclined to vote for, and others would vote against the amendment with the intent of bringing or forwarding the Maynooth Bill. There were religious, political, and technical objections to the resolution, and he urged the house to give it a direct negative.—Sir WILLIAM CLAY and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS also spoke for the resolution.—Mr. M. GIBSON spoke in support of it, and Sir J. WALSH against it. Mr. MACAULAY considered the amendment of Mr. Ward as equivalent to an act of spoliation, raising the whole question of the Irish Church. He had no hesitation in stating his belief, that the Church of Ireland was a bad institution unmatched for assurdity in the history of the civilised world. Ireland was the only country on the face of the earth in which the church of the small minority was held to be sacred and supreme. That church had been tried for a period of 265 years—it was loaded with honours—its spiritual interests were made a trade for ages—and the only result of their exertions was a numerous Roman Catholic population, the most zealous in all Europe. The right hon. gentleman then contended that there was an uncertainty of principle about the measures of the Government which did not characterise the propositions of the Whigs, who had never proposed any measure which was not in accordance with their well-known sentiments. Sir R. Peel had conceded everything to fear, and if he remained five years longer in office, and if a war should threaten between this country and America, or France, or both, he would come down with a proposition respecting the Church Establishment, pleading the urgency of the circumstances as his justification for doing so. On the other hand, the Whigs would grant to Ireland all that she was entitled to frankly, but would yield nothing beyond, even if the existence of England amongst the nations were in the balance at the moment.—Sir J. GRAHAM denied that the Maynooth proposition was extorted by fear from the Government, for it was announced to be the intention of the Government to bring it forward so far back as the early part of last November, and long before there was any apprehension of a misunderstanding with America. Neither was it brought forward from the dread that would be entertained by put down the monster meetings and reduced the agitation in Ireland within limits which no longer left any reasonable ground for alarm. He believed he spoke the sentiments of his colleagues—he certainly spoke his own—when he declared that he could not agree with the right hon. gent. that the Irish Church was a bad institution and a nuisance. Believing it to be the duty of the Government to maintain the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, he must oppose the resolution. Mr. ROEBUCK thanked the Government with having brought forth this measure through fear. Sir R. Peel in his opinion was afraid of a war with America, and of something like rebellion in Ireland at the same time, and he then said, "Let us give the Irish this sop." This was the sort of graceful concession of which the Government boasted. (Hear, hear.)—Sir R. PEEL assured the House that the bill was not brought forward from fear of the Irish, or in consequence of the threatening appearance of the United States. The right hon. bart. gave as a reason for not answering the attacks made upon him, that, knowing the success of the measure depended on the support of hon. gentlemen opposite, it would not have been fitting in him to have alienated that support by party attacks. He then replied to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Macaulay, whose conduct upon the question he thought unworthy of the position of the right hon. gentleman in that house. The present measure was the reverse of former concessions, for it was uncalled for; no one asked for—no one expected it; there was no concess on to agitation; it was the voluntary offering to the Irish people of that which was believed to be just, and that was precisely the course they had been so favourably received in Ireland. He sincerely hoped the house would not suffer it to be encumbered with the present proposition.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he would vote for the motion of Mr. Ward, but he would decidedly oppose the motion intended to be moved by Mr. Law. The noble lord contended that it could never be satisfactory to the people of Ireland to have a large establishment for the Protestant minority, and no establishment whatever for the Catholic majority.

At one o'clock the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Gla s Duties Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Thames Navigation Bill, and Britton's Divorce Bill.

Petitions were presented upon the subject of the Maynooth Grant, and for meeting railways.

The Earl of POWIS laid a new bill on the table, enabling her Majesty to [illegible] certain provisions for preventing the union of the sees of St. Asaph [illegible]ngbur, and for appointing a new bishopric of Manchester. The bill [illegible]s first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next, and [illegible]s to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY

Some time was occupied with the presentation of petitions, and in the transaction of unimportant business.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Ward's motion was commenced by Mr. Colquhoun; he was followed by several hon. members, among whom were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Ellis, and Lord Palmerston. The house then divided, the numbers were:

For the motion	.. ..	148
Against it	.. ..	174
Majority against	.. .. ..	26

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of several petitions against the Maynooth grant, Lord COTTENHAM presented a bill for the Consolidation of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

INSOLVENCY ACT.—Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition for the revision of the Insolvency Act, recommended that a committee should be appointed to re consider the measure.—After some observations from Lords CAMPBELL and COTTENHAM, the LORD CHANCELLOR acceded to a committee being appointed

During the presentation of some of the petitions upon the subject of the Maynooth Grant, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY took occasion to express a hope that her Majesty would visit Ireland, and said he was sure that from the moment she set her foot upon the shore, to the time of her leaving, she would experience a most hearty welcome. "The Duke of WELLINGTON "I will tell her so to-night."—The house adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

BIRKENHEAD, MANCHESTER, AND CHESHIRE RAILWAY.—The motion that the railway be permitted to proceed was negatived

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bills was read a second time.

Mr. MUNTZ gave notice that in the Committee for regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, he should move that it should be imperative that all prescriptions be written in English

BANKING IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in two bills to amend the system of banking in Scotland and Ireland After some explanation of his measure he said that the general principle of it was to apply the provisions of the Banking Act of last Session to all the Banks of Scotland and Ireland. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in two bills, one for Ireland and one for Scotland, to regulate banking in those countries. (Cheers)—In answer to a question from Mr C. WOOD, Sir R. PEEL said he read a third time and passed the whole of the Scotch banks, as he did from banks in England.—Mr. FOX MAULE thanked Sir R. Peel for the statement. He thought there should be no objection to bringing in the bills but he had many understanding grounds for argument.—After some further discussion, leave was given to bring in the bills

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The house went into committee on this bill, *pro forma*, and Mr. LAW, at the suggestion of Sir R. PEEL, postponed his resolution, deprecating the payment of the grant out of the Consolidated Fund; but he gave notice that on Monday, on the motion for bringing up the report, he should move that the report be brought up that day six months.

The Physic and Surgery Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for the 7th inst.

The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons Bill was read a second time. Some other orders were disposed of; and the house adjourned at nine o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

NEW WRITS.—New writs have been issued for the county of Denbigh, in the room of Sir W. Wynn, who has accepted the office of steward of one of her Majesty's manorial courts in Wales; for the county of Perth, in the room of William Forbes Mackenzie, Esq., who has accepted the office of Lord of the Treasury; and for the borough of Leominster, in the room of Charles Greenaway, Esq., who has accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. A new writ has been ordered for Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds

NEW MEMBER.—On Tuesday, Walter Rose, Esq., the newly elected member for Greenock, in the room of Mr. Wallace, took the oaths and his seat. The hon. member was accompanied to the table by Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Wyse has given notice that he shall bring forward his motion relating to the University of Dublin, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant.

MAYNOOTH.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD has given notice of his intention, in committee on the Maynooth College bill, to move that the portion of the grant to be applied to the extension, improvement, and repair of the college, shall be taken from the revenues derived from the Crown lands in Ireland, under the control of the Board of Woods and Forests. Mr. Law has given notice of a resolution, that the several sums proposed to be payable shall not be charged upon or payable by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund

FARES ON RAILWAYS.—Lord Granville Somerset intends on Monday next to bring forward a precise motion on the subject of the charges for fares on railways.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Copenhagen state that the King of Denmark, while taking a walk on the 8th inst. had the misfortune to fall, from the effects of which his Majesty's knee was severely injured. Leeches had been applied, and according to the latest accounts from the Danish capital his Majesty was progressing favourably.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 13th to join his Royal Consort at Dresden, where her Majesty has been on a visit to her Royal sister the Queen of Saxony. Previous to the King's departure his Majesty, attended by the Princes of Prussia, the Ministers of State, the military and civil authorities, and by the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, was present at the laying of the foundation stone of a new church to be built near that locality.

An act of the most wanton and barbarous character was perpetrated on a sailor by Capt. Cousins, of the ship Ann Forbes, which put in here, accused of having spoken slightingly of the Mahomedan religion, and the populace collected round him, gave him 800 lashes, paraded him naked through the streets mounted on a buffalo, with a halter round his neck and legs attached to his legs and shoulders, and afterwards beat him until he expired under the effects of the punishment. The European consuls have taken it up strongly, but the punishment inflicted on the principals has been limited to a five years' incarceration in the Castle of Aboukir!

The calamity of inundation that has fallen upon several provinces did not spare the town of Frankfort. The business of the great Easter fair has somewhat suffered from this calamity. Another disastrous accident has also befallen this town by the outbreak of a great fire, destroying several houses, and painting the whole city in an extraordinary alarm.

One of the letters by the Overland Mail says, "Railroads for India seem to be attracting the attention of the public both in England and in this country. As yet the only definite project before the public here is for a short line on the Bombay side, the patronage of which, however, seem to be waiting for the countenance and assistance of Government."

M. Guizot lately sent M. Rossi to Rome to negociate with the General of the Jesuits, Father Rozmozeki, who should in his assent to the fathers of that order establishing themselves at Lucerne. Father Rozmozeki said he would refer the matter to the Pope, and abide by his decision.

Prickler Muskau has sold his estate, and with it his title of noblesse, to Count Edmund Hasfeldt Wesswelder, for 1,708,130 dollars.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following extract from a letter dated Copenhagen, the 11th inst.:—"Doctor Wilhsen, one of the Government physicians, has returned to Copenhagen, the capital of Persia, who has lately arrived in our capital, states that during the memory of man there has not been experienced in the northern countries so mild a winter as the last. The thermometer has not in Persia descended lower than 10 deg. and the cold became every day more intense, and the navigation impeded by large masses of floating ice."

The *Edinburgh Gazette* states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that Count Trapani has declined to become a suitor for the hand of Queen Isabella II of Spain.

LOUIS DE CAMOENS-Manbourg, the French Ambassador at the Holy See, died on the 1st inst., at Marseilles, where he had arrived a few days before, on his way from Rome

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the India House, when H. Dickinson, Esq., was appointed a provincial councillor for Madras, on the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Dent, Esq.

The *Silesian Gazette* informs us that the states of Prussia, Posen, Silesia, and of the Rhine Provinces, have unanimously or by a great majority, in favour of the petitions for the liberty of the press.

A letter from Constantinople, April 2, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, has the following:—Omer Pacha, the hero of the campaign last year against the Albanians, has demanded his recall from the Government, hastened to grant him. He is immediately expected here. After his departure the Arnauts assembled to the number of 1000, and suddenly attacked and pillaged the convent of Arsenie. They then attacked another convent and assassinated three monks. Prince de Viasemski, attaché to the Russian embassy, left on the 20th ult. for Athens. The negotiations for peace between Turkey and Persia have not yet arrived at any result. Mirza Jahafer Effendi, who has lately been appointed ambassador from the Court of the Shah to the Court of Persia, is now

THE DUC DE BROGLIE, AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The United British and French Commission on the Right of Search question is now sitting in the Premier's official residence in Downing-street. The Commissioners, as we have before announced, are Dr. Lushington for the English interest, and the Duc de Broglie for the French. Of the former gentleman it is needless to say anything in commendation of his admirable qualifications for the difficult and delicate task he has undertaken, as he is well known to the world as a profound constitutional lawyer, and the foremost champion, since the death of Buxton and the retirement of Clarkson, of the great anti-slavery cause. Of the Duc de Broglie less is known, but we may assure the public that not only is the joint honour of the two nations safe in his hands, but that the sacred principles of human freedom are likely not only to be upheld, but very materially advanced by his intervention. He is a man of noble bearing, of gentle spirit, of vast acquirements, of inflexible honesty, and, as such, has been chosen by the French Government to represent the jealous French people in the very nice points of dispute likely to be raised by the Commission.

Since the commencement of the business, and only so late as Tuesday se'nnight, a document has been published which is likely to have an immense influence on the questions at issue. It is a return, ordered by the House of Commons, showing the total number of African negroes landed, for the abominable purposes of slavery, on the islands and on the continent of America, from the year 1816 to the year 1843; and it appears that the gross total number of African negroes so landed, during the whole of the period comprised between the years 1815 and 1843, amounted altogether to 639,145; of whom 555,834 were landed in the Brazilian territory; 76,685 in the Spanish territory; 3423 in the French territory; 1123 in the Dutch territory; 200 in the Danish territory; and 1880 in the Montevidean territory. In the year 1843, 19,095 slaves were landed on the Brazilian, and 5627 on the Spanish territory. The number of negroes taken from Africa for the purposes of slavery, but captured and brought to, or driven on shore upon the islands and coasts of America, and there liberated, amounted to 18,042. The authorities of the Foreign-office assure the house, in this return, that the reports made by British functionaries of the arrivals of slave vessels in Transatlantic ports, from which the return is compiled, must not be considered as giving an account of all cases in which slaves have been imported, as will appear from the following extract from the reports alluded to.

Her Majesty's Commissioners and her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro, writing on the 1st of January, 1844, says—"The accompanying return for this year exhibits the number of vessels said to have landed cargoes to be 37, total number of slaves 14,891. The total number of slaves, as thus shown, is not one-half of the actual number successfully imported. We are assured that nearly 40,000 have been landed within these provinces during that period."

The Consul at Bahia writes (July 30, 1843) "The great secrecy with which the slave traffic is carried on, and the facilities which this extensive coast offers for the landing of slaves, together with the connivance and venality of the petty authorities, render it impossible to obtain a correct statement as to the number of slaves imported."

The English Consul at Pernambuco (July 27, 1839), writes—"The list does not exhibit either the number of slaves landed, or the names of the creeks and inlets in which they have been disembarked; for the utmost diligence of inquiry, or vigilance of research cannot arrive at a correct knowledge of those facts which are impenetrably veiled by the artful combination of those either directly or indirectly interested in the slave trade."

Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havannah, in the island of Cuba, write [illegible] 1st January, 1844, say—"Four slave vessels have safely arrived in this port during the year just expired. In 1833, there were 27 arrivals, in 1834, 33; but 1839 presents a number of arrivals, by means of which there must have been landed at the very least 15,000 negroes."

The same authorities write on New Year's Day, 1840, as follows—"The average number of Africans introduced per annum is as well known as any other part of the statistics of the population; but have, therefore, the less hesitation in saying, that the average number of Africans brought here is said, and we believe it to be about 18,000 per annum, and about 7000 [illegible] into the other parts of the island, making a total of 25,000."

The Commissioners of the Havannah further announce, on the 1st of January, 1842, that "They are glad to have it in their power to give a return of the vessels and cargoes that have arrived there or in the vicinity, including Matanzas, during the last seven years, as taken from the books kept at the store, used by the slave-dealers there as an exchange, or place of meeting; and, supposing these formed three-fourths of the importations into the whole island, a just opinion," they believe, "may be approximated on the subject."

It will be seen from this report that Brazil is the only country which has not acknowledged the fatal consequences of the importation of slaves, or rather which continues, in defiance of her reiterated promises and her own laws, to connive at the spoliation of Africa. *Five-sixths of the negroes imported into America in the last twenty years have been landed in Brazil.* Brazil stands alone in this abominable traffic; but the scale on which she carries it on equals the slave-trade of all nations in the last century combined. The moral responsibility of the continuance or suppression of the slave-trade rests upon that empire; and it may well be doubted whether the rights of national independence can be allowed to shelter one single state in the practice of a criminal traffic which all others have renounced and proscribed. At this very time, even the Minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro has instituted proceedings in the courts of justice there against persons engaged in the slave-trade; and if neither humanity, reason, nor the true interest of the country can obtain the abolition of the traffic in Brazil, we trust that it will be demanded with authority by all nations, as the rightful claim of justice, and an essential part of the public law of the civilised world.

Our second cut will come in aid of the feelings likely to be raised by these considerations. It represents a party of recently-imported slaves, under guard, on their way to a Brazilian farm. We will not attempt its description, as the despair, idiocy, and outraged decency of the poor creatures is sufficiently apparent.

THE DUC DE BROGLIE.

HAUT DE BRAZILIAN SLAVE.

Meantime the merchant prosecutes his trade
Without a qualm, or a reproach being made;
Sits at his desk, and with composure sends
A formal order to his Gold Coast friends
For some five hundred "bultos" of effects,
And bids them ship "the goods" as he directs.
That human cargo, to its full amount,
Is duly bought and shipp'd on his account;
Stow'd to the best advantage in the hold,
And limb and limb, in chains, as you behold;
On every breast, the well-known brand, J. G.
In letters bold, engraved on flesh, you see
The slaves betimes are in their fetters used
To dance and sing, and fearfully amused,
To make the negroes merry when they pine,
Or seem to brood o'er some conceal'd design.
And, [illegible] the voyage to its close draws near,
No pains are spared to make the slaves appear
In fit condition for the market stall.
Their limbs are greased, their heads are shaved, and all
These naked wretches, wasted as they are,
And marked with many a recent wound and scar,
Are landed boldly on the coast, and soon
Are pen'd, like cattle, in the barricone.
Trick'd out for sale, and huddled in a mass,
Exposed to every broker who may pass,
Rudely examined, roused with the "courbash,"
And walk'd, and run, and startled with the lash,
Or, [illegible] line, are sold by parcel there.
Spectres of men! the pictures of despair,
Their owner comes; "the royal merchant" deigns
To view his chattels, and to count his gains.
To him what boots it how these slaves were made,
What wrongs the poor have suffer'd by his trade?
To him what boots it, if the sale is good,
How many perish'd in the fray of blood?
What cares the merchant for that crowded hold?
The voyage pays if half the slaves are sold!
What does it matter to that proud senor
How many sick have sank to rise no more?
How many children in the waving [illegible]
[illegible] the cruel [illegible] by
Wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de-
How [illegible] keeps and part for
air?
How many creatures draw infected
And drag out life, ay, in the midst of death?
Yet to look down, my God, one instant there,
The sh[illegible] and groans of that live mass
[illegible]
[illegible] he that horrid atmosphere, and dwell
But for one moment in that human hell.
It matters little, if he sell the sound,
How many sick, that might not sell, were drown'd?
How many wretched creatures pined away,
Or wasted bodies made their "plash" per day?
They're only negroes!—True, they count not here.
[illegible] th[illegible] and groans may count elsewhere.

And One on high may say for these and all,
A price was paid, and it redeem'd from thrall.
If the proud "merchants who are princes" here
Believe his word, or his commandments fear,—
How can they dare to advocate this trade,
Or call the sacred Scriptures to its aid?
How can they have the boldness to lay claim,
And boast their title to the Christian name?
Or yet pretend to walk in reason's light,
And wage eternal war with human right!]

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

LADY STEPNEY.

This graceful and popular authoress was one of those ladies who have obtained for our female aristocracy high rank and standing in the literature of the day. Catherine Lady Stepney was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pellok, of Grittleton, in Wiltshire, the descendant of an ancient Scottish family, and himself a gentleman of remarkable attainments and profound erudition. He married a Miss Palmer, a Leicestershire heiress, and his two daughters (afterwards Mrs. Scottowe and Lady Stepney) imbibed from him, even in their childish days, an earnest thirst for learning. So strong, indeed, in this respect was their juvenile bent that their father, though a lover of books and a scholar, grew so fearful of ladies being too deeply read, that it is reported of him that he used to lock up his library, to prevent his daughters indulging too freely in their literary inclinations. His caution, however, proved of little avail. Lady Stepney, whose early letters, the production of one whom he considered a child, astonished him for their acuteness and vivacity, was hereafter to become a novelist; and Mrs. Scottowe, who, unfortunately, died at an early age, was distinguished for acquirements in the more abstruse pursuits of knowledge. The latter, when a mere girl, devoted herself to the severest studies, and would often, when the library door was barred, steal in at the window, to obtain the books of scientific research which were forbidden her: her journals, kept in German, French, and Italian, are such as have rarely originated in a woman's mind.

THE LATE LADY STEPNEY.

Lady Stepney married first, when very young, Russell Manners, Esq., a son of General Manners, and by him she leaves issue. Her second husband was Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart., the last male representative of the old and courtly family of the Stepneys, of Prendergast, in Pembrokeshire. His ancestor, John Stepney, was created a baronet by King James I., in 1621; and, through the union of the third baronet with the daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony Vandyke, the painter, who had married a grand-daughter of the Scottish Queen Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., the Stepneys mingled their blood with that of the Tudors and the Stuarts.

Sir Thomas Stepney died without issue, on the 12th September, 1825, when the baronetcy became extinct: and it was not until after his decease that Lady Stepney, a widow for the second time, appeared before the public in the character of an authoress. Her first novel was called "The New Road to Ruin:" this was followed by "The Heir Presumptive," and by another, entitled "The Courtier's Daughter." All her works are entertaining, and exhibit an observation cultivated by society, and a perfect knowledge of the world.

In private life, Lady Stepney was remarkable for her taste and love of the fine arts, and for her charming powers of conversation. Her house, a model in its way of the graceful and picturesque, formed the centre of a large circle of friends, and it was often wondered how the lady-author, so attractive and so sought after, found the time to write. Latterly, her ladyship became the prey of a long and severe illness, terminating in her death, which took place on the 14th instant, at her residence, in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

ALEXANDRE SOUMET.

Literature in France has suffered a great loss in the recent death of Alexandre Soumet, one of the most eminent of the French tragic poets of the nineteenth century. M. Soumet was a native of the south of France, of that Provence, the country of the Troubadours and land of song, where first sprung into life the modern poetry of Western Europe. From his earliest youth he evinced a decided taste for the Muses; whilst a mere boy, he wrote verses which drew public attention to his abilities; and when scarcely of age he went to Paris to receive a crown of merit, from the Academie Française, of which he soon became a distinguished member. His touching and graceful elegies early gained him a high reputation; one of these, "La Pauvre Fille," is a *chef d'œuvre* of the sentimental style, and may fairly claim a lasting literary existence.

His next work was of a more animated tone; it bore for title, "L'Incredulité," and resembled, in earnest and pious fervour, the celebrated poem on religion by the younger Racine. Emboldened by the success of this production, Soumet took a higher flight, and, from an imitation of the son, proceeded to enter into rivalry with the genius and reputation of the father, Jean Racine, the great tragic poet of France. Adopting the plan of his illustrious model, M. Soumet wrote a series of tragedies on subjects taken either from classic story or the Bible—the latter, a sacred department of the dramatic art, which, in this country, was taken up so successfully by Mrs. Hannah Moore, and in which, it is to be regretted, more poets do not endeavour to excel. "Clytemnestra," and "Saul," by M. Soumet, are tragedies of surpassing beauty.

From dramatic to epic poetry the transition is natural enough, our author purposing to combine the style of Milton with that of Tasso. Lad employed his whole energies on a work in cantos, having for heroine the renowned Joan of Arc. But, alas! to celebrate the Maid of Orleans seems fatal to genius in France. His task approaches completion, when this great poet expires in the vigour of his age and talents, leaving a posthumous work, to rank perhaps in future ages with that immortal specimen of a sister art, the creation of Jeanne la Pucelle, which was chiselled by the hand of a Princess who perished in her youth. Joan,

THE LATE THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

her victories, her innocence, and her dreadful death, form an all-engrossing episode in history; its romantic and melancholy interest will be enhanced not a little by the untimely termination to the life of the sculptor Marie of Wirtemberg, daughter of Louis Philippe, and by the early fate of this amiable, and in every respect excellent poet, Alexandre Soumet.

DELABERE PRITCHARD BLAINE.

Delabere Pritchard Blaine, a surgeon and naturalist of some eminence, was born in 1771. During the course of a long life of labour and industry, he produced various works of literary and professional merit; among others, we may mention his celebrated treatises on the Diseases of dogs and horses, and his Encyclopædia of Field Sports. Mr. Blaine died on the 1st inst., at his residence, Quay-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.

JOSEPH ANDREW DE LAUTOUR, ESQ.

Joseph Andrew De Lautour, Esq., of Hexton House, Herts, and Mudeford, Hants, High Sheriff of Hertfordshire in 1827, was distinguished for the fact that he was the representative in England of a branch of one of the oldest families in Europe, the great and ancient French house of De Latour, which boasts to have had among its members the famous Marshal of France, Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne, Viscomte de Turenne. The name of a "Sire de La Tour, Chevalier," occurs in French history so early as the year 900, and from that period to the present time, the De Latours have, in the reign of almost every monarch in France, been conspicuous and eminent either as warriors, priests, or statesmen.

Joseph François De Lautour, the father of the gentleman lately deceased, left France, his native country, early in life, came to England, and going thence to the East Indies, realised a fortune as a banker and merchant at Madras. Unable to return to his own land on account of the war, he finally settled in this country, and established his family here. His son and successor, the late Mr. De Lautour, born in Madras in 1785, adopted the military profession, and served for some time in the Grenadier Guards. He was also a magistrate for Hertfordshire, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant in Bedfordshire. He married Caroline, only surviving daughter and heiress of William Young, Esq., son of Patrick, fifth Lord Elibank: by this lady he leaves four sons—one formerly, and one still, officers in the British army, and two in the East India Company's civil service; and four daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Colonel Louis Candido de Tavarez Ozorio, of the kingdom of Portugal. Mr. De Lautour died in France on the 28th ult., after a long and severe illness.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, ESQ., R.A.

The school of painting in England has to deplore, in the present week, another of its most eminent members, in the person of the Academician Phillips, who died, in the 75th year of his age, on Sunday last, and of whom we are enabled to present a very faithful portrait.

Mr. Phillips, who was a native of the town of Dudley, in Warwickshire, began his studies under the celebrated glass-stainer, Edgington, of Birmingham, with whom he remained some years, when, coming up

RUINS ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ASHTON RAILWAY. SEE NEXT PAGE.

to London, with an introduction to the President, West, he commenced portrait painting, at once, in the metropolis, with very tolerable success, and, pursuing that branch of the profession ably and indefatigably, he very soon acquired both proficiency and reputation. In 1809, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Painting, having, a few years before, had the honour of being chosen an associate. In 1821 he was placed in the Professor's chair of painting by the Academy, and from that delivered a course of lectures, universally acknowledged to be sound and able. These luminous discourses were subsequently published, and were esteemed worthy to range with the lectures of his great predecessors, Reynolds, Barry, and Fuseli. In 1830, Phillips, from the state of his health, was obliged to abandon his chair, but still continued to fulfil regularly the other duties of an Academician.

In 1844, he retired altogether from the toils of his profession, in which he had then achieved very great eminence as a portrait-painter, but did not long survive. He was attacked soon after by a disease which, though at first not deemed alarming, proved eventually the cause of his death, which occurred on the 31st Anniversary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution he was an active promoter of, and one of the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Phillips leaves behind him an unblemished reputation, and a character for great benevolence. He married, soon after his establishment in London, a Scottish lady, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, who all survive him. His eldest son, Mr. J. Scott Phillips, has been for some years an officer in the Bengal Artillery.

Besides his lectures, Mr. Phillips wrote much on the arts; all the articles on the subject in "Rees's Cyclopædia" are from his pen, as are several essays in the other popular periodical works of his time.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SHEFFIELD AND ASHTON RAILWAY.

A very lamentable accident has occurred in the neighbourhood of Ashton under Lyne, by the falling of nine arches on that branch of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway

About twelve months ago, the contractors for the Ashton Branch Railway commenced operations, and proceeded with the works to the entire satisfaction of the company. The line, which is only about two miles long, was nearly completed and was to have been opened this summer. It was a double branch line, connecting the important towns of Ashton and Stalybridge with Manchester, and passed over a portion of the town of Ashton upon twenty arches, crossing the Huddersfield and Ashton Canal and the river Tame on its way. The arches were built of stone, and appeared to be very substantial and well constructed, every one of which has been finished for some time, and the workmen were putting the line with a view of having the rails laid down almost immediately. About thirty men were engaged in this work, and their labours were fast drawing to a conclusion On Saturday afternoon, however, the first crack, among the arches gave way with a most tremendous crash carrying with them the whole of the men employed upon the line and several buildings contiguous to the scene of this most distressing accident.

The first arch which gave way was that over the river Tame, on which several men were employed. The shrieks and cries of the unfortunate men were painful in the extreme, and in another moment were followed by eight arches, every one of which became a mass of ruins, burying beneath the fallen materials a large number of navigators and other labourers employed The scene at this moment was most distressing not only on account of the sacrifice of human life, but also on account of the perilous situation of those who were precipitated into the river over which the arch passed. The news of the accident, as a matter of course, spread in all directions, and numerous exaggerated reports were circulated

Upwards of 100 men and a large number of horses were engaged during the whole of Sunday in removing the fallen materials, and up to nine o'clock twelve persons were found in the ruins, one of whom were killed on the spot. The remaining three were taken out alive, but two of them are so severely injured that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. From the best possible information to be obtained, there are from 18 to 20 persons stilled, most of whom are single men

The loss to the contractors is estimated at from £3000 to £4000

The names of those who have been found dead are—George Collier, 45, James Bradbury 26, John Cox, 35 Henry Rogers, 27; George Smith, 30 Thomas Smith brother to George 26 Adam Nowell, 30; William Leonard, 30, single men Abraham Nowell, father of Adam Nowell, who l as left a wife and four children.

Taken out alive Charles Critchley, Richard Critchley, and Thomas Brown.

There were nine arches, which formed the viaduct over the river Tame and the valley through which it runs. These arches were supported by piers of 28 feet four, a feet 6 inches thick at the springs of the arch, and 6 feet 6 inches thick at the base. The span of each arch was 30 feet, and a rise from the spring of 7 feet 6 inches. They were a l built of stone got in the neighbourhood, which is said to be of great hardness. Some of the piers were founded on rock, and others upon what appeared to be solid clay

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Albion Inn, Ashton, before Mr. M. S Rutter, on the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed. There was no evidence of any novel character brought forward at the inquest. Several witnesses were called to identify the bodies, and some to speak to the cause of the accident. The only witness of consequence was

Henry Morton, who deposed that he was in the viaduct a few minutes before the accident occurred. He was on the Lancashire side of the river, and observed a crack in the middle of the third arch from the abutment on that side, but apprehended no danger from it. The men had been laughing and talking about it, but none seemed to care any thing about it. He was quite sure the crack had not been there long as he had have been seen by himself and others

Mr. Thomas Lomas—Had been an overlooker on the line for twelve months, but never apprehended any danger from the works; thought they were sufficiently strong for the purpose and could positively say that the last had been completed about three weeks ago.

At the same hour an inquest was held at the Queen's Arms Inn, on the Cheshire side of the river, by Mr C Hudson, on the bodies of the sufferers who were taken out on that side of the water. In each case returns of "Accidental death" were returned. The inquiry was adjourned to Wednesday next, the 30th, to afford time for inquiry.

A letter from Ashton, dated Tuesday night says—"In the course of today there more of the bodies have been recovered by the unwearied exertions of the men who are employed in removing the fallen materials. The last was taken out from near the bed of the river, to which, in one part, the workmen have now reached, the water being banked off by the stones, &c, of the fallen arches. It seems now to be pretty well understood that only two more of the workmen are still missing, and supposed to be under the ruins. One of those who were taken out alive has since died in the Infirmary. In firmary, to which he had been removed, there being no public institution in Ashton for the reception of such cases. The funeral of seven of the deceased took place this afternoon, in the Ashton churchyard, and was attended by an immense crowd of spectators. The bodies were followed by the whole of the men who had been employed on the line at the time of the accident."

THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

(To the Editor.)

Thinking it may interest your readers, I take the liberty of sending you the following information—this being the centenary anniversary of the famous insurrection of the Scots, in favour of the Stuarts, which took place 'tid this day in '45. In the church of Ifield, near Crawley, are the housings worn at the battle of Culloden by the famous Duke of Cumberland: then form the hangings of the reading desk and pulpit; and the pulpit cushion that which bore his coronet at his funeral. The late vicar of Ifield, the Rev Spencer Lewin, who died in 1842, at the age of seventy six, who was also lay rector, and in whose incumbency the property had been for many years, related to me that he had often been told this tradition by his grandfather, Mr. Nicholas Spencer, who died April, 1765 and lies buried in this church. He received the property from a Mrs. Harwood, who left it to her brother, Mr. Henry Peck, for life, but he died without issue. This Mr. Peck was buried December 12, 1748, in Ifield Church; he belonged to St. Margaret's, Westminster, and I have heard that he was a saddler. Hence, perhaps, he may have purchased the housings, and the cushion may have been purchased after the duke's funeral by Mr. Spencer, who, as well as Mr. Peck, was a liberal benefactor to the Church. I never heard exactly whether they were the gift of Mr. Peck or Mr. Spencer. Of Mr. Peck I find a memorandum on a blank sheet in the Registers—"Sept 15, 1733, Mr. Peck generously gave us a cloth bible, as was did likewise before some communion plate" (who this sum is, is not very evident). Mr. Spencer, subsequently, gave the parish the pews of St. Margaret's, Westminster, when that church was repaired during the last century; and the saddler. Hence, pewed with those same pews, but in very bad repair We have gilt locks and crowns all over the church, which were the ornaments of the pew of the Speaker of the House of Commons; in the rectory pew are the Speaker's prayer-books, with the arms of England and Westminster on the covers The hangings of the pulpit and reading desk have often attracted notice, from being scarlet instead of the usual dull crimson, crimson, but this cushion is crimson, and with velvet on both sides, whereas, usual pulpit cushions have morocco or stuff on the under side. We have some other curiosities.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ifield, April 16, 1845.

*** A painted Engraving of the Battle of Culloden will be found in No. 103 of our Journa..

A letter has been received at Havre from the captain of the *Ludon*[illegible] of that port, stating that he has discovered on the [illegible] Africa, on an island which is not named, a bed [illegible] superior in [illegible] even to that at Icesboe. The quantity, however, [illegible]

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 27. -Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 28 Mutiny of the Bounty. -1789.
TUESDAY, 29.—The last war with France commenced, 1803.
WEDNESDAY, 30.—Washington inaugurated President of the United States, 1789
THURSDAY, May 1.—Ascension, or Holy Thursday
FRIDAY 2 St Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria
SATURDAY, 3.—Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1495.

HIGH WATER at London bridge, for the Week ending May 3.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	7	36	7	30	8	5	9	42	10	23	11
										11	32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A. D. A.*"—*The various sums received and due from China, on account of the late war, are estimated at £5,787,504*

"*P.*" *Furnival's Inn.*—*The details of the effects produced in the Diorama are too lengthy for explanation here. The pictures are painted in solid, and in transparency, arranged and lighted so as to exhibit changes of light and shade, and a variety of natural phenomena. The contrivance is partly optical, and partly mechanical; and consists of a number of transparent and moveable blinds, and a saloon which revolves at intervals. For further details, see "Knowledge for the People" Part VII., Mechanics, p. 72.*

"Glosur," *Cork.*—*The address of Sir David Brewster is Allerly, North Britain.*

"*C. B.*" *Chipping Norton.*—*Prospero's "dainty Ariel," in the "Tempest," act 1, sc. 2, is made—*

"to thy strong bidding, task
Ariel, and all his quality."

but, in the same scene, Ariel re enters "like a water-nymph."

"*A Parent.*"—*The price of the Prince of Wales's Primer is 1s.: it may be had, by order, of any London bookseller*

"*R. K. J.*" *near Manchester.*—*The price of admission to the pit of Mr Jerrold's Theatre is 3s 6d with a ticket, previously purchased. The full dress named by our correspondent is the common ball dress*

"*A Correspondent*"—*The British Treaty with China was formally signed on Aug. 29, 1845, on board the* Cornwallis, *by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of Great Britain, and three Commissioners on the part of the Emperor of China*

"*Sairey Gamp*" *inquires the meaning of the couplet in "Macbeth"—*

"By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

Our fair correspondent is not far from the truth in imagining it to be "something unearthly," it being a very ancient superstition that all sudden pains of the body and other sensations which could not naturally be accounted for, were presages of something that was shortly to happen.

"*W. D.*," *Walsall.*—*The address of the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain is* 12, *Lisle street, Leicester square; of the Royal Society of Female Musicians,* 12 *Hanover-street, Soho.*

"*An Old Subscriber*," *Avenham Hall, should provide himself with Murray's "Handbooks of France and Italy;" in either of which he will find the requisite information concerning passports, &c*

"*G. E.*"—*Your correspondent's friend should become a student in the School for Painting, at the Royal Academy, by application to the Secretary; or he should apply to some painter of eminence, whose address may, probably, be found appended to an exhibit in catalogues*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Impressions of engravings in our journal can only be obtained in its pages.*

"*H. B. N.*" *Worcester.*—*The ceremony of the Sovereign conferring Knighthood is scarcely picturesque enough for illustration*

"*T. H. T. C. Guildford.*"—*A copy of the world very in price, with size. (See Mr. Wylde's Globe, Charing-cross.)* "*Nicoll's Lectures on Electricity*" *is a sterling work*

"*Inquirer*"—*Certainly, not*

"*Reuben*" *does not state on what branch of Natural History he seeks for the best work—i. e., Zoology, Botany, &c.*

"*Q. Y.*"—*We have not room for further details of the great Rosse Telescope; but, the pamphlet noticed in our last week's journal fully describes the Monster Instrument. See, also, a clever paper in No. 3 of the North British Review, wherein it is stated that the tube of the telescope, which is made of sheet iron, is* 60 *feet long, and* 8 *feet diameter in the middle, and is furnished with internal diaphragms, about* 64 *feet in aperture. The Dean of Ely walked through the tube with an umbrella up!*

"*R. N.*"—*The report is too absurd to be noticed.*

"*J. B. N.*"—*The sketch of Mr. Hogden may be had, by application at our office*

"*A. S.*" *Hulton.*—*The salary of the Premier is £5 000 per annum.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Rochester, will perceive that we have acceded his suggestion as to "other papers" by the commencement of an original "Obituary of Eminent Persons recently deceased."*

"*N. A.*"—*A special order is required for admission to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons; the Strangers' Gallery (for gentlemen alone) is quite distinct from it*

"*S. D.*" *Sidmouth street.*—*Not at present.*

"*A. B.*"—*The rate of employment in wood-engraving very properly depends upon the abilities of the engraver*

"*J. B. G.*," *Oxford, wishes to ascertain the extremes of heat and cold that have ever been known in England.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The national debt of France is* 316 *millions.*

"*A Jockey,*" *Chester, should consult Graham's "Treatise on Domestic Medicine."*

"*A. D. A.*" *The Spanish Auxiliary Legion left England in* 1836; *the war terminated in* 18[illegible]

"*Young England,*" *Reading.*—*The ballad in question is published by Burns, Portman street, Portman square*

"*W. H. B.*" *Bungay, may purchase instructions in the game for a trifle.*

"*A Country Subscriber.*"—*We never yet heard of the members of the Royal Yacht Club being exempt from the excise duties.*

"*A Lady Subscriber's*" *note, from Dublin, is, indeed, epigrammatic; the postscript explains all.*

"*Bob Short*" *Benjamin. The expense of licensing a play is usually paid by the manager.*

"*M. D. G.*," *Dunkeld.*—*The height of the Prince is* 5 *feet* 9 *inches.*

"*H. T.*"—*It will be worth while to appeal at the sessions.*

"*B D*," *Tunbridge Wells.*—*No.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Cliff Terrace.*—*The sum cannot be recovered unless it was named in the agreement.*

"*Louis,*" *Edinburgh, is correct.*

"*A Subscriber*" *must be mistaken, or must have received the country edition*

The division on the Maynooth debate appeared in our journal as soon as possible after the division.

"*Y. E.*"—*Perhaps.*

"*W. O.*" *Burton.*—*We have not room.*

"*A. B. C.*," *Sheffield.*—*We are not aware of any preparation for removing the marks of the small pox.*

"*S. O. C.*"—*We never undertake to decide wagers*

"*R. H. S*" *See the description of the Trafalgar-square Fountains, in No.* 133, *of our journal*

"*W. H. J.*" *Liverpool.*—*The recent telegraphic game of chess was played on a board, which is not shown in our engraving, as it was placed in the adjoining room.*

"*Delta.*"—*The Chief Baron Brady at present fills the office referred to; he is a Protestant. The eulogium, probably, referred to the late Chief Baron Wolfe, a man of eminent abilities*

Ineligible—*Romance of Morning, by S. R., Catherine, by C. C.; The Rose, by Harfre; R. C.*

"*T. B.*" *is objected to in error, and, with "no modern peerage" at hand, it is hardly fair to impugn the statement, based upon the excellent authority stated in our last.*

"*J. F. B.*," *Islington.*—*Not at present.*

"*W. J. D*" *is thanked for his erudite letter*

"*Dramaticus.*"—*Mr Murray, of Covent Garden Theatre, died Nov.* 8, 1822.

"*M. M. Harkaway.*"—*This horse made his début on the English turf for the Tradesmen's Cup at Liverpool, in* 1838, *and was second to St. Bennets, to whom he gave* 15 *lbs. He has since been three in that year, and won four times, including the Goodwood Cup*

"*A. B. X. Y.*"—*We do not decide disputes at cards.*

"*An Enthusiast in Singing*" *must have written in jest: we have already stated that we know of no machine that can either make or repair a voice There is no turning a wrench-nut (strong as his voice may be naturally) into a nightingale, and as to our correspondents's gargle and lozenges, they may alleviate the symptoms of a cold, but they are no singing masters.*

"*Crean.*"—*We hardly understand our correspondent's question. Composed applies to the music, translated to the libretto. The music, we believe, is Mr. Balfe's, and the adaptation from the French of the opera alluded to is by Mr. Bunn*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*—*Lord Grosvenor married the daughter of the Earl of Grosvenor*

"*Young Dutchman.*"—*Lady Peel is the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart.*

[illegible]—*The theatres can be compelled to pay.*

"*P. L.*" *Lincoln,* will *be liable to be charged with duty on four windows.*

[illegible]—*D M G; L. S. W.; F. P.; E. S*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1845.

THE Maynooth debate closed on Friday last, when the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 147—a large number, considering the excitement against the measure among the constituencies, which will peril the seats of many of those who voted for it, at the next election.

The debate, under another form, was renewed on Wednesday, upon Mr. Ward's resolution, which, if carried, would pledge the House to take the grant out of the funds already applicable to ecclesiastical purposes in Ireland—that is, out of the revenues of the Established Church. The grant from the Consolidated Fund was carried for the Government by the assistance of the Opposition; of that there can be no doubt. It was supported by a minority only of the Conservative party itself. But Mr. Ward's motion will resolve parties back again into their natural condition, and restore them to their own relative proportions. The Liberals who voted for the "Appropriation Clause" of the Whig Ministry, will not all give their assent to this proposal, because, in the first place, it does not deal with an ascertained "surplus," but with the present revenue of the establishment as it stands; and in the second, it proposes to apply a part of those revenues, not to the purposes of general education, in which all might participate, but to the support of the priests of another church exclusively. The Conservatives must necessarily unite against it: it will be defeated by a large major.ty.

The debate commenced on Wednesday, was adjourned, the proposition gaining in importance by the support it received from Lord John Russell.

A BILL has originated in the House of Lords, which will remove an anomaly in our law often complained of. A person sustaining a bodily injury from the carelessness or inattention of others, can sue and recover damages; but, if death is the result of the same misconduct, a family bereaved of its means of support cannot recover a farthing: a sort of fine is inflicted, in the shape of a deodand, as often evaded as paid—and, even when paid, as it goes to that huge receiver-general, the Crown, it is utterly useless to the injured parties. As in some other matters, they manage these things better in France; but it is now proposed somewhat to assimilate our practice to theirs, and apply the principle of the law that operates in cases of accident causing wounds or mutilation, to cases of accident causing death. This is the object of a bill introduced by Lord Lyttelton, the want of which has long been felt, and, as it is supported, except in some points of detail, by the Lord Chancellor, there is every prospect of its becoming a law, unless it is thrown out in the Commons by the railway interest, fearful of future life annuities being entailed by it on their property, to the diminution of dividends.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The Royal command given by her Majesty to the lessee of this establishment for the performances on Thursday evening, being the first state visit since the present management, induced Mr. Bunn to prepare for the reception of the Queen and Prince Albert in a manner worthy the occasion. From the flagstones to the Royal entrance in Russell-street was laid a new Brussels carpet; and from the staircase to the waiting room a rich crimson cloth covering was arranged in emblematical designs, on the walls and ceiling, with festoons of blue and white satin and gold cord. The staircase was covered also with crimson cloth. Tripods, lighted, were arranged in various parts of the entrance and staircase.

The state room was lined with buff and gold patterns, and the floor covered with a rich crimson cloth. A profusion of splendid mirrors adorned this apartment, in the centre of which was suspended a brilliant chandelier, in addition to six large gilt candelabra. A number of costly vases filled with the choicest exotics were also disposed in various parts of the chamber, and bouquets of flowers in gilt stands formed a portion of the arrangement, together with various articles of superb furniture. The Royal box, which was on the right hand of the stage, and over the orchestra, was fitted up with white draperies on the wall and ceiling, arranged in fluted columns; the floor covered with crimson

The box extended three feet from the usual position it occupies on other nights, and was covered with velvet, in the centre of which were the Royal arms, in burnished gold, surmounted by a canopy of gold and silver, from which extended the figure of Fame, holding an elaborately-arranged drapery of velvet and gold, with wreaths of flowers, forming the Royal initials. A small and elegant lustre stood at the back of the box, and two or molu tables, ornamented with burnished gold, were vases and flowers, which completed, with the Royal chair, the furniture of the box The two boxes on a line with her Majesty's, on this occasion were thrown into one, and furnished in a corresponding state of splendour, befitting the reception of her Majesty's state officers.

Her Majesty, and Prince Albert and suite, arrived at the theatre at seven o'clock, and were received by the National Anthem having been sung, the performances commenced with the opera of "Guillaume Tell," in which Jenny Lind and acted with even more than his wonted vigour and taste, and her Majesty and the Prince appeared highly gratified with the performances. The after piece was the operatic drama of "Clari."

The Queen looked remarkably well. She wore a white satin dress, a magnificent diamond ornament encircled her throat, and a tiara of the same in her hair. Her Majesty also had on the broad blue ribbon and wore the insignia of the order of the Garter on her left arm. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was attired in the uniform of a field marshal.

Both her Majesty and the Prince appeared in excellent health and spirits, and took the most attentive interest in the performances. The Royal party remained until the conclusion of the entertainments, and, both on leaving the box, and driving from the theatre, were hailed enthusiastically by the crowd

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived at the theatre at a quarter before seven o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, which was most numerously attended. The Sovereign and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered as they passed through the Park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Mr. Edmond Maldmay, his Royal Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar attended the Levee. Her Majesty received the foreign ambassadors and a long list of the nobility and gentry. A number of petitions and addresses were presented to the Queen against the union of the sees of Bangor and St Asaph. After the Levee, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S DINNER PARTY. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent had a dinner party on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St James's. The company consisted of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge; their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal; his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; M. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister; Count Kielmannsegge, the Hanoverian Minister; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch; the Earl and Countess of Delawarr, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie; Baron d'Arnaud, Lord and Lady Beaumaris, the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge; Lady Anna Maria Dawson; the Countess Wratislaw, and Colonel Sir George Couper. Her Royal Highness had afterwards an evening party. Her Majesty and Prince Albert (attended by the Royal suite) and the Royal Family were present.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—A correspondent at the Isle of Wight says, her Majesty will be at Osborne, on the 8th of May. Orders have been received at the dockyard to get the Royal yacht ready by that day. Letters have also been received from Lady Blachford, the late owner of Osborne, directing the furniture to remain at Osborne until after the 10th of May, so that it is presumed her Majesty will remain till that period.

ENDING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The preliminaries of a marriage are arranged between Lord Algernon St. Maur, the third son of the Duke of Somerset, and the daughter of Mr. Morier. We understand that the ceremony will take place in about six weeks.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD MELBOURNE.—We regret to announce that Viscount Melbourne has lately been suffering from indisposition, chiefly arising, we believe, from an accident which befel his lordship a few evenings since, on alighting from his carriage at the door of his mansion in South street. The noble viscount, it appears, caught his foot in the folds of a cloak in which he was enveloped, the consequence being, that he fell heavily upon the stone steps leading to the hall of the mansion. The whole of his lordship's left side was very badly bruised by the fall, and he has also suffered from the gout, but he has since been able to take carriage airings.

A DEBUTANTE IN HIGH LIFE.—At her Majesty's next drawing room, on the 8th of May, Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, is expected to make her début.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received a distinguished circle at dinner, on Monday evening, at Marlborough House.

DEATH OF LADY ISABELLA L. KING.—We have to announce the death of the above lady, who died on Sunday morning, at Rock Ferry, Cheshire. Her ladyship was only surviving daughter of Edward first Earl of Kingston, and great aunt of the present Earl.

DEATH OF LADY RIDLEY.—We regret to have to record the premature death of Lady Ridley, wife of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., and only surviving daughter of Baron Parke, who expired on Sunday last at Blagdon Hall, the hon. baronet's seat, near Newcastle, Northumberland. We hear that her ladyship was confined only a few weeks back, and that she has been ailing ever since.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.—In consequence of the family vault at Eaust Grinstead being filled, the remains of the late Earl of Abergavenny were, on Tuesday last, deposited in a new vault under the family pew, at Frant Church.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RETURN OF DR. WOLFF FROM BOKHARA.—On Sunday morning a sermon was preached at Trinity Church, Gray's Inn road, by the celebrated Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., who has arrived in England from Bokhara. The rev gentleman preached a most eloquent discourse from the 30th verse of St. Luke, 30th to 33d verses inclusive, to a numerous congregation. After the service a collection was made on behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and also for the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, which amounted to £37 4s. At the conclusion of the service, and as the rev. gentleman took his departure from the church, a great number of persons were collected round the doors anxious to pay their respects to the celebrated and devoted philanthropist, with many of whom he cordially shook hands.

SALE OF THE FLEET PRISON.—On Monday, the second portion of the sale of building materials of this "town in miniature" was resumed; the portions sold were the materials comprising the chapel, the coffee and wine rooms, and the northern wing of the prison. The produce of the day's sale was upwards of £1000.

THE ADDITIONAL GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—What is termed an "aggregate Protestant meeting" was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. After letters from the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and other gentlemen, apologising for their absence, had been read, four resolutions were severally proposed and seconded by the Rev T. Robinson (rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn), the Rev. A. Tidman, the Rev C. J. Goodheart (of Reading), Mr. Edward Baines, jun. (of Leeds, a Dissenter), Mr. Cumming, the Rev. T. Mortimer, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart.; Mr. W. Chalmers (a minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland), Mr. J. O. Evans (a Dissenter), Dr. Bennett (a Wesleyan minister), and the Rev J. Burns. The resolutions expressed surprise and indignation that the House of Commons should have agreed to the second reading of the bill in spite of the public opinion shown in the numerous petitions against the measure; declared that the persons composing the meeting, though differing on other important subjects, were unanimous in opposing "the endowment of Popery, as at once involving guilt and peril;" approved the step taken by the Central Anti-Maynooth Committee, in calling together the London and Protestant deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom, in order to take measures for defeating the bill; and offered the acknowledgments of the meeting to those Members of Parliament who forsook the muster on the division of Saturday morning. Several other similar meetings have taken place in the metropolis during the week.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The anniversary meeting of this body was held at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday. It was a very crowded one, and the proceedings excited considerable interest. The Duke of Cambridge took the chair, and the theatre, as the spectators. He was accompanied by the Serene Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. There were also present upon the stage Sir C. Hopkinson, Sir G. Drummond, Admiral Sykes, Mr. Alderman Humphery, Mr. Deputy Cadman, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Captain Vernon, &c., and the following members of the Royal Academy — Messrs. Deering, T. Uwins, Witherington, E. Landseer, Maclise, and Sir R Westmacott, besides many literary gentlemen and supporters of the fine arts, and many ladies.—His Royal Highness expressed his gratification, that during the last year the subscriptions and contributions to the objects of the Institution had increased upwards of £2000, and that the whole amount subscribed was £15,409. The subscriptions of the first year of the establishment of the institution were £490: it might, then, be said, the institution was thriving. He (the Duke of Cambridge) hoped it would continue so to do. (Cheers). His Royal Highness having concluded, amidst loud cheering, the Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the institution was progressing with success, though the misapprehension that Lord Monteagle's act, under which the distribution of that day was made, had in some degree operated upon that success, from the notion that no fresh act would be passed to place the institution on a firm and permanent basis, whereas, there was every reason to believe that this would be effected by an act of Parliament to be brought in by the Right Hon. T. Wyse. The list of provincial and foreign associations had been increased, and now amounted to 338 persons. The prizeholders of last year had purchased 259 works of art. With regard to the selection, it was the painful duty of the committee to reprobate, in the strongest terms, the conduct of one of the prizeholders, who had sought unworthily to divert the funds of the association from their proper course for his own pecuniary advantage. His scheme had failed, but the committee deemed it right to make the regulations as to selection more stringent than they were before. The engraving due to the subscribers of last year, the "Castle of Ischia," would be delivered after the 7th of May next. The report went on to show the nuances of the association. It was unanimously adopted. The drawing for the prizes was then commenced,—Messrs. W. H. Roper, R.A., and Mr. Haggard assisting as scrutinizers, and Miss White and Miss Ray acting as the drawers of the tickets from the wheel.

NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. Pringle having resigned the office of Lord of the Treasury because he could not support the Maynooth Grant Bill, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M.P. for Peebleshire, has received the appointment

THE JUBDES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday, the first Sunday in Easter Term, the judges and several corporation functionaries, &c., attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the scene was one of the most impressive witnessed for many years. The Bishop of London preached, and selected his text from the 1st of Philippians, 21st verse.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—By a bill now before Parliament, it is proposed to carry out the project for a more direct communication between the northern portion of the Houses of Lords and Commons and that of Buckingham Palace, by means of a new street, eighty feet wide, from the Broad Sanctuary, at the western front of the Abbey, to Stafferboy terrace, in the parish of St. Peter. The advantage to be obtained will not be limited to a convenient thoroughfare between points of increasing importance, but will comprise also a beneficial opening through some of the most disturbed districts, long notorious as a haunt of crime. The localities to be traversed are, little Dean-street, the Great Almonry, the Little Almonry, Jeffrey's-buildings, Cooper's-street, and Duck lane. The bill seeks to empower the incorporation of a body of local commissioners, under guarantee of qua ification and security, to carry out the design; and authorises the raising of a sum, not exceeding £100,000, on the credit of the rates in the district. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are to aid the project by a supply of £39,000, with a further sum of £11,000 contingent on approval of the manner in which the improvements are completed.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar General, was 928; which, the number of births in the same week, 1,200, gives an average of deaths during the past five years has been 935, and of the last five spring 888

THE DEBATE UPON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—The *Hibernia* steamer sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for the United States. An express, with copies of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing a report of the important debate and proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday night, reached Liverpool in the course of the day, and was despatched by the steamer.

SUICIDE AT CAMDEN TOWN.—At six o'clock on Tuesday morning some persons passing across Hawley fields, near the Railway Tavern, Hampstead-road, discovered the dead body of a man beside a heap of newly-cut turf; in one of his hands was a rusty old pistol, with which the deed had been perpetrated, and the head was shattered to pieces. The pockets were searched by two policemen, but nothing calculated to afford information as to deceased's name or connections was found, the contents consisting of a small key, a pair of spectacles, some scraps of paper, and an empty snuff box. Deceased had on a velveteen shooting jacket with a great coat over it, a pair of blue trousers, and Wellington boots. He appeared about 40.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A VETERAN GENERAL OFFICER.—General Robertson, one of the oldest officers in the army, and who saw distinguished service in the last century, recently died at Edinburgh. From the date of his ensuring the army as a lieutenant of the 73rd Foot, on the 23rd of December, 1777, this gallant officer could not be much less than ninety years of age.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE C. HOSTE, C.B.—We regret to announce the death of the above distinguished officer, who expired on Monday evening at Woolwich common, from the combined effects of asthma and gout, under which he has suffered for some months past. The deceased officer filled the important post of Colonel-Commandant of Royal Engineers, at Woolwich.

DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—The engineers and artillery are still busy strengthening the defences of Portsmouth Harbour. Southsea Castle has undergone some alteration and repairs. For a long time past this fortress has been without a single mounted gun, but the embrasures round the walls now bristle with formidable cannon. Within the last three weeks twenty-seven guns have been mounted; those facing to seaward being long 32 pounder ship guns, and those pointing inland long 24-pounder guns. On the top of the Castle, which is a square splinter-proof tower, four long 24-pounder guns are up, and will be mounted as pivot guns, to fire over the high parapet wall which surrounds the top, making in all thirty-one guns, the greater part of which commands the narrow part of the entrance opposite the Spit-buoy, and thereby constitutes one of the principal defences of the harbour.

LAUNCHING OF HER MAJESTY'S FRIGATE ALARM, AND THE LADY PETRIE EAST INDIAMAN.—On Wednesday there were two splendid launches on the river Thames, one at the Royal Dockyard at Sheerness, namely, that of the frigate *Alarm*, 26 guns; and the other, a large Indiaman, named the *Lady Petrie*, at Limehouse. The *Alarm* was christened by Miss Arthur, the daughter of the captain-superintendent of the dock, in the presence of a very large muster of naval and military officers and a vast concourse of civilians. Her dimensions are correctly described as follows:—Length between the perpendiculars, 131 feet; length of the keel per tonnage, 106 feet 4 inch; extreme breadth, 40 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 911 12 94. The launch of the *Lady Petrie*, Indiaman, which is upwards of six hundred tons burthen, took place from the yard of Messrs. Curling and Young, at Limehouse. She is the property of Mr J. Somes, M.P., the extensive shipowner; and a very fashionable company were present to witness the event. Lady Petrie officiated in naming the vessel after herself.

THE HAMPSTEAD MURDER.

Some reports were in circulation on Thursday to the effect that a young man had been taken into custody by the police, who had acknowledged that he had been concerned in the murder of Mr. Delarue. It appears that he had written a letter to the convict Hocker, which contained a declaration to the culprit that he should not suffer the penalty of the law on Monday next, for that he (the writer) was really the murderer of Mr. Delarue, and that the blood of his victim was both night and day before his eyes, rendering his mind in such a state that he could no longer conceal his guilt.

On the prisoner's arrival at the station-house, Sheriffs Hunter and Sidney were sent for, and proceeded to examine him upon the subject. He gave his name as William Almar. He admitted the authorship of the letter, which went on to recapitulate the many pleasant hours he (Almar) had spent with Hocker at the Kings and Key public-house in Fleet-street, and added, that if he did not save him at least he would hang by his side In the course of his examination by the sheriffs, the prisoner, who is stated to be of a very foppish exterior, continued to rub his hair about in a very theatrical manner, and in reply to questions put to him, he declared he knew nothing at all about Hocker, and he could not account for the strange impulse which induced him to write the letter making such a false accusation against himself. The prisoner will undergo an examination before the magistrate.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF MR. DELARUE.

The Mansion House was yesterday crowded to excess by persons anxious to obtain a view of the individual who asserted that it was he who inflicted the fatal blow on Mr. Delarue, for whose murder J. H. Hocker is to undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Monday next.

At half past 11 o'clock the accused was brought to the Mansion House by Inspector Woodruffe, and he appeared, as he was placed in the lock-up place, very dejected. He was well dressed, and his appearance bespoke that of a person of respectability.

At 12 o'clock there were on the bench, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir John Pirie, Mr. Under Sheriff Ashurst, the Governor of Newgate, Mr. Davis the Ordinary, Mr. Sheriff Sidney, Mr. Sheriff Hunter, &c.

At five minutes past twelve o'clock the prisoner, who gave the name of Allen Kelmar, was placed at the bar.

Mr. Under Sheriff Ashurst said he had the honour to attend on the part of the Sheriffs, who charged the prisoner with being the writer of several letters which had been written and sent to the prisoner Hocker, at Newgate. The Sheriffs, anxious to trace out the author, employed the police, and at a late hour on Thursday night he was traced to the Kings and Key public house in Fleet-street, and taken into custody on a charge of writing a letter. The Sheriffs wished to have the prisoner remanded, in order to ascertain whether there was any truth in his statement or not. He would now read the letters.

The letters were then read by Mr. Ashurst. The following is the substance of them :—

"New York, April 21, 1845.

"Dear Thomas—I know you are thought to be guilty of the murder of Delarue. I do not think you are guilty, and I know your spirit. You will not divulge the secret, and will rather die before you will tell. I hope the third day will not be long coming, and you will confess and be freed. I cannot write more at present, as I start for Bristol this evening. Adieu. Yours, unhappy. I think that I shall be dead before many days are over. I carry a loaded pistol with me, and when it is discharged the contents will go through my heart. You know the place we were in the habit of meeting before the 21st of February—so you have kept your word. I read your defence, which I think could scarcely be better. May God forgive us if we do not meet again in this world. Oh, how ill I feel."

There was no signature to this letter: it was addressed—"Thomas Henry Hocker, Newgate."

The next letter was dated April 22, 1845, and was addressed the same as above. It commenced—"My dear Tom—Oh, my God, what wretchedness I do suffer—and know you do the same. The knowledge that there was another in the deed, and that was me—but I think that I shall give myself up. You know the cost I had on the night of the murder. I have managed to clean it, and wear it still. I am getting careless of life. I die on the same scaffold as yourself. The police look hard at me, and I expect they will take me into custody. You know my dress—the coat and trousers I at I wear; but you said that you would never tell my name; but I don't mind if you do. The other night I walked about Newgate for a long time. A police officer asked me what I wanted; but I would not tell him. I still carry a pistol; but I should not like to do a double murder. God forgive us both. I am now sitting in the parlour of the Kings and Key public-house. Oh, what jealousy brings on man! I believe your defence, dear Tom, and know that you kept your word of honour—had you been my own brother you could not have done more. If I do not die before Saturday next I shall give myself up, and we shall die together.

(Signed) "T. ALLEN."

The next letter was dated April 24. The prisoner was writing it at the Kings and Key at the time he was taken into custody. It commenced—

"Dear Tom, -Once more I write to you to say that you are not the only one; there is another concerned, who has escaped the hands of justice, I can write no more. I am still in London, but intend going to Bristol this evening."

The prisoner was apprehended during the time he was writing this letter

Mr. Ashurst said, on the same day as the last letter from the prisoner was received at Newgate, there was another letter also received, directed to Hocker, which on being opened was found to contain a quantity of white powder, marked "Poison;" that powder had since been analysed, and was found to be oxalic acid.

The Lord Mayor: Prisoner, did you send the letter containing the poison?

Prisoner: No my lord, I did not. I know nothing whatever about it.

The Lord Mayor: Now you have heard your letters read, what part of them is true and what part false?

Prisoner: There is no part whatever that is true. It is all false.

The Lord Mayor: What could have induced you to write, then?

Prisoner: I do not know, my lord. It must be a witness of mind.

The Lord Mayor: Have you ever been at Hampstead?

Prisoner: Yes, I have been there three times since the murder of Mr. Delarue; the last time was about a fortnight since.

The Lord Mayor: Were you ever there before the murder?

Prisoner: Never, my lord.

Mr. Wall here stated that the prisoner for a length of time had been subject to fits.

The Lord Mayor: Do you know Hocker?

Prisoner: No, I never saw him; never.

The Lord Mayor: Did you know the late Mr Delarue?

Prisoner: No, my lord; I never saw him; I never heard of him until after the murder.

In reply to further questions the prisoner said he had been employed in the stationary trade until about two years since, when he left it for the purpose of obtaining a situation as tutor in some school; his last employer was Mr. Dr. Cox's, at Ilsenah, where he remained 12 months.

Mr. Wall, a solicitor, said he was intimately acquainted with the prisoner and his family, and he could assure the Lord Mayor there was not one word of truth in the statement.

Mr. Alfred Kelmar was then called, and said that his brother had never been out of an evening, and he was confident he did not know either the deceased or Hocker

The Lord Mayor said he had no doubt as to the act being a foolish freak, but as the offence was committed in the Marylebone district, he should send the accused there; he certainly did not say that he had committed any offence, but as he admitted he had written the letters, it was necessary that a full inquiry should be instituted.—The prisoner was then removed by Inspector Woodruffe.

WEST KENT ELECTION.

MAIDSTONE, FRIDAY.

The election of a member to represent the Western Division of the county of Kent in Parliament, in the place of Lord Marsham, took place to day on Penenden Heath.

Shortly before ten o'clock a procession was formed in the High-street, which, preceded by flags and banners, escorted the favourable candidate and his friends to the hustings, where a great number of the yeomen and freeholders of the county were assembled in front of the Shire House.

The writ having been read by Mr. D. W. Wire, the Under Sheriff, and the other usual formalities having been gone through,

Sir Moses Montefiore, the High Sheriff, stood forward, and having observed that the sudden and lamented death of the late Earl of Romney had called Lord Marsham, his son, their late representative, to the Upper House of Parliament, the electors were now assembled to perform the important duty of electing a successor, and he called upon them to perform their duty with calmness and impartiality, and to listen attentively and patiently to the observations of any freeholder who might think right to address them.

Captain Dyke then proposed Colonel Austin as a fit and proper person to represent the Western Division of the County of Kent in Parliament. He was happy to say that he was no stranger to them; he was known to them all as a thorough supporter of Church and State, and of the Constitution of the country. He had therefore great pleasure in proposing him as a candidate

Mr. Hussey seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff having inquired whether any elector had any other candidate to propose,

Mr Knowles, a farmer, addressed the meeting, and expressed his opinion that the county of Kent had acted most nobly with regard to the present election, coming forward and giving utterance to the good old English cry of "No Popery and no Surrender" (Cheers and laughter.) He thought the gentlemen of the Weald of Kent had acted nobly in declining to support a candidate who would not pledge himself to oppose the grant to Maynooth.

Mr. Napleton, one of the Liberal freeholders, next addressed the electors at great length, amid much interruption.

Colonel Austin then addressed the electors, and explained his political opinions, which it will be unnecessary to give at length. He announced himself an opponent to the grant to Maynooth, and said that he should do all in his power to obtain for the agricultural interest that protection to which he thought they were entitled. He then went through the questions put to him by Mr. Beacon, *seriatim*, giving a negative to the whole of them.

The gallant colonel was then declared duly elected, and after a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his impartiality, the electors separated.

EPSOM RACES—FRIDAY.

The Epsom Trial Stakes, of 5 sovs each, with 50 given by Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.

Mr. S. Scott's Flight colt, 3 yrs	.. ..	..	(Wheeler) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Gowler, 3 yrs	.. ..	..	2
Mr. Mack's Chance colt	.. ..	..	3

Three others ran. Sweatmeat did not show. Won by a length.

Twenty five pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. Heats.

Glaucus	.. ..	..	2 1 1
Mr. Wesley's Jessie Hammond	.. ..	..	1 2 2
Mr. Lintott's Young England	.. ..	..	2 3 3

POLITICAL RUMOURS.—A noble lord who holds office under the Government has, it is said, placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier. This secession from office is attributed to the opposition of the noble lord's views to the late liberal endowment Bill to those of the Government. It is added that Sir Robert Peel has induced the nobleman in question to retain his post until after the Maynooth Bill is disposed of, lest the force of his example should induce other peers to avow what are known to be their sen iments respecting it.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, April 23th.—At a Congregation just held, the following degrees were conferred.—M.A.—Hunt, St. Peter's; Pegge, Allen, Trinity; Inchbald, Rothery, St. John's. B.A.: Mason, Catharine Hall; Nixon, St. Peter's; Sheldon, Wilkinson, Trinity; Copeman, Atkinson, Clare Hall; Brame, St John's; Faulkner, Sidney; Huntington, Christ's. Caius College:—W. H. Brosier, M.A., has just been elected a Senior Fellow of this Society.

Lieut.-General the Earl Cathcart, appointed Commander of the Forces in North America, will proceed to Quebec, en route to Montreal, in the *Devastation* steam sloop. Major Douglas, 79th Foot, will accompany the gallant commander as his lordship's aide-de-camp.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—At the anniversary meeting, held on Thursday last, it was announced that the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Controul, had resigned the office of President, in consequence of the press of official business. The vacant office was filled up by the appointment of Henry Hallam, Esq., the eminent historian. The presents of new works during the year had been considerable, and her Majesty was amongst the list of subscribers to the amount of £100

THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH PRESS AND THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—The *Journal des Débats*, which at first blamed Sir Robert Peel for adopting the liberal policy of the Whigs in respect to Ireland, now says—"We should be sorry to see the impartial explanation that we have brought in our duty to give of the situation of parties, and of the state of the public mind in England, regarded as even an indirect disapprobation of the measure presented by the English Government. We have, for our parts, to look at these discussions merely in an historical point of view. We can comprehend the opposition which a measure like that just adopted in the British Parliament must meet with in a country profoundly Protestant, but we cannot take part in such passions. The Maynooth Bill, which inaugurates in Ireland the reign of toleration, and, after a time more or less distant, of religious equality, is only the consequence of the grave principle which the French revolution has established in the world. The English Parliament has just offered a noble example in refusing to give way to exterior passions which in truth it did not take part in. It is an imposing spectacle to behold a Prime Minister risking, without hesitation, both his official position and his authority as the head of a party, to accomplish an act which he deems just, and the head of the Opposition generously leading his assaults to the forward on whom he could overturn, if not replace. Such conduct is above all praise."

MORE WONDERS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The division upon the Maynooth grant, which took place in the House of Commons on Saturday morning last, at three o'clock, was known and printed at Southampton by half-past three, by means of the electric telegraph. On the same morning a gentleman, a passenger by the twelve o'clock down train to Bristol, from the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, discovered, shortly before the train arrived at Slough, that he had lost his purse, containing one five pound note, either in the train or on the platform, and was signed "W. L. Compte de Jarnac." Mr. Lumley knowing Count de Jarnac was not in town, suspected the note was a forgery, and having procured the assistance of the police, when the prisoner called for an answer he was sent to Count de Jarnac's residence, and the fact of the Count's absence was clearly established. The prisoner refused at first to give any account of himself. He subsequently stated that he lived at No. 45, Dean-street, but this was ascertained to be untrue. The account the prisoner gave of the note was, that it had been given him by some person in Covent-garden, who was a stranger to him, but this story was afterwards altered. The prisoner, when questioned by Mr. Hardwick, said he was a gentleman living on his means. His passport, he said, was in father's possession, who was somewhere in the country.—Mr. Hardwick being unable to fix any specific charge on the prisoner, after due inquiry had been made by the police, ordered him to be liberated. From the fact of the note being partly printed, it is supposed that preconverted plan of fraud is about to be put in action at the end of

THE COLOSSEUM: THE CHALET, MER DE GLACE, MONT BLANC, &c.

RE-OPENING OF THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK.

It is now nearly sixteen years since this vast establishment was first opened for exhibition; and, during that period it has been visited by more than a million of persons. Circumstances, much to be regretted, prevented it being opened originally in a complete state; and when the property changed hands in 1826, some alterations were made which did not elevate its character as a place of public amusement. Its attraction, consequently, declined, until it appeared probable that this magnificent edifice would be taken down, and private dwelling-houses erected on its site. At this juncture, the property was purchased by its present spirited owner, who considered it possible that, with judicious alterations, improvements, and additions, the Colosseum might be altogether restored to public favour. In this hope, he consulted Mr. W. Bradwell, whose taste and skill in decorative art and scenic effects are well known; and this gentleman having designed plans for remodelling and renovating the entire establishment, they have been executed solely under his direction, by the most eminent artists. It is, at present, arranged that the whole will be opened for exhibition early in the ensuing week. In the meantime, we shall introduce to our readers two of the principal novelties:—The Mountain Scenery, or Model, in the rear of the main, polygonal, building; and the new Sculpture Hall in its basement.

The First Illustration shows a portion of the Exterior of the Chalet, or Swiss Cottage, with the Mer de Glace, and the snow-clad peak of Mont Blanc; whilst the Mountain Torrent, on the left, leaping over the nearest rocks, comes rushing down the precipices; and after forming a small lake in front of the cottage windows, overflows its stony basin, and, with a second fall disappears in the gulf below. This is, unquestionably, the finest specimen of Model Scenery executed in this country, either as regards extent, or characteristic sublimity: its mountain-passes, aguilles, and icy peaks, are admirably executed. "Mont Blanc," says a popular writer, "exhibits all the grandeur of the Alps on a small scale. High tapering pyramids, covered with eternal snow; extensive fields of ice, split to a great depth with wide cracks; glaciers of green colour descending from its sides, between bare dark-coloured perpendicular rocks, and skirted by forests of fir; and grottoes formed in the masses of eternal ice, in addition to all the other varieties of mountain scenery, attract great numbers of scientific travellers." And these grand features are presented, with extraordinary success, in the ingenious work before us, by the artist, Mr. Danson.

Our second scene shows the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, an entirely new building, designed and erected by Mr. Bradwell. Those who remember what this apartment was as the Saloon of Arts, cannot fail to be struck with its complete transformation. In lieu of the calico draperies, which had the appearance of a large tent, temporarily fitted up, the visitor now beholds a lofty dome of several thousand feet of richly-cut glass, springing from an entablature and cornice supported by numerous columns. The frieze is enriched with the whole of the Panathenaic procession from the Elgin marbles, and is continued without interruption throughout the entire circumference of the hall, above which are 20 fresco paintings of allegorical subjects on panels; the mouldings, cornices, capitals of columns, and enrichments, being all in gold; modelled by Mr. Henning, jun.; painted by Mr. Absalom. Beyond the circle of columns is another of as many pilasters, dividing and supporting arched recesses, in each of which, as well as between the columns, are placed works of art from the chisels of some of the most eminent foreign and British sculptors. In the centre of the building is the circular framework inclosing the staircase leading to the Panorama; this hung with a classically disposed drapery, from the summit of the arched dome to the floor concealing the stairs, and harmonising with the prevailing tints of the architectural decorations. Around this are seats covered with rich Utrecht velvet, raised on a dais, and divided by groups of Cupid and Psyche supporting candelebras in the form of palm trees; the figures white, and the draperies, leaves, plumes, &c., heightened with gold. Various other figures support branches for lights around the outer circle; and the whole, whether viewed by daylight, or illuminated in the evening, is a fascinating coup d'œil. The figures, we should add, are tastefully modelled by Mr. Henning, jun. From this Hall the public will have, as formerly, the choice of two modes of ascent to the first gallery, to view the Panorama; either by the spiral staircase, just mentioned, or by the Ascending Room, which is

THE [illegible] THE GLYPTOTHECA, OR MUSEUM OF SCULPTURE

THE HARROW STEEPLE CHASE.—THE FALL AT THE BROOK.

handsomely decorated in the Elizabethan style, and lit by a stained glass ceiling

We purposely abstain from detailing the further improvements at this fairy region of art, as they will be extensively illustrated in our Journal of next week. Meanwhile, we may state, generally, that the Conservatories have been entirely refitted and decorated; in the Exterior Promenade have been placed some exquisite models of classic ruins, and a Grotto of extraordinary extent and splendour has been constructed. The Grand Picture of London has been nearly repainted by Mr. E. T. Parris, and there has been added a New Panorama of London by Night.

The eastern entrance, in Albany street, is entirely new.

We shall only, at present, remark that the outlay has been unsparing; and we trust the public patronage will be in proportion; for under its new aspect, the Colosseum will present a most elegant succession of intellectual gratification for many months to come.

SCENES FROM THE HARROW STEEPLE-CHASES.

Of this spirited match, the closing one of the season, we gave the results in our journal of last week. We now annex two scenes—one from the first race, and its companion print from the second. The day's sport, for quantity and quality, has never been excelled in the vicinity of London; and, from the large sum collected at the gates (upwards of £150) we may fully anticipate some first-rate doings next year.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT GRAND MILITARY HURDLE RACE.

It was recently determined by the military stationed at Albany Barracks, at the Isle of Wight, to have a grand hurdle race on the Isle of Wight race-course. Thursday week was the day appointed for the race, and long before the hour of one had arrived, a large and distinguished party of the military, and the nobility, and the *élite* of the island, had assembled on the grounds: several gay equipages, with numerous cars and inland vehicles, each filled with company, were drawn up in a line with the grand stand. The numerous depôts, stationed at Parkhurst, were present, who appeared to have a holiday treat; amongst which, most conspicuous, was that of the gallant 42nd, in their Highland costume, the whole affording a rich treat to the visitor.

The following was the programme:—

Garrison Handicap Hurdle Race. A sweepstakes of five sovs. each, with fifty added. Heats.

Lord A. Russell's b. g. Leatherstocking, 11st. 7lb.	(Owner)	1	4 4
Lieut. Ramsay's gr. g. Cigar, 11st. 7lb.	(Owner)	4	3 2
Lieut. Longfield's b. g. Irishman, 12st 4lb. ..	(Owner)	3	1 1
Lieut. Sutton's b. g. Mammoth, 11st. 10lb. ..	(Owner)	2	2 3

The following started, but were not placed—Kilbuckie, Harlequin, Shamrock, Jenny Jones, Lass o' Gowrie, and Judy.

Remarks.—First Heat.—Eight horses started. Kilbuckie went away, taking the lead up to the first hurdle, which he refused. Harlequin swerved here, threw his rider, and never was able to recover his place in the race. The whole of the rest kept well together up to the fourth hurdle, when Leatherstocking went ahead and won cleverly; Mammoth 2nd, Irishman 3rd, and Cigar 4th, Kilbuckie, Harlequin, and Jenny Jones, being distanced.

Second Heat.—Five horses started. Cigar took the lead, keeping it up to the third hurdle, the other horses running so close together. Here Irishman took up the running, hard pressed by Mammoth, and won by half a length—Mammoth, 2nd; Cigar, 3rd; Leather Stocking, 4th. Shamrock, in passing the fourth hurdle, in recovering himself threw his rider. This horse was admirably contested, the horses taking the hurdle together, and a "table-cloth" might have covered the whole five.

Third Heat.—Cigar again led at a great pace up almost to the last hurdle, the other horses well up; all jumped the last hurdle together, when, after a severe struggle, Irishman won by a length.

Handicap for the beaten horses.

Kilbuckie, 11st 9lb	1
Harlequin, 11st 9lb	2
Shamrock, 10st 7lb	3
Jenny Jones, 10st	4

Remarks.—Jenny Jones led, Harlequin held hard, allowing the rest to get some distance a head. Kilbuckie took the lead at the first hurdle, and kept it throughout. Harlequin made capital play at the run in, running a good second—Shamrock third and Jenny a good fourth.

Between the races much sport was afforded to the company by some foot races amongst the men of the depôt battalions for prizes given by the officers, and which served to pass the intervening time.

BATH RACES. Tuesday.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-years-old colts, 8st 10lb, and fillies 8st 5lb. One mile. (12 Subscribers.)

Mr. Wreford's Worthless, by Camel, ...	(J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Treen's Bastion	(Sly) 2
Mr. W. Llwill's c. by Ellis, out of Mopsa	(G. Edwards) 3

The Weston Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10ft. with 25 added, for two-years-old colts, 8st 9lb; fillies and geldings 8st 4lb. Straight half mile. (13 Subs.)

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice	(Abdale) 1
Mr. Treen's Astonishment (allowed 5lb)	(Sly) 2

5 to 2 on Miss Alice. Won by a head. Madcap third.

Match, 100 h. ft.—Mr. Treen's Chemisette, 2 yrs, 4st 4lb, received forfeit from Mr. Sloan's Red Rose, 2 yrs, 3st 2lb.

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and only 5 if declared, with 100 added: 2 miles and a dis.

Mr. A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb	(Abdale) 1
Mr. Kingt's Young Lochinvar, 5 yrs. 7st.	(Pettit) 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Pug, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb	(Kitchener) 3

The County Members' Plate of 50 sovs., one mile and a-half, was won in two heats by Mr Gregory's Barricade, 4 yrs (Nat), beating Seaport, 4 yrs (Wakefield), Spring Rock, 4 yrs (Francis), Jane, 4 yrs (Sly), and Foxwhelps, 3 yrs (Hutchinson), in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.

The Amateur Handicap of 10 sovs. each.

Capt. Boyd's The Conqueror, 6 yrs 10st. 11lb .. .. .. walked over.

Match, 100 sovs. h. ft.—Mr Okedon's Jubilahad, aged, 12st. (Treen), beat Mr Goldstone's Fury, 10st. (John Day, jun.) by 100 yards. 6 to 4 on Tiny.

The City Cup of 100 sovs added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Flenitude, 3 yrs. 6st. 6lb.	(Abdale) 1
Mr. Dixon's Glendower, 3 yrs. 8st. 4lb.	(Dixon) 2

The Dytham Park Stakes, of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. Wreford's Worthless	(John Day, jun.) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Ells	(Nat) 2

The Bath Handicap, of 20 sovs each.

Sir S. Spry's Sludiger	(Nat) 1
Mr. Kingston's Sparsholt	(A. Day) 2

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE SPRING MEETING.—Tuesday.

The Welter Gold Cup of £50, gent. riders, two miles, was won by Mr D Pack's Rival (Mr. J. Cookson) beating Mr. G. J. Caley's Beauclerk, aged, Mr Johnson's Rufus, Hotspur, Ellen, and several others, after a fine race with two by a length.

The Scurry Stakes of one sov each, 12st each, gent. riders, one mile, was won by Mr. Cookson's Rufus (Mr. Gregson) beating eight others in a canter.

A Novel Game of Whist.—A game of whist is about to be played by means of the electric telegraph. One of the players will take his position at Southampton, and his partner at Vauxhall; their adversaries to be, one at Gosport, and the other at Bishopstoke.

A letter from Florence, dated April 8, says "Julia, Countess de Survilliers, widow of Joseph Buonaparte, and formerly Queen of Spain, died here yesterday of a fit of apoplexy. She had long been in a state of ill-health She was much beloved in this city, and her death will be felt by the poor, to whom she was very charitable."

Messrs. Chalon, Stanfield, Leslie, Chrstall, Stump, and Ward, have left in the packet-ship *Victoria*, for New York, it is understood, to paint the Hall of Congress of the United States. There was a large number of people to see them off. They left on Sunday last.

There died lately in the neighbourhood of Ferry Mile-Water, (Ireland), a Mrs. Sweeney, aged 129 years. The decease l was born in the year 1716, the second year of the reign of George the First, and consequently lived through the reigns of five monarchs.

The *Courrier du Havre* mentions that the French Government intended to seize on the Sooloo Islands, situate between Borneo and Mindanao, and to form in them an establishment similar to that of the Marquesas and Tahiti.

THE HARROW STEEPLE CHASE.—THE LAST BROOK.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

"La Sonnambula" was given on Tuesday night, and Madame Castellan made her *début* in the charming opera, confirming, though still evidently suffering from the effects of her late indisposition, the sudden and brilliant impression she had produced on the first appearance of this theatre at her *début*. Her *Amina* was, as before, a delightful impersonation. Though at times the voice of Madame Castellan might want that finness and breadth of tone it ordinarily possesses, at other moments it rose more liquidly brilliant than ever, whilst the feeling and pathos with which she sang, and the simple and unaffected energy of her acting, produced their wonted effect. In her last scene her intense feeling triumphed over fatigue and weakness; she gave it exquisitely, and we can but express once more our wonder that *Elvino*, her supposed repentant lover, was the only person perhaps in the whole house who gave the least outward symptom of emotion at the touching tones of the heart-broken *Amina*. This apparent coldness was the more remarkable, as, in the former scene, Signor Mario had shown himself so really is, when he chooses, a great lyrical actor. The "Ah Perchè non posso?" was given by him with a force and energy that electrified the audience; and the singing of this sustained air throughout possessed an unusual degree of breadth and *timbre*. Not content, as he occasionally is, with displaying the natural sweetness of his voice, he sang with spirit and expression, and in some places, as in the fine quatuor of the first act, his tones towered above those of the remainder of the performers.

We must now speak of the new ballet divertissement, "Kaya," which merits that notice, as to its execution, which last week we could only afford to give to its composition. We must, however, first give a passing notice to its *mise en scene*. The Norwegian mountains appeared undoubtedly a very unpromising *locale* for a ballet, in which warmth and cheerfulness of colouring are, we think, indispensable materials for effect; but all fears in this respect proved unfounded, for whilst the character of scenery of so cold a climate has been most faithfully adhered to, a brilliancy of light has been thrown over the whole, which, combined with the crimson dresses of the peasants, has a bright and gladdening effect. Lucile Grahn in this divertissement appears under a totally different aspect to that she bears in the poetical and dreamy ballet of "Ezilne." The character of the pensive coquettish village-beauty bears no more affinity to that of the fated Dryad, than the Norwegian dances, the "Pas descina sens," the new and exhilarating waltz with Perrot, do to the "Mazurka de Diane," and the other pas in "Ezilne." Mlle. Grahn has shown that she can excel in both. The grand feature in this ballet, however, is such as to eclipse all the rest—it is the "Pas des Matelots"—"Sailor's-hornpipe Viennese. This dance is not only, as regards the little performers, a marvel of precision and all graceful agility, but the grouping, the attitudes, and the colouring, show a degree of artistic skill and knowledge of effect which do the highest credit to the pupils of Madame Vestris, and defy any one, however stoical, however indifferent to this kind of amusement, or however prejudiced, not to be surprised into admiration and pleasure by the movements and groupings of these little sprites; and that every thing is here combined that can produce an effect on the most uncultivated mind, the degree of artistic love and poetical conception displayed cannot fail to interest the most fastidious and refined.

On Thursday came the "Barbiere," that all-perfect work of Rossini, which the Italians blessed on its first production, because it was above the scope of their comprehension. It is the work which, perhaps, bespeaks most the natural inspiration of its two authors—Beaumarchais, who invented the plot, and Rossini, who reflected it to the life in the musical mirror. It was with the "Swan of Pesaro," a work of love, for—as all who know him are aware—he has all the playfulness and the love of mischief and satire of the French genius, without his talent under current of evil thought. The "Barbiere," being interpreted by the four first virtuosos of the day—accompanied by all the principal novelties of the week, with the addition of a Tarantella, to display Grahn's versatility Thursday night was naturally a succession of ovations to genius, in which an audience assembled from far and near warmly emerited their part.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Ravel has become a complete favourite with the frequenters of the St. James's Theatre, and he attracts crowded and fashionable audiences every night he plays. He is a very pleasing and delightful performer, playing with perfect ease, and a complete master of the business of the stage. The absence of anything like straining after a point, renders his acting the more effective. A re-engagement has also been entered into with Mdlle. Plessy; and the audience have now the pleasure of seeing both these *artistes* on the same evening. Mdlle. Plessy, assuming *Elmire*; M. Carlingy, *Orgon*; and M. Ozdinot, *Tartuffe*. We need scarcely say that the parts were excellently filled, and the French performance warmly applauded: indeed, the notices of this theatre can be but reiterations of the same praise over and over again. We almost wish Mr Mitchell would give us something to find fault with: it would be really refreshing to do so.

LYCEUM.

A one-act drama, called "The Drunkard's Glass," was produced here on Monday evening, but disappeared from the bills on Thursday. This want of success, however, we attribute rather to the theme being of a different class to those the audience are accustomed to look for at this house, than any inefficiency in its construction or dialogue. The sentiment of dissipated bricklayers—who were the chief characters in the play—has little in it to interest either the boxes or pit, although they are eventually restored to tectotalism and matrimonial comforts; and a Monday night gallery is usually more disposed to applaud merriment than morality. It was very well played by all engaged in its representation; more especially by Mr. Emery (a rising favourite and actor), Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Wigan.

PRINCESS'

The reputation of Miss Cushman appears to increase with every succeeding character in which she appears; and we may rank her *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," as one of her best performances, if not her very best. Nor is it going too far to state that no actress, since Miss Fanny Kemble, has rendered the part is so admirable a manner: indeed, if the emotion and genuine applause of the audience be taken as a proof of the excellence of the actress, we must class the acting of Miss Cushman at least on a level with that of Miss Kemble. The play was, also, performed throughout with more general care than has been evident in some of the preceding productions. A miserable adaptation of a French piece we think one of Bouffe's—called "Boquillon, à la Recherche d'un Père," was brought out at the end of the week, under the title of "Who's the Papa," and signally condemned, notwithstanding which it was put forward for a second night's representation, but has now, we hope, been perfectly knocked on the head. We are convinced that the lessee will, ere long, feel the consequences of bringing out trashy pieces of this description, instead of paying authors of repute liberally, to write for the theatre. It is the most mistaken policy that a management can adopt, to screw down the remuneration of the dramatists, albeit there are numbers of hungry under-working playwrights at its command, to whom the disposal of a farce, for a few shillings, may be an unwonted piece of fortune.

A benefit took place on Monday evening, as we understand, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, when the band disappeared in the middle of the performances, and left them to get on as they could, in consequence of not being paid, subsequently coming back again, upon which the anger of the audience broke forth in no very measured manner. We trust this may be the last occurrence of the kind, the reputation of the profession having been most seriously injured of late by these anything-but-respectable demonstrations. The same fevered thirst for self-glorification which leads a comedian to put up his bill for a benefit of this kind, induces a manager to open a theatre in that rash spirit of dramatic speculation which has of late become so prevalent. A benefit-supported theatre is taken, or one with no appointments at all; a company is scraped up, chiefly consisting of those fourth and fifth-rate performers, whose lack of talent in the mistaken line they have chosen causes them to be perpetually in the market; pieces of a miserable class are rendered still more dreary by the inefficiency of the actors: a small fraction of the audience is taken from the better-conducted theatres; and, after lingering struggling, gasping for a few weeks, salaries become scarce, the leading performers withdraw their services, and the speculation ends in disgrace and utter poverty. Again this rash starting in the face, the chances are that before a few weeks are over another "lessee" rushes in, and the same pitiable career again commences, to be stopped by the same results. The profession may rest assured that, whilst our warmest support will always be given to every theatrical enterprise we may think deserving of encouragement, however humble, so long as well-directed industry or intelligence is shown in its management; yet, on the other hand, we shall be equally ready to crush these wild speculations at their onset: indeed, by nipping them in the bud, we opine that we shall be doing the greatest kindness to all parties concerned.

There has been a rumour in theatrical circles that Mr. Macready is in treaty for Covent Garden, with the intention of opening it in the autumn. We hope this may be true, inasmuch as it will not only allow Mr. Macready to put forth those exertions for the welfare of the legitimate drama which have always distinguished his management, but will also put bread in the mouths of several hundred people.

THE "EXCLUSIVES" COSTUME BALL.

One of the most brilliant *réunions* of the season took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening, when the members of the above-mentioned Club gave a very splendid entertainment to nearly three hundred of their friends, at long their first meeting. The company was so constituted as sufficiently to ensure an effective assemblage; and about eleven o'clock, by which time all the company had arrived, the *coup d'œil*, from the royal box, was magnificent. Not less imposing was the view of the supper room, with its long lines of waving plumes and sparkling *magen age* costumes, rendered more striking by the brilliant manner in which it was illuminated. The refreshments and wines, generally, were of first-rate order: and the programme of twenty-seven dances was gone through with unabated spirit to the end. Mr. Barnard had the direction of the band, and deserves every praise for his excellent selection of music, which comprised the Paris, Escamilla, and Chaverotte Quadrilles; the Cellarius, Redowa, and Beterer Sin Polkas, the Cellarius, the Post Horn Galop, with many other popular compositions.

MUSIC.

MISS CANEY'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE.

This *soirée* was fully and fashionably attended, and afforded universal satisfaction, both from the taste evinced in the selection of the programme, and the clever manner in which the various *morceaux* were executed by their several performers. John Parry, as usual, was the lion of the night. We have not space to give the detail.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

ROSSINI.—This great composer is flirting, it would seem, with public expectation. If his score be finished, he needs not the dreary rehearsals of Meyerbeer: he can be understood at once; and, if he have an opera really ready, let us have it forthwith.

THE PUNKA DISCOUNTENANCED BY MAJESTY.—It is with infinite satisfaction we learn that the Queen has forbidden the barbarous dance called *Polka* to be performed in her presence. Our readers will recollect that from the beginning we denounced it as an outrage upon good taste; we were the first to set our face against the monstrous, graceless absurdity; and glad are we now to find we have the countenance of our fair Sovereign to (we hope) banish for ever from our land this infamous distortion of "fair proportioned limbs."

MR. C. KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.—Mr. Kemble gave his reading of "As You Like It," at Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, on Thursday evening, which altogether was a melancholy affair. Mr. Kemble is not an impassioned reader; but the best reader in the world can make nothing of that which is intended to be personal and colloquial drama.

PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

Mr. Burford has just painted a very interesting view of the City of Nanking, and the surrounding country, which was opened for exhibition on Monday last. The picture consists of three large circles, and far more picturesque than may be expected by those who frame their notions of "the Celestial Empire" from the landscapes of our tea-table.

Nanking is particularly striking, from its vast extent, and the great beauty of its situation, on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world. The present view is taken from a considerable elevation on its southern side, commanding the whole interior, and a vast extent of the circumjacent country. The principal feature in the foreground, southward, represents a meeting between our plenipotentiary and the Chinese Imperial Commissioners: this being a license of the artists to present portraits of the principal parties, but the pictures of the costume and customs of the Chinese people. They are grouped at the foot of a hill, which is crowned with a devotional temple; then, we have a knot of Chinese gamblers and police. Turning towards the suburb in which the Pagoda stands, is the wide canal, which partly surrounds the city, crossed by several bridges, of curious construction, and enlivened by native craft of various forms. Within the walls, rapying in height from 30 to 90 feet, lies the outspread city, on the left, the Chinese portion stretches, for several miles, along the western wall; the low, even ground, presenting long lines of dull, narrow streets, with dense masses of houses, among which here and there by a triumphal arch, or high flag-staffs, with red triangular streamers; and intersected by two considerable canals; every commanding eminence being crowned by some large building. On the right lies the Tartar town, a portion of which, and the boundary wall, is hidden by eminences thickly covered with plantations of bamboo and underwood. The valley in which the city stands resembles a large garden interspersed with shrubberies, in which trees and plants of all climates flourish within a few yards of each other. The surface, in general, is plot-resquely undulating, with occasionally abrupt ridges; whilst, on all sides, the view is bounded by graceful hills, and mountains of singular forms, and great diversity of colour. We must not, however, forget, in the distance, beyond the northern angle of the wall, the splendid river, the Yang-tsee-Keang, on which is seen part of the British fleet at anchor.

As this picture has been painted from drawings taken on the spot, and the artist has received much valuable information during its progress, from several officers of the expedition—this is, perhaps, the first accurate view in the interior of China, on a large scale, that the British public have had an opportunity of seeing: the scene has, therefore, much of the interest of a new acquaintance. It is carefully painted throughout, in the purpose of its principal subject, but the distance admirably managed. Altogether, it is a most striking addition to the attractions of this sight season.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

When Spring bursts forth in blossoms through the vale,
And her wild music triumphs on the gale.

When the year is in its childhood, fresh and fair, and the lusty chorus of the chase has given place to the song of the nightingale, woodcraft rests still from its pleasant labour, and there is peace, for a space, in the moving business of flood and field. We have fallen upon the ambrosial time; the festival of birds and blossoms; the temporary blight of rural pastimes and recreations. From Easter to Whitsuntide racing is the only national sport in high season, for, as yet, the gallant galleys of the sea-coast are hauled up on the beach, and the grim saturnalia of the steeple-chase have been brought to an end. The current week was not prolific of sport of any kind, still less of events of account. The Bath Meeting occupied two days at its commencement, and was, through grace of sunshine and sweet air, a most grateful treat. It was chiefly remarkable as a continuation of the unprecedented good fortune which has marked the career of Mr Wreford's three-year-olds this year. One of them won, as we recorded last week, all the leading three-year-old stakes of the Newmarket Craven Meeting: and another did the same at Bath; his colt Worthless (What's in a name?) carried off the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes on Tuesday, and the Dyrham Stakes on Wednesday. Before taking leave of Lansdown it may not be amiss to make note of a Derby nomination that is, as yet, unknown to market fame. Plenitude, a son of Bay Middleton, won the Cup—a two miles and a half course—in a field by no means to be despised; and, although his weight was but 6st. 6lb., he ought not to be lost sight of. The fashion in which the Goodwood young stock can get a distance is extraordinary: the high courage of its running commands for it a first place among the studs of the day. Plenitude ran once at two years old, and was not placed. Worthless is also in the Derby: he ran for the Champagne, at Doncaster, but without getting a place.

Meagre, however, as the first six days were of sport, they have been overflowing with anticipations of what shall come of their successors. The first Spring Meeting, which commences on Monday, will be the most interesting anniversary of that generally brilliant week that Newmarket has known for many years. It is brimful of events, in which all the great trainers and private stables have stock engaged—and the issue of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas will—there is good reason to believe—produce such a sensation in the betting circles, as the production of a conference which shall control impends, it is said, over the destruction of a commonwealth.

Inasmuch as hope is more excellent than expectation consummated, so far shall the contingencies of the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes be more pregnant with excitement, more replete with permanent interest, than the result of the Derby. What a galvanic battery it will open on the ring! . . . The promise of the first great feature season grows more brilliant with every number of the calendar. In that which was published on Wednesday last, the number of entries for the Goodwood Cup and the Emperor of Russia's truly Imperial Plate, at Ascot, were given: forty-eight for the former, seventy-six for the latter; including all the best horses in the world. Besides these there were entries *for two hundred a side*, and such like indications of the position of the turf in the middle of the nineteenth century. As a fitting finale to a week, so rife with good things for the dwellers in the south, more especially for the metropolitans—on its last day one of the most exciting matches ever contested on the Thames will come off: that for the Belvidere Cup, by the yachts of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. For this event such a fleet of twenty-five ton cutters is entered as never yet swam in salt water: a glorious levee for the Queen of Rivers.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The flatness of business this afternoon surprised everybody—a full and late attendance, commissions without number, only five weeks from the Epsom week, and yet little or nothing done. Our report, therefore, must be a great measure text of the changes produced by offers to lay against and back horses, the actual transactions having been few in number. The great "pets" for the Chester Cup were Cataract, Obscurity, Old Ireland, and Ratan, the odds returned were the very highest obtainable at the close; no others were in force. The "bons" for the Derby were Weatherbit (in immense favour), Pam, and Redger; Old England also came into play, and a point more than the odds quoted against the two favourites, Newsmonger, Clear-the-Way, and Pantasa, would have been taken. THE OAKS: Lancashire Witch, reported to have broken down, went to 16 to 1—50 to 1 was offered on the day before.

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.

4 (o) agst Worthless	6 to 1 agst Sister to Devil-among-the-Tailors	7 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)
6 to 1 — St. Lawrence	8 to 1 — Fuz	8 to 1 — Fug

TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

6 to 5 agst Idas (t)	5 to 1 agst Redger (t)	6 to 1 agst Worthless
7 to 4 — J. Day's lot (t)		

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Cataract	17 to 1 agst The Fox	25 to 1 agst Truchoy
5 to 1 — Obscurity	20 to 1 — Fortrait	25 to 1 — Winesour
9 to 1 — Old Ireland (t)	20 to 1 — Ratan	30 to 1 — Fug
10 to 1 — Semiserra		

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	15 to 1 agst Pam (t)	25 to 1 agst Old England
8 to 1 — Idas	20 to 1 — Newsmonger	25 to 1 — Weatherbit
8 to 1 — Alarm	20 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	40 to 1 — Doleful
12 to 1 — Weatherbit	25 to 1 — Pantasa	50 to 1 — Worthless
14 to 1 — Redger (t)		

OAKS.

14 to 1 agst Longitude	16 to 1 agst Sister to Ma Mie	25 to 1 agst Sister to Devil-among-the-Tailors
16 to 1 — Lancashire Witch		

THURSDAY.—The room was thinly attended, and betting only indifferently brisk. The Chester Cup horses were pretty steady, at the previous averages, with the exception of Ratan and Fitz-Allen, who were backed heavily, at improved prices; and Fortrait, who is on the decline. Not much doing on the Derby: two or three changes, however, should be pointed out—and firstly, on Alarm, who has not been seen of late on the exercise ground, and is suspected to be amiss; secondly, in Old England and Worthless—two of John Day's lot—both backed at 2 to 1, and the former for large sums; and lastly, in Ironmaster, who, *malgré* Sweetmeat's running at Bath, was sent to the right about. The other movements were of little moment.

2000 GUINEA STAKES.

6 to 5 agst Idas (t)	4 to 1 agst Winchelsea	5 to 1 agst Redger
5 to 4 — J. Day's lot		

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 1 agst Ratan (t)	22 to 1 agst Fitz Allen	25 to 1 agst Fortrait
8 to 1 — Obscurity	25 to 1 — Fitz Allen	30 to 1 — Fug
9 to 1 — Semiserra	25 to 1 — Winesour	30 to 1 — Theeman ac Knue
9 to 1 — Old Ireland	25 to 1 — Truchoy	60 to 1 — Aristides

DERBY.

4 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	20 to 1 agst Clear-the-Way (t)	50 to 1 agst Libel
5 to 1 — Idas	25 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Columbus
11 to 1 — Weatherbit	25 to 1 — Worthless	50 to 1 — Sutlej
14 to 1 — Pam	27 to 1 — Pantasa	66 to 1 — Fitz Allen
14 to 1 — Redger	33 to 1 — Winchelsea	66 to 1 — Iron Master (t)
16 to 1 — Alarm	40 to 1 — Young Eclipse	100 to 1 — Gwalioe (t)

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*Philidore*" is right.

"*H. S.*"—*There is no excellent chess club at Liverpool.*

"*H. H.*," *Huddersfield.*—*Thanks. We were not aware that the problem alluded to had ever been published.*

"*G. Wood,*" *Brighton.*—*The problem is only suited to very young players.*

"*H. T.*," *Reading.*—*Far too simple for publication.*

"*Chess.*" *Mr. Bryan, the author of the pamphlet entitled "A History of the Match between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Lewis," is not a American. Copies of the pamphlet may be had at the office of "The Chess Player's Chronicle," 13, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, price 1s. each.*

"*G. G. W.*" *and "J. M.*"—"*There are two public chess clubs in London, one held at the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill, and the other in Cavendish-square; the subscription to each is only three guineas per annum.*

"*R. W. S.*"—*Originally published in a magazine called "The British Muscellany," for which vagare at Goode's Chess Divan on Ludgate-hill.*

"*Oriental Club.*"—*Mr. Cochrane is now in India. His opponent, the celebrated Mr. Wood,* " *Brighton.*—*The problem is only suited to very young players.*

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"*R. W. S.*"—*Originally published in a magazine called "The British Muscellany," for which vagare at Goode's Chess Divan on Ludgate-hill.*

"*Oriental Club.*"—*Mr. Cochrane is now in India. His opponent, the celebrated Mr. Wood, " Brighton, as reported to have died within the last few months. Your third query is unintelligible.*

"*A. Y.*"—*Mr. Lewis, the well-known writer on chess, conducted the automaton chess player for some time during its exhibition in London.*

"*F. O.*," *Wigan.*—*There must be nearly two thousand games and problems in "The Chess Player's Chronicle." Write to the editor: we have not space to enter upon the subject here.*

"*——*" *Brighton.*—*Received with thanks.*

"*Hastings.*"—*Hereafter we may probably gratify readers of the higher class of chess-play, by devoting our weekly diagram occasionally to problems of the description mentioned. The two best of this sort we remember at the moment are the following, to which we invite solutions:—In the first, which is taken from a Sanscrit MS. on chess, the pieces stand thus—White, K at K's 6th, R at Q's 6th, Kt at K's 5th, and Pawn at K's 4th. Black—K at his R's sq. In this position, supposed to be the termination of a "marked pawn" game, White engages to mate with the Pawn in four moves. In the second, which is by Alvarez, of Calabria, place the men as follows: White, K at his 6th, Kt at Q Kt's 5th, Kt at Q h's 6th; Pawns, at K Kt's 6th, K's 5th, K's 7th, and Q's 6th. Black, K at his sq, R at K Kt's sq, Kt at Q B's sq, and B at Q B's 5th. Here, White undertakes to mate with the Pawn now standing on his K's 5th, in five moves. Great care must be taken to place the pieces correctly.*

"*J. S.*" *Liverpool. Surely before attempting to teach others chess, by the construction of problems, it would be well for you to learn the simplest rules of the game.*

"*——*" *—I heard of such a move at Ki takes P en-passant.*

"*A. W.*" *Haymarket.*—*We have no minister to many capacities, and very difficult problems are not suitable to very young players.*

"*A. h.*," *Pembro.*—*The move is allowed.*

"*T. R.*" *Walworth.*—*Next week.*

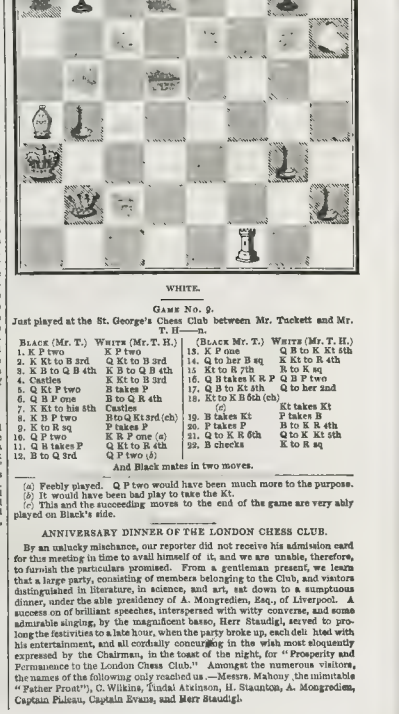
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 68.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes Kt (ch)	R takes R
2 Q to her Kt 4th (ch)	Kt takes Q
3. P takes Kt (ch)	K to R 3rd
4. P one (ch)	K to R 4th
5. K to R's 3rd and mates with the Pawn next move.	

PROBLEM, NO. 69.

By W. B—, Esq.

White plays first, and mates in six moves.



WHITE.

GAME NO. 9.

Just played at the St. George's Chess Club between Mr. Tuckett and Mr. T. H——n.

BLACK (MR. T.)	WHITE (MR. T. H.)	BLACK (MR. T.)	WHITE (MR. T. H.)
1. P to K 4th	K P two	14. P to K 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. Q takes K R P	Q B P two
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q B takes K R P	Q B P two
4. Castles	Q Kt to B 3rd	17. Q B to Kt 3th	Q to her 2nd
5. Q Kt P two	B takes P	18. Kt to K 6th (ch)	
6. Q B P one	B to Q R 4th		Kt takes Kt
7. K Kt to his 5th	Castles		P takes B
8. K B P two	B to Q Kt 3rd (ch)	19. B takes Kt	B to K R 4th
9. K to R sq	P to K P	20. P takes P	Q to K R 5th
10. Q P two	K P one (a)	21. Q to K R 6th	Q to K Kt 5th
11. Q B takes P	Q Kt to R 4th	22. B checks	K to R sq
12. B to Q 3rd	Q P two (b)		

And Black mates in two moves.

(*a*) Feebly played. Q P two would have been much more to the purpose.

(*b*) It would have been bad play to take the Kt.

We regret that the succeeding moves to the end of the game are very ably played on Black's side.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB.

By an unlucky mischance, our reporter did not receive his admission card for this meeting in time to avail himself of it, and we are unable, therefore, to furnish the particulars promised. From a gentleman present, we learn that a large party, consisting of members belonging to the Club, and visitors distinguished in literature, in science, and art, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, under the able presidency of A. Mongredien, Esq., of Liverpool. A success on of brilliant speeches, interspersed with witty converse, and some admirable singing, by the magnificent basso, Herr Staudigl, served to prolong the festivities to a late hour, when the party broke up, each delighted with his entertainment, and all cordially concurring in the wish most eloquently expressed by the Chairman, in the toast of the night, for "Prosperity and Permanence to the London Chess Club." Amongst the numerous visitors, the names of the following only reached us.—Messrs. Mahony (the inimitable "Father Prout"), C. Wilkins, Lindal Atkinson, H. Staunton, A. Mongredien, Captain Palacea, Captain Evans, and Herr Staudigl.

LITERATURE.

THE CHILD OF THE ISLANDS. A Poem. By the HON. MRS. NORTON Chapman and Hall.

Taste, grace, elegance, and choice artistry have combined to make up this beautiful volume that may vie with any, as an ornament of the drawing-room, in what relates to the external sense of vision. Were it's all, it might put in its claim to a share of notice with numerous other volumes on mere external propriety; but the splendid literary casing is but the husk, the covering, to a treasure of infinitely greater price—the impassioned outpouring of the soul of a true and high-hearted woman in a stream of gushing poetry. The brain and the heart have been joint workers, and the criticising intellect of the philosopher would scarce find a flaw in the rapid perceptions of the enthusiastic poet.

We say rapid perceptions, for this poem appears poured forth without premeditation, but it is evidently the result of a mind that has read largely, observed acutely, and pondered deeply. Of a truth, the world is moving onward, when forth from the ranks of fashion, from the haunts in which we are taught to believe conventionality and form are the presiding deities, appears this work of a strong human heart, ever bursting together all the lines of humanity with earnest sympathy; striping away the hypocritic pretences of the conventional world, and branding selfishness in its very forehead with deep and unquenchable scorn. When we think of that fair face, we marvel at the strength beneath it and call to mind the words of Coleridge:—

O, lady! nursed in pomp and pleasure!
Whence could you that heroic measure?

Imbue your class with your own emotions, with your own perceptions, and you shall convert this English land into a Paradise of Peace, eclipsing in its results all that has been yet done, mighty though it be. When the kindliness and confidence shall be enkindled between workers and directors, between the makers and the buyers of laws, between rulers and citizens, all latent good will be developed, and the evil which is a result only of unfavourable circumstances, will be removed.

The plan of the poem is a comparison of the condition and circumstances of the young heir to the Crown with those of various classes of the poor and helpless. There is a prefix of quotations most appositely chosen, all bearing on the condition of the people of England, from Lord John Russell, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Jeremy Bentham, the *Times* newspaper, Thomas Carlyle, and Horace, the Latin poet. Men of all shades of opinion come to the same conclusion as Jeremy Bentham:—

If the poor had more justice, they would need less charity

And the injustice shown to the poor and helpless is the soul-stirring theme of the writer. Till our physical philosophy shall become wholly an "exact science," help and charity are rightful claims of the weak upon the strong. Mutual help is the great charm of life, and we should not count a state of existence in which all could sit on thrones apart in independent isolation. The highest charm with which riches can endow us, is the power of beneficence.

We could fill columns with quotations, but our space is limited. There is a most graphic picture of a poor weaver doomed to banishment for pawning a web of silk to feed the famishing wife and child. The web is subsequently traced, till it forms the robe of a "lady of the land."

[illegible] who that now wears it, and her lord may [illegible]
No payment made, [illegible] none dare say ever steal.

This is a painful p[illegible]allel between rich and poor put in the mouths of the rich:—

A life of self-indulgence is for Us,
A life of self-denial is for Them;
[illegible] broad-built and popula[illegible]
[illegible]unhealthy corners, garrets dim,
[illegible]where sheep and cattle must swim!
[illegible]paths, refreshed by frequent [illegible],
For them dark alleys, where the dust lies grim;
Not fit owned by Us to this mankind name
God made us Rich and Poor—of what do these complain?

There is a most exquisite picture of an imprisoned gipsy-girl, dying in her cell, and her wild lover's misery. Either we dream, or we have known of this suggestive incident.

Earnestly do we subscribe to the following:—

Yet [illegible] least fu[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]ent deep note
[illegible]ear nature, sigh[illegible]
[illegible]ch of circumstance and choking mass
Of various feelings which oppress the human breast
Mirror each thought in Homer's stainless [illegible]
[illegible]

Prove that the brave, good heart hath come of lineage true.

There is another picture, beautifully drawn, of a fascinating operadancer, her charms and graces, and the process whereby she falls a prey to her seducer. The verse goes on:—

Grow old and starve: require from Christian aid;
And learn when that is granted the bounty it [illegible]
For whom was all that costly outlay made?
FOR SELF and not for thee the golden ore was paid!

It may be she will come some winter eve,
And, weeping like a broken hearted child,
Reproach thee for the days when she was thus beguiled.

This is evidently a real case, and the indignant satire which follows is crushingly heaped on the powerful oppressor.

There is thy specious Liberty where it will
Ph[illegible]osophers, Historians, and Sages,
Fail of deep lore, which thou hast studied well;
And classic poets, where the sublime pages
Are shut the birds, in lacquered trellis cages—
Let thy more educated mind explain,
By all experience of recorded [illegible]
How common-place is this her frantic pain,
And how that things have been and must be yet again.

This is a book which does infinite honour to the writer. The intellect in it is that of a man, with all the grace and beauty of a woman, conjoined with the soul of a hero.

ATTAINMENTS IN CHESS. By CHARLE- TOMLINSON. London: J. W. Parker, West Strand. 1845.

The staple of these "Amusements" is an entertaining series of papers, descriptive of the History, Antiquity, and Curiosities of Chess, and a second illustrative of the game itself, which appeared in the "Saturday Magazine" during 1841-2-3 and 4.

In their collected form, with the advantage of re-arrangement and some addi tonal materials, the selection of which evinces remarkable taste and judgment, they present certainly one of the most pleasing and instructive volumes of Chess varieties we have ever met with.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MR. CARUS WILSON REMANDED BACK TO JERSEY.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, another discussion took place on the validity of the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Wilson's counsel asked for further delay, but Lord Denman said that it could not be granted consistent with the due administration of public justice. The defendant had plenty of time to answer all the substantial facts contained in the return, which was read at length when he was last before the court. In short, weeks and months had elapsed since he must have known the nature of the return: he was not, therefore, in a position to ask for further delay.—The Solicitor General, Mr J. S. Wortley, and Mr. Smith, having been heard in support of the decree of the Royal Court of Jersey, Lord Denman said he gave full credit to the Royal Court of Jersey for having administered a proper judgement. To attempt of a court of justice might not consist in the words uttered, but in the manner in which they were uttered, and those who presided in the court were the only judges of that fact. If there was an illegality in the proceedings (which, however, there did not appear to be) Mr. Wilson rt. h appeal to the Queen in Council. Those who presided over the Royal Court of Jersey were satisfied that the prisoner's words and deeds now were dis respectful, and ordered him to be imprisoned until he asked pardon for his offence, and paid a fine; this he refused to do, and therefore he was clearly of opinion the sentence was perfectly legal and right, and that the prisoner must be remanded Mr Wilson was then removed in custody.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. C. MATHEWS.—Mr. C. Mathews made another appearance at the BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Tuesday, when an arrangement was made about some trifling claims, but the proceedings were of no interest. The proof of debts was finally concluded, and the assignee is now prepared to declare a dividend. It is not yet ascertained how much will be paid in the pound.

THE ALLEGED MONSTER FRAUDS UPON THE EXCISE.—Thursday having been specially fixed for the trial of the cases in which the Attorney General proceeds against the Messrs. Smith, of Whitechapel, for alleged frauds to a great extent upon the Excise, the Court of EXCHEQUER was densely crowded long before the commencement of business. As soon as their Lordships had taken their seats on the bench, an argument took place between the counsel, on the point—whether or not the jury should view the premises. The jury themselves thought they could understand the model better than the premises; but M Kelly, the counsel for the defendants, was anxious that they should do so, and the Court was also of opinion that it would be desirable. They consequently proceeded to the view, attended by Mr Under Sheriff Arnold and two "showers," appointed for the purpose. The trial was then proceeded with until 10 o'clock, when the jury adjourned till the next day. The trial of the cases is still proceeding in the Court of Exchequer

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At GUILDHALL Police office, on Wednesday, a young man, about seventeen years of age, who gave his name as *John Wakeman Edwards*, the son of a surgeon residing at the West end, was charged with stealing a silver watch, three seals, two rings, two brooches, and other property, to the value of £20. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner entered the apartments of a Miss Halfhide, of 231, Regent-street, and took away a quantity of goods. He was met by her at the outdoor door, when he said, "I want to speak to you;" but, seeing her rather alarmed, exclaimed, "Never mind, I will call another day," and immediately ran off. Miss Halfhide followed him, and told one of her father's men to pursue the prisoner, as she believed he had robbed the house The man followed him up to Blackfriars-bridge, when the prisoner threw down the steps, and flung himself into the river. A person named Mansfield, who happened to be close to the water, seeing the prisoner struggling for his life, dashed into the water, and succeeded in getting him on shore, where he was taken into the custody of the police. Henry Price stated, on hearing the cry of "Stop thief," he pursued the prisoner, and he saw him throw himself into the Thames. On searching him, they found at the station-house upon the prisoner's person, a gold ring, a pen-knife, a razor, a pocket book, £9 2s 6d., and nine duplicates to the value of £6 11s. The inspector said that if the prisoner was remanded, he should be able to discover the owners of the property pledged, as three of the duplicates out of the nine for coats pawned. Alderman Challis said that there was quite enough evidence to convict the prisoner for the present robbery, but he should remand him until next week for the purpose of giving the police an opportunity of tracing the property pledged.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.—The funeral corteges of the late Marquis of Downshire passed through Dublin on Wednesday, en *route* to Hillsborough. The procession comprised six mourning coaches in the first of which the present Marquis of Downshire was seated). A considerable number of horsemen, the tenantry of the Downshire estates, in the county of Wicklow, followed, wearing scarfs and hatbands.

IRELAND.

EFFECT OF THE LATE DIVISION IN IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin, dated Sunday last, says:—"The division on the Maynooth grant has given general satisfaction here to day—a feeling which was very early displayed The public theatres and smaller rooms are but thinly attended during the Sab bath, at least till after the celebration of divine service; but from an early hour this morning an unusual degree of interest was manifested to learn the result of the division of Friday. That debate has not strengthened the ranks of the opponents of the increased grant to Maynooth; on the contrary [illegible] on of any public measure which has occupied the attention of Parliament within the past dozen years has wrought better for the projector than that which was brought to a close on Friday night has done. Conciliation appears now to be the order of the day in Ireland."

Father Mathew.—Sir R. Peel—*The Dublin Evening Post* contains a letter from Father Mathew to Dr. Sheil, of Balyshannon, dated Cork, April 17. After referring to temperance proceedings, Father Mathew says:—"That truly great and good man, Sir Robert Peel, is fulfilling all the anticipations I formed of his administration He will soon calm and pacify Ireland, and make our unhappy country prosperous"

IRISH CONSTABULARY BALLOTING.—There was a very crowded meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin on Monday, in consequence of the anxiety to hear Mr. O'Connell's commentaries upon the result of the division. The Conservative E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P., called the meeting to order to commence the proceedings with cheers for the British Minister and the majority by which the second reading of the Maynooth Bill was carried. Tremendous applause followed, in which Mr O'Connell presently joined.—Mr O'Connell, after reading a report in favour of an absentee tax, proceeded to comment upon the speeches delivered during the debate on the Maynooth College Bill. He said he had read, with the greatest satisfaction, and in a spirit of the greatest kindness, the speeches delivered by the Ministry during the late debate. (Cheers.) He never before in his life had occasion to praise Sir James Graham, but he should say that the manly, generous and straightforwardness with which he delivered his speech was worthy of the highest commendation. (Cheers.) He would hold out both his hands to him to assist in extricating him from the dilemma into which he had fallen and he would place him on a pedestal, the basis of which should be justice to Ireland (Cheers.) Sir James Graham had said that concession had reached its limits the meaning of which was, that justice should not be extended to Ireland. The Secretary for the Home Department had expressed his sorrow for that expression, and had declared that the Maynooth Bill was to be the precursor of more beneficial measures. Sir James Graham told the Recorder of Dublin that Protestant ascendancy had departed for ever An ascendancy of any kind must be prejudicial to the interests of the country where it exists; and for his part he would not hesitate to declare that he would rather ascend the scaffold than tolerate for one moment a Catholic ascendancy. (Hear, hear.) They would have no ascendancy, and three cheers for Sir James Graham. (Immense applause.) He trusted that the right honourable baronet was a manly, candid, and repentant speech, and gave abundant promise of amendment. (Hear, hear.) He considered they ought to thank the Government for the information they had [illegible] Lord laughter.) For his part, he freely forgave him for calling him a "convicted conspirator." With the speech of Sir Robert he had not much fault to find. He (Sir Robert Peel) had alluded to the state trials, and boasted of the vindication of the law, but he forgot to mention the result which had occurred; he supposed he had forgotten it, but they would pardon the small mistake (Laughter.) On the whole, he considered the debate as most creditable, and he was certainly astonished at seeing so much type in England, and so little abuse of him. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Ellis, Mr. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Steele, and Mr. Grey Porter, and, at the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £355 19s. 6d.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the receipts of English wheat from market have been only moderate, though of full average quality The supplies from the Kentish and two "showers," appointed for the purpose. The trial was then proceeded with until 10 o'clock, when the jury adjourned till the next day. The trial of the cases is still proceeding in the Court of Exchequer

Coals Carr's Hartley, 17s; Holywell Main, 16s; Tanfield Moor, 17s; Wylam, 15s, Hetton, 20s 6d., Adelaide, 19s 6d per ton

Smithfield, Friday:—The supply of beasts, on sale to-day, being somewhat extensive, the attendance of buyers rather limited, and the weather comparatively warm, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a fall per stone Monday's quotations, of quite 2d per 8lb We had on sale 311 beasts from Holland, and 200 Scots from Scotland, mostly in good condition. The numbers of sheep were on the increase, but the general trade was inactive, at barely previous figures The lambs trade was somewhat at a fall, and previous rates were steadily maintained Calves and pigs ruled dull, at our quotations Mules cows moved off slowly, at from £16 to £ 0 each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal—[illegible] [illegible] 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 6d to 6s. ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent Mr.

The effect of Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the state of our diplomatic relations with America was powerfully felt in the English Market at the commencement of the week. Consols receded to 92¾; and although a slight rally has been made since, prices continue heavy, notwithstanding a better business has been doing than previously to the last week. Consols at closing quotations for Money, and 92 for Time. Both these have been, and remains at, 92½ to 91⅝; Reduced Three per Cents., 97⅞ to 98; Three and a-Quarter per Cents, 100⅛; Exchequer Bills, 60 to 58; and India Stock, for account, 277. Long Annuities, 13⅛.

The Foreign Market has been affected by the state of affairs in the English house, and all descriptions of securities are consequently flat. Spanish Active have ranged between 20¼ to 20⅜, closing at that price. The first per Cents opened on Monday, at 40¾ to ⅝, and, at the close of the week continue the same. Mexican have receded from Monday's price of 37¾ to ⅜ Portuguese are gone out at 86. Dutch Two and a-half per Cents quote 63¾.

Four per Cent Certificates, 97⅝ to ⅞. Columbian, 15⅞.

The Railway Market opened flatly on Monday, and the continuance of adverse accounts to make all quotations heavy. Considerable inquiries has been produced upon the market by the rejection of the Charnet Valley line for non compliance with the standing orders. The doubtful position that the holders of Scrip in the best lines find themselves in may fail to operate in retaining so perfectly unlooked for as the rejection of such a line of railway upon a mere technical difficulty, after its receiving the sanction of the Board of Trade, in addition, such undoubtedly favourable opinions on the part of the public, tends of course, to depress the market for all descr ption of Scrip. Charnet Valley Shares, on Monday, quoted 9, and, upon the news of the line being thrown out, the price receded to 5, but a reasonable advertisement on the part of the Directors has since improved quotations to 6¾ at which price they close. The lines that have suffered most from the depression are, Aberdeen which close at 8, Birmingham and Gloucester, 182, Harwich, 1¼, Newcastle and Berwick, 142; Richmond and West End Junction, 4¾; Rugby, 43; Scottish Midland Junction, 8; Scottish Central, 52; Edinburgh and Glasgow have improved to 99 and Blackwall, to 92 The cause of the rise in the latter is a proposition of the Directors to issue new shares of £6 13s 4d each, payable at certain intervals to meet the present loans upon debentures as they fall due. A saving of £8000 per annum will be effected by this change, which meets with considerable approval on the part of the shareholders. The allotment of shares in the Nottingham and Boston Railway was concluded yesterday The quotation for time is from 3 to 4 premium. All the French lines continue depressed, but probably strikes more from the state of the Paris market than any effect produced here. The closing prices are—Cambridge and Lincoln, 8¾; Chester and Holyhead, 16¾, Coventry and Leicester, 24; Direct Northern are 4¾, and London and York, in which extensive dealings continue, are 5¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 12; Dubuncad Cavan, 4¾. Eastern Counties, 10⅝; Ely and Bedford, 2¾; Great North of Scotland, 3¾; Great Western, 186¾; Brighton, 63¾; South Western, 81; Lynn and Ely, 73; Newark and Sheffield, 43; Newcastle and Darlington, 146; Preston and Wyre, 3¾, Richmond and West end Junction, 4¾; Dover, 41¾; South Wales, 8¾; Trent Valley, 19¾; York and North Midland, 10¾, Waterford and Kilkenny, 4¾ Boulogne and Amiens, 19¾; Boulogne and Calais, 23; Great Northern of France, 8 to 7; Ditto, Rosamois, 9¾; Paris and Lyons, 14; Namur and Liege, 6¾, Orleans and Bordeaux, 10¾, Paris and Lyons (Ladite's, 2; Paris and Lyons (Gannerou's), 2¾; Paris and Strasbourg, 3¾; Royal North of Spain, ½"

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English and Foreign Markets continued dull yesterday, with little doing. Railway shares were depressive, Dutch Rentens rule lower to firm as on Thursday. Charnet Valley were [illegible] quoting 7¾. The French lines are still weak.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, APRIL [illegible] Town of Greenock.—Walter Baine, Esq., to serve in the [illegible] Greenock, in room of Robert Wallace, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 18.—Corps of Royal Marines Second Lieutenant S. B. Little to be First Lieutenant, vice F. J. White

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—THORNE, Tothill street, Westminster, grocer. HOLMES and GAILOR, Whitehaven, Cumberland, linen drapers. G. GIBSON, Liverpool, stock and share broker

BANKRUPTS. T. H. WILLIAMS and W. C. STANES, Chelmsford, auctioneers. J. PHILLIPS and T. PEARSON, South-place, Finsbury, dress makers. P. HUMPHOOD, Hilperton, Wiltshire, fellmonger. T. PRESBURY, Thames street, Blackfriars, Berkshire, tea merchant. T. MORRIS and W. WOODWARD, Burslem, Staffordshire, drapers J. and W. Ross, Shrewsbury, veterinary surgeons. J. LAMB, Reigate, Surrey. J. and J. WILCOCK, Warrington, Lancashire, innkeeper G. SHAW, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. FRAZER, W. FRAZER, and A. FRAZER, Inverness, saddlers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

WAR-OFFICE, April 25.—6th Drag. Guards: Lieut. H. Dawson to be Lieutenant, vice Hankey. 1st Drags.: Lieut. J. Morris to be Captain, vice Lloyd, Cornet H. J. W. King to be Lieutenant, vice Morris. H. J. T Stevens to be Cornet, vice King. 1st Light Drags.: Cornet J. Coster to be Lieutenant, vice Scobie; K. T. Woodman to be Cornet, vice Coster 2d Foot Guards: Major and Col. J Home to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Love Capt. and Lieut. Col. L. Boscawen to be Major, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Home; Lieut. and Capt. C. Stuart to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Boscawen

3rds Foot Guards: Lieut. R. Hankey to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Sheridan 23rd Foot: Lieut. W. T. W. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice Harvey Lieut. Captain T. French to be Captain, vice Frend. 26th: Cornet G. Frend to be Captain, vice Fleming. 66th Captain W. Stevenson to be Captain, vice Smith. 67th: Ensign and Lieut. J. O. Sinclair to be Lieutenant, vice Dawson 69th Lieut. W. M. Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Ingles 74th: Lieut. C. R. Herbert to be Major, vice Bruyland; Lieut. C. R. Gordon to be Captain, vice Herbert; Ensign G. F. Berry to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon; T. Miles to be Ensign, vice Berry. 78th: Lieut. H. Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice Wood. 84th: Lieut. W. Somerville to be Lieutenant, vice White. 86th: Lieut G. B. Stoney to be Captain, vice Lucas; Ensign M. W. Hale Peet Sergeant to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Stoney. A. Marshall to be Ensign, vice Stewart 90th Ensign and Adjutant D. Davies to be Lieutenant, Ensign W. V. Johnson to be Lieutenant, vice Davies. 91st: Lieut. and Capt. J. Johnstone, 94th: Lieut. C. James to be Captain, vice O'Beirne, Lieut. R. S. F. P. Bolton to be Lieutenant, vice Bayly. Thomas [illegible] Vaughan to be Lieutenant, vice James R. D. Rhinet to be Ensign, vice Stevens. 97th: Cavalry to be Captain, vice R. D. Rhinet; Lieut. E. H. Howard to be Lieutenant, vice Power; Ensign A. R. Harcne to be Lieutenant, vice Gowan; L. W. Reynolds to be Ensign, vice Harcne 8th: J. C. Brown to be Assist. Surg., vice W. Hall.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. S Warren to be Captain, vice the Hon. E. G Monckton, Lieut. T. Unett to be Lieutenant, vice Warren, Ensign and Adjutant J. S. Brace to be First Lieutenant, vice Warren, C. Tinling to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brace

Royal Artillery: Lieut. J. Hall to be Captain, vice Hawkins, Second Lieut. H. Hamilton to be First Lieutenant, vice Hall, Second Lieut. H. Haworth, of a late Invalid Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton

BIRTHS.—On the 5th April, the wife of John Hare, Esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, of a son. At the Villa, North Nibley, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] Jones, of a son. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leigh Clowbury, late wife of [illegible] Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE CRUSADER'S FIRST SIGHT OF JERUSALEM.—BY H. WARREN.

The Private View of the Gallery of this Society took place on Saturday last, and on the Monday following the rooms were opened to the public. An alteration has taken place in the internal arrangement of the rooms, by the substitution of small screens for the old partitions, which has had the effect of throwing the whole into a single gallery.

The Exhibition of this year cannot, on the whole, be considered an improvement on its predecessors. Still there are enough of graceful and pleasing drawings to employ a good-natured critic, and we prefer noticing what is good, so as to guide our readers to it, to pointing out faults which are generally apparent enough in themselves. The first which comes under our notice is :—

No. 27. "Judgment of Midas," by John Absolon. This artist possesses some humour, and a graceful pencil, but his manner is thin and poor. In the present drawing he shows his capability of the first, and the meagreness of the last-named quality.

36. "Day-break, 'Rosalind, Celia, and Touchstone, leaving the Palace.' 'As You Like It.'" G. Dodgson. A Sketch, but admirable in tone, a quality characteristic of everything by this artist in the exhibition, accompanied, however, by a certain minuteness of handling unfavourable to breadth of effect.

We give an Engraving of "The Gipsy's Home," (306); another small drawing of Mr. Dodgson, remarkable for its warmth and truth of colour, and excellent *chiaro scuro*.

58. "Flowers." By Mrs. Margetts. A charming sketch.

61. "The Prisoner of Gisors." By E. H. Wehnert. The subject of this drawing is the employment of a captive in one of the dungeons of an ancient Breton castle. He is seated before a rude bas-relief of our Lord's Crucifixion, which he has hewn out of the wall, with a lump of stone as a mallet, and a rusty nail for a chisel. A gleam of light is straying over the work, and the head and shoulders of the artist. The tone is finely ideal; the drawing good; and the manner of painting simple and powerful. It is, in every respect, one of the finest, if not the finest, work in the Gallery. We suspect it to be the latter.

55. "The Crusaders' First Sight of Jerusalem." Mr. Warren has displayed great ability in the grouping and distribution of this

SHEEP-WASHING.—BY E. DUNCAN.

drawing, and there are passages of great power in its execution—such, for example, as the mantle of the kneeling priest on the left hand of the painting; but, generally, there is a want of solidity displayed in it, and the thinness of its character is, perhaps, hardly obviated by the occasional strength shown in its colour and handling.

We furnish engravings of these two fine works.

81. "Ferdinand, Governor-General of the Low Countries, visiting Rubens at Antwerp." Mr. Haghe has produced in the present drawing one of the richest and most brilliant studies of colour we have ever seen upon the walls of a water-colour exposition. The back-ground is an astonishing piece of executional richness, and the heads are, with the exception of that of the wife of the painter, admirably treated. The head of the child, especially (a study after Rubens' own painting), is an exquisite bit of espiègle nature, although it is somewhat too thin in its mode, and rather chill in colour. Throughout, it is carefully drawn and vigorously painted, and is, certainly, the lion of the exhibition, as far as regards colour, although the strong blue of the Governor-General's scarf is slightly too glaring. If Mr. Wehnert's drawing be not the best upon the walls of the Gallery, Mr. Haghe's certainly is.

THE GIPSY'S HOME.—BY G. DODGSON.

77. "Grapes." By Mrs. Margetts. To criticise this lady's fruit and flowers, is to give them uninterrupted praise. Nothing can be more perfect than the bloom and ripeness of the berries on these two clusters.

183. "Le Tombeau du Pêcheur." Jos. J. Jenkins. A very poetically-conceived little drawing, of which we furnish an engraving. The light is admirably managed.

191. "Pilgrims to the Holy Well." F. W. Topham. Full of grace and character, like all the Irish subjects by Mr. Topham in this exhibition, though one might wish for a little more solidity. Still this, and other similar works by the same artist, are admirable for their truth to the nature they delineate, and furnish examples of the perfect subjects for artistic treatment to be found in the Green Island.

312. "Sheep Washing." E. Duncan, of which we furnish an engraving. Decidedly the best landscape in the exhibition—beautifully composed, and coloured with an artist-like knowledge of nature.

272. "Courtship." C. H. Weigall. A graceful episode, gracefully treated. We subjoin an engraving.

FROM "COURTSHIP."—BY C. H. WEIGALL.

THE MILKMAID.—BY JOHN ABSOLON.

LE TOMBEAU DU PECHEUR.—BY JOS. J. JENKINS.

278. "The Milkmaid." John Absolon. This is one of those charming, though slight, studies from genuine English nature, of which Mr. Absolon is a master. His drawing is free and good. We subjoin an engraving.

156. "At Andernach, on the Rhine." Another graceful little sketch, by Mr. Fahey, and a good likeness of the place.

203. "Roses." By Mrs. Margetts. Another admirable contribution (indeed, her best) from the pencil of this talented lady.

244. Mr. Edward Corbould has selected Eugene Sue's last novel for illustration. His subject is the travelling equipage of Dagobert and the gentle twins, who are one of the most exquisite conceptions ever begotten by the pen of the novelist. We are sorry to be compelled to say that Mr. Corbould has rendered them most unsatisfactorily. Indeed, the only parts of the painting to which he appears to have done justice is the moustache of the old soldier, and the landscape back-ground. The head of the horse might also be excepted were it not too statuesque for our ideas of pictorial nature. The colour is clear and brilliant.

Miss Setchell's Miniature of her father (No. 305) is admirable, although we should have preferred meeting her upon similar ground to that which she occupied the first year of her exhibition with this society.

THE PRISONER OF GISORS.—BY E. H. WEHNERT

194. "Shrimpers—the Beach near Winchelsea." E. Duncan. Beautiful for its finish and its composition. The effect of a warm sun on the wet beach is admirably managed, and the figures of the shrimpers, who rise against the sky towards the centre, give a character and significance to the whole.

274. "Summer." H. Jutsum. Painted with freedom and intelligence. The composition is good, and the branches of the trees have a certain moveable appearance that in an age of rigidity is pleasant. This artist should, however, conquer his tendency to strong positive greens.

In this article we have passed over many works which would have had our notice did not want of space limit our remarks. And had we been desirous of exhibiting our critical acuteness by pointing out faults, we should have found ample opportunity of doing so. But we prefer silence to severity. The new society has already been the means of introducing to the public many young artists of great excellence, and more of great promise, and we were glad to see the green ticket with its pleasant epigraph, "sold," attached to so many frames as early as Monday. Indeed, we believe the number of pictures sold this year is greater than on any preceding occasion.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. IX.

She sang of Judah's sun-bright hills,
Of [illegible]
Sh[illegible]
And [illegible]
Nor [illegible]
For [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Where

GREAT NOVELTY IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

On the First of May will be published,

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LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASHION for MAY, price 1s., Post free 1s. 6d., now ready, contains the usual Monthly Fashions, and is more than ever enriched with Literature, and will be given in any other Work; a magnificent coloured GIANT PLATE, exquisite Portraits of the Queen, Albert and the Children, Portraits of Prince Albert and Prince Napoleon, Portraits of Prince Albert and Prince Napoleon, Portraits of Prince Albert and Prince Napoleon

FUNERAL OF COL. CLIVE, C.B.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL CLIVE, C.B.

Monday was the day appointed for the funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel (Clive) commanding the Grenadier Guards; and the expectation of witnessing the solemn spectacle of a military procession caused crowds of well-dressed people to assemble at an early hour in the vicinity of Grafton-street, the residence of the deceased. At ten o'clock, a detachment of military arrived, and shortly after, the coffin containing the remains of the gallant Colonel was brought out. As the mournful cavalcade moved on, it was met by a party of troops, who formed in procession as they met the corpse with presented arms, and preceded the body in usual order of slow march, with arms reversed, keeping measured time with the solemn dirge of the "Dead March in Saul," performed by the band which followed. Then came the corpse borne on the shoulders of the men of the regiment, the hat and sword of the deceased lying on the top of the coffin, and an officer supporting each corner of the rich black velvet pall. The Colonel's charger, caparisoned in mourning trappings, and led by two orderlies, next followed. A long line of officers, the staff of the regiment, and other friends of the deceased, having black crape on their right arms, made up the mournful train. In Hyde Park-street (where our sketch was taken), and the road leading to the Great Western Railway, the Grenadier Guards were drawn up on each side; and as the solemn *cortège* passed through the lines, the word of command "attention" was given, and the soldiers performed the last military salute to their gallant chief. The body was conveyed by the railway into Herefordshire, there to be interred in the family mausoleum.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX, IN KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

It will be remembered that shortly after the demise of his Royal Highness, a splendid mausoleum was proposed to be erected to the memory of the Duke by the Freemasons of England, of which ancient and honourable order his Royal Highness was the Grand Master; but, in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Duchess of Inverness and other members of the family of the illustrious Prince, that intention has been abandoned, and the present monument has been erected at their own private expense. The spot selected as the situation for this monument is the centre of the circular grass plat, immediately in front of the chapel, at the upper end of the cemetery. It is of exceedingly massive design, but has not the slightest architectural ornament or sculptural display. The vault itself is a deep square excavation, capable of holding ten coffins: it is flagged at the bottom with Yorkshire paving, and inclosed with walls of 9-inch brickwork, the inner surface being covered with a smooth facing of cement. This brickwork forms the resting place for five stones, which constitute the entire of the above-ground work of the monument, and which are of grey Aberdeen granite. The four stones which form the upper walls of the monument are each rather more than 14 feet in length, and about 2 feet in height and thickness. These are surmounted by an enormous block of the same granite; and the five stones weigh nine tons. The entire height of the monument does not exceed 4 feet. It is surrounded by twelve granite pillars, each 3 feet 6 inches in height, quite plain, and connected with each other by chains.

[Monday last (the 21st inst.), the anniversary of the death of the lamented Duke, was the day appointed for the removal of his Royal Highness's remains from the catacombs beneath the Chapel at Kensal Green, where they had been temporarily interred. The gates of the Cemetery were closed to the public during the morning: the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Croft, arrived at seven A.M. Soon after eleven o'clock, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Delawarr, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, arrived at the Cemetery, in three carriages, to witness and superintend—as the representatives of her Majesty, and the other Royal relatives of the late Duke—the removal of his remains. They then descended into the catacombs, and the brick-work being removed, the coffin was placed upon the platform, and again wound up into the chapel, whence it was carried, by twelve men, to the mausoleum, and lowered into the vault, upon three supporters; the coronet and cushion were then replaced upon the coffin, and the masons proceeded to draw over the single block of stone—the mausoleum was closed, and the ceremony was at an end. Among the friends of the late Duke there were present the Earl of Dinorben, Mr. Walker, Colonel Tinte, the executors of his late Royal Highness, and the Chevalier de Berardi. The Duchess of Inverness visited the tomb in the afternoon, and remained till seven o'clock.

The massiveness of this unostentatious memorial is very striking: the upper stone bears the following simple inscription:—

In Memory of
His Royal Highness,
Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, K.G.,
Sixth Son of H. M. George 3rd.
Born 27 January, 1773. Died 21 April, 1843.

TOMB OF HIS LATE R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, AT KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, April 26, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 157.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845. [SIXPENCE.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

ONE of the most remarkable phenomena of the present month is presented in the "May Meetings," now commencing, and which are held in unbroken succession for several weeks, in Exeter Hall, and other places.

No country in the world is capable of doing so much without the assistance of the Government as England. The principle of association is thoroughly understoood, and the power of combined action completely developed. The most populous empire ever held by any nation was gained, extended, and consolidated by a company of traders, who were admitted, at last, to a co-authority with the Crown. The most gigantic banking establishment in the world—the Bank of England—gradually grew up from the association of some London merchants, who were, at last, employed by the Government to manage the payment of the interest of the national debt. Both the East India Company and the Bank of England sprang from the energy of private individuals, strengthened by union, and directed with skill that produced success and confidence. Our immense railway speculations are all managed by companies, in which the officers are elective, by those who are entitled to vote by the property qualification; each of them being a kind of body politic, liable, like the greater one, to divisions and disputes, but governed with much more wisdom and direct adaptation of means to ends than are displayed in conducting the affairs of the nation itself. Yet, in the beginning of the railway era, so far was the Government, or the Legislature, from encouraging these companies, that they had to encounter an immense amount of opposition; they now compel the Government to a course of special legislation and management for them alone. Then there are our large private mercantile firms, all exhibiting the same principle—union of effort, and mutual confidence—at work with the best results. In nothing are the English so distinguished from the other nations of Europe as in this general readiness and ability of acting together for a common purpose, without the application of any external support or coercion from the Executive. In France, it is acknowledged by one of their ablest statesmen, that the principle is scarcely yet comprehended, and its application, on a large scale, almost unknown. In France, they say, the Government must act with us, or we can do nothing; in England, we cry, let the Government only stand out of our way, and we will effect all. Both systems have their advantages and defects: the French Government, when it superintends a public improvement, does it well—witness their noble public edifices, squares, and monuments; if our Government meddles with anything of the sort, nothing but a miserable botching of the whole affair is to be expected, both in the management and the result. Had any French Ministry perpetrated such a cluster of architectural atrocities as the National Gallery, the stunted Nelson's Pillar, and those triumphs of ugliness—very prizes of deformity—the Fountains in Trafalgar-square—the indignation of the public would have driven it from power. But, on the other hand, our Docks and Railways, with which the Government has never interfered, are miracles of constructive ability.

But all these things, it may be said, are created in the spirit of gain, and that the activity and union from which they spring are but more effective demonstrations of the potency among us of the Mammon of unrighteousness. Those who say this, leave half the triumphs of united effort out of sight. For moral, religious, and benevolent purposes we join as readily, and act as energetically, as we do in worldly matters. And in the spirit with which we do this, the "May Meetings" take their rise. No one can say that the purposes for which men unite at them are selfish, narrow or circumscribed to any creed, country, or complexion. The objects of these assemblies of earnest and zealous men are too numerous to be detailed; their name is Legion; they include the gatherings of socie-

OPENING OF THE [illegible] SUSPENSION BRIDGE, ON THURSDAY LAST, MAY 1.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.

ties for missions of different powerful sects, for the education of the Blind, the Orphan, and the Deaf and Dumb, for the supply of books to those who could not or would not purchase them, for rendering the Scriptures into foreign tongues, for visiting the sick, for encouraging temperance, for converting the Jews, for discountenancing war—in short, for almost every conceivable purpose, religious or philanthropic, there is a society, with a machinery and management as complete and as actively worked as that of any company for a commercial purpose. Can any selfishness be charged on those who so munificently support these societies, that the total revenue raised for these objects within the month of May, at Exeter Hall alone, equals the whole income of many states? The energies and talents displayed in this sphere of action are wonderful; to a foreigner they are almost incomprehensible; to a foreign Government they would be alarming. The suspicious and despotic states of the Continent would not tolerate such assemblies; they would never believe that such masses could be brought together for purely benevolent purposes, and would see danger to the State in every eloquent appeal to the religious or moral feelings. In France, so great is the terror of political meetings, that persons cannot assemble together even for public worship without legal authority, lest the religious privilege might be abused and converted into a means of political agitation. Here, political agitation is in a manner legalised, and its existence is as perfectly known to the Government as any other fact; yet no Minister would dare to prohibit the sitting of the Anti-Maynooth Conference at the Crown and Anchor. But, in "the May Meetings," politics are altogether avoided; men of all parties are seen acting together, and we have seen Mr. Shell and Sir R. Inglis, side by side on the same platform. Such is the happy result of our freer system, that leaves private enterprize to work out its own ends in its own manner, provided the general laws of the country are observed, and permits individual philanthropy to be exercised unchecked by suspicious controul. We have great cause to be thankful that neither in religion nor commerce are our principles or activity weighed down by a Government that starts at every manifestation of freedom of thought. When the rulers suspect the people, the people distrust each other, and thus the habit of un ting for a common object cannot be learned. The "May Meetings" are not political; but they could only have sprung up under a free political system.

OPENING OF THE HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE

At length, this new bridge across the Thames, from Hungerford Market to Lambeth, has been so far completed as to be opened to the public on Thursday, at noon. There was no ceremonial, but the gates were merely opened to foot passengers, on the payment of a toll of one halfpenny at either end. The bridge was inspected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a few days since: it is, certainly, a remarkable work of construction and mechanical skill; and, though its details have often been submitted to the public we are justified in quoting the following as the most accurate, as well as recent, they were submitted by Mr. Cowper to the Royal Institution, on the 18th ult.:—

The object of the suspension bridge is for foot passengers only. It consists of four broad chains, viz. two chains, one above the other, on each side of the platform; each chain consists of ten and eleven links alternately, and, near the piers, of eleven and twelve. This increased strength is to meet the increased strain which takes place near the piers. The chain of the Menai Bridge is only five links wide, and the chain of the Hammersmith only six links wide; but the great breadth of the Hungerford chain (viz. eleven links, or about two feet, gives them great power to resist the effects of the wind, and thus to prevent vibration. Two brick piers, in the Italian style, are built in the river, over which the chains are carried; there is a central and two side spans:—

The two piers are in height	.. .. ..	80 feet
The central span between the piers (being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge)	.. .. ..	676½ feet
The length between the abutments	.. .. ..	1352 feet
Deflection of the chain	.. .. ..	50 feet
Length of each link (7 in. wide, 1 in. thick)	.. .. ..	24 feet
Weight of each link	.. .. ..	4½ cwt
The connecting pins are 4½ inches diameter.]		
The whole number of links	.. .. ..	2690
Their weight	.. .. ..	715 tons
The number of links in the centre span	.. .. ..	1280
Their weight	.. .. ..	342 tons
Width of the platform	.. .. ..	14 feet
He gut above high water at the centre of centre span	..	124 feet
Height near the piers	.. ..	243 feet

(giving a rise of four feet in the centre. This gives additional means, height for the river traffic, and produces a graceful curve, and prevents any appearance of swagging)

The section of the chains at the centre of the span is.. 296 sq. in.
——— near the piers .. .. 312 sq. in.

A square inch of iron *breaks* with 27 or 28 tons; but 12½ tons is taken as the *inquiring* weight, *i.e.* the weight at which it begins to stretch; we have, therefore, for the weight the bridge will actually bear—

296 sq. in. × 12½ tons = 3700 tons,
while 296 sq. in. × 5 tons = 1480 tons,

is the greatest load that can be put upon it. This is taking a crowd standing close together to be 160lb. per square foot. The entire weight of the chain, the platform, and a full load upon it, would make a load of about 1,000 tons on each pier, being about 30 tons each square foot of brick work, or quite 12½ cwt. on each square inch. The chains are attached to large wrought iron vertical plates at the summits of the piers; these plates are firmly bolted together, and also to a strong horizontal plate,—the whole form of what is called a saddle. The saddle is not fixed to the pier, but rests on fifty friction-rollers, these resting on a thick iron plate, which is supported by a solid mass of iron and timber under the pier. The pier itself, being pierced with arches, may be considered to consist of four columns of brickwork; the girders, therefore, are so arranged, that no weight is thrown on the *arches*, the whole weight resting on the columns. The saddle is capable of moving eighteen inches each way, equal to three feet entire motion; so that if either span were crowded the chains would adjust themselves, and the strain be still perpendicular upon the piers, and have no tendency to pull the pier over.

The method of putting up the chains was thus:—Two sets of *wire* ropes, each consisting of three ropes, were carried from abutment to abutment over the piers, in the exact situation the chains were to occupy.—These *scaffold* ropes, as they may be called, hung distant from each other equal to the length of the connecting pin. A few feet above the scaffold ropes, two other ropes were hung in like manner; on these traversed two light boxes, very much resembling a carpenter's bench turned topsy turvy. These *cradles*, as they are called, were connected together, and contained two windlasses. Like those over a common well, these cradles hold the workmen. A barge containing the links was moored under the cradles. four men in the cradles hauled up a link; and when they had raised it above the scaffold ropes, the connecting pin was put through, and the pin being allowed to rest on the scaffold ropes, of course supported the link. The cradles were then moved forward, and two links joined to the single link, then one joint at to the two; the chain consisting, thus, in the first instance, of alternately two and one links. When this two-and one link chain was completed, the scaffold ropes were not required, the two-and one link chain forming, as it were, a scaffold for the rest of the links; and thus was this bridge erected *without any scaffolding* but these few ropes, and without the slightest impediment to the navigation, and without a single accident. The cost was—

Brickwork, 46,000 by Mr. Chadwick	
Iron work, 17,000 by Sandys, Carne, and Vivian.	
	£63,000

The money was raised by—

3200 Shares of £25	£80,000
By Loan	26,000
	£106,000

Engineer in chief—Sir I. K. Brunel. Resident Engineer—Mr. P. Pritchard Baly.

ELECTION FOR WOODSTOCK.—On Thursday, Lord Henry Lofus was elected for the borough of Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, without opposition.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT ASHTON UNDER-LYNE.—On Thursday, an inquest was held at Ashton, respecting the unfortunate persons killed by the late melancholy accident on the trank line of railway from the Sheffield and Manchester line to Ashton and Stalybridge. The verdict was "Accidental death," accompanied by a strongly expressed opinion that the accident was attributable to the bad, or insufficient quality, of the materials used, the inferior workmanship, and the negligence of the company's servants.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

Despite all effort and the national pretension of the French people to enter into the spirit of horseracing, nothing really can be more absurd to an Englishman than the fuss and preparation antecedent to a race on the Champ de Mars. Ladies of fashion and Exquisites of Chaffey and John Scott,—Lying Childers and Running Rein—what a mockery they make of it. I am inclined to think that the only man in France who has a real love and knowledge of horseflesh, is Eugene Sue—he, at any rate, has written the history of *one* horse, and that horse too, who may be esteemed the very mountain of the best blood out of Africa—the Gudolphin Arab; but to see the rue des attempts that are made here to imitate the "pig skin," is tolerable, and not to be endured. However, there are great expectations entertained that the approaching races will be what is here called brilliant; there have been a large number of horses entered, and some of them of tolerable stock. The first start will come off at two o'clock next Sunday, and there are five prizes to be contested. The first is a purse of a thousand francs, for horses of all ages; those having already won to carry weight. M. d'Ecoville is the present favourite. All the snobs are talking of Jockey Clubs and St. Leger. I would give something were Vates or Mellish here—fine food for observation—how they would "fling the shine over that of these *gobemouches*!

At the last sitting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Arago presented a calculating boy, whose capacity for algebraical combinations surpasses every instance hitherto related of the kind. You recollect the two boys, Vico Mangnanello, and little Mondieux? well.. Wonderful as these were, the present wonder exceeds them. In almost every instance where this faculty was been found, instead of cultivating and seeking to develop its latent powers, it has been made a property of, and exhibited by charlatans. The present child is, however, saved from this, for the parents are determined to place him under prudent guidance. I was present at M. Arago's, when he performed the most complicated calculations, mentally, and on paper; and the little fellow explains satisfactorily, after his manner, the means he uses to arrive at the solution. The Academie has commanded a commission to give an account, at a early sitting, of the disposition of the boy, and the plan adopted by which the calculations are made.

There are great preparations being made for the *Fête du Roi* for the first of May. All the *badauds* are in raptures, the distribution of alms in the arrondissements, is a subject of pleasant thoughts, the public rejoicings will be on an extensive scale; they are to last from two o'clock in the day until a late hour in the night. In the Champs Elysées two immense temporary theatres have been erected for a grand military pantomime spectacle. There are four orchestras for those who choose to dance, and various prizes to be contended for. A grand concert will be given in the Garden of the Tuileries. Fireworks innumerable will cast their scintillations in various quarters of the city, and the great avenue of the Champs Elysées, will be illuminated, and painted and baptised paupers illuminated. It is with such means the Parisians are to be regaled—all glare, heat, excitement, and conventionalism, but even this is better than the melancholy London affair of a dull sitting, of the dispensation of the boy, and the plan adopted by which the calculations are made.

There are great preparations being made for the *Fête du Roi* for the first of May. All the *badauds* are in raptures, the distribution of alms in the arrondissements, is a subject of pleasant thoughts, the public rejoicings will be on an extensive scale; they are to last from two o'clock in the day until a late hour in the night. In the Champs Elysées two immense temporary theatres have been erected for a grand military pantomime spectacle. There are four orchestras for those who choose to dance, and various prizes to be contended for. A grand concert will be given in the Garden of the Tuileries. Fireworks innumerable will cast their scintillations in various quarters of the city, and the great avenue of the Champs Elysées, will be

Clauses Consolidation Bill, have been complied with; and, if they shall not have been complied with, state in what respects they have not been complied with, and the reasons for such non-compliance. That the committee on every bill, other than a railway bill, to which the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Consolidation Bill, or the Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill, are applicable, shall report to the house any non-compliance with such provisions, and shall state their reasons for permitting such non-compliance.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. RUTHERFURD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate admission to the Lay or Secular Chairs of the Universities of Scotland, which, after some discussion was agreed to.

Mr Sergeant MURPHY's motion for taking into consideration the question of ministers' money in Ireland was postponed -Mr. BOWRING also postponed his resolution for improving public accounts.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the Inclosure of Commons and Waste Lands in England and Wales. He entered at some length into the details of the bill, and, after a short conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Earl of LINCOLN also moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the the Drainage of Lands in England and Wales.—Agreed to.

Sir G. CLERK moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Merchant Seamen's Fund Act. The object of the bill is to amalgamate and place under one control the Merchant Seamen's Fund; the amount to be invested in public securities, on the same terms as the money placed in Savings Banks. Motion agreed to.

The EXCHEQUER BILLS (£9,879,500) Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at nine o'clock

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of various petitions, the Duke of BUCKINGHAM inquired whether Chaplains of Gaols were authorised to withhold any statement made by a prisoner in gaol, referring to the recent case of Tawell—The Duke of WELLINGTON had no authority to answer the question, but understood by the Canon law, that a clergyman is prohibited from revealing a confession, except in a case where it was necessary for the protection of his own life, or to prevent the commission of high treason.

THE ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR AND MANCHESTER DIOCESES BILL.—Earl POWIS moved the second reading of this bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months The Bishop of BANGOR and the Earl of WINCHELSEA supported the bill.—A very long debate ensued.—The house divided, and the numbers were—

Contents—Present	.. ..	68
Proxies	.. ..	34
		— 97
Non-Contents—Present	.. ..	71
Proxies	.. ..	58
		— 129

Majority against the second reading — 32

The house did not adjourn till one o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed

The London Worcester, and South Staffordshire Railway (Dudley to Wolverhampton) Bill; the London Worcester, and South Staffordshire Railway (Dudley and Sedgley Branch) Bill; and the London, Chatham, and North Kent Railway Bill

The Surrey and Sussex Canals Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Glasgow, Barrhead, and Paisley and Renfrew Direct Railway Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed

The Bristol and Exeter Railway Branches Bill, after a few words from Mr. C. BANKES, was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

After some conversation the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the house, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday. Agreed to.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Sir R. PEEL moved the order of the house for to resolve itself into a committee on the Maynooth College Bill.—On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. HINDLEY strongly protested against this bill passing into a law; it would cause the greatest discontent and dissatisfaction, both in England and in Ireland. He would enter his protest against the measure; and if any hon. member would second him, he would move that the consideration be postponed for six months. (Hear.)—Colonel SIBTHORP said he would willingly second any motion to get rid of the bill.—Mr. PLUMPTRE spoke at some length against the bill.—Sir R. PEEL said it was his determination to persevere with the bill. (Cheers.—After some further discussion, a division took place, and the house resolved to go into committee by 160 to 52. The house therefore went into committee.—Sir J. HANMER moved the omission of the words which limit the trustees of Maynooth College in taking any real property with which it may be desired voluntarily to endow them.—After a long discussion, however, the amendment was withdrawn.—The whole of the clauses, with the exception of 10 and 11, were gone through Mr. Law then moved the omission of clause 16. On this the house divided. The numbers were—

For the clause	.. ..	210
Against it	.. ..	88
Majority for the clause	.. .. ..	122

Mr. LAW declined to divide upon clause 11, and therefore the whole of the clauses were agreed to.—The report was ordered to be brought up on Monday. The house adjourned about midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.—The House of Lords has nominated a Select Committee, consisting of twenty two Peers, to inquire into and investigate the existing law of debtor and creditor, and to consider and digest the petitions that have been presented, in such numbers, on the subject of the present state of that law. This Select Committee was directed to report thereon to the House at the conclusion of their labours. They meet for the first time on Monday next, and the house has ordered that all petitions presented this session upon the subject shall be referred to the Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS

NEW MEMBERS.—On Monday Colonel AUSTEN took the oaths and his seat for West Kent, and on Thursday Mr. Barkly took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Leominster, in the room of Mr Greenaway, resigned

THE LAB OURING CLASSES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The following are Lord John Russel.'s proposed resolutions on this subject:—1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes. 2 That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of our industry, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to place on the people unnecessary taxation. 3. That the present Corn law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure. 4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be found consistent with the safety of Her Majesty's subjects. 5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the Law of Parochial Settlement which now prevails in England and Wales. 6. That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the distress of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry. 7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been with reason looked for by this house 8 That this house will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction. 9. That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE REPORT.—On Wednesday evening Mr. ESCOURT brought up a report from the Committee on Standing Orders, which stated, that in the case of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill the standing orders ought to be dispensed with, and a similar course in the cases of the Londonderry and Enniskillen and Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bills, and also in the Tottenham and Farringdon Railway Bill. That in the cases of the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway), the Direct Northern Railway (No. 2), and the Wear and Derwent Railway, the standing orders ought not to be dispensed with; and that the parties promoting those projects should not be allowed to proceed with them. The report was agreed to.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT TO CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left town for Claremont on Monday afternoon. The visit was intended to have been made last Saturday; but was deferred in consequence of the Prince of Wales and the junior branches of the Royal family being unexpectedly attacked with the hooping cough.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM CLAREMONT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned from Claremont on Thursday. In the course of the day her Majesty and the Prince visited the National Gallery.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HANOVER.—There is a cheering prospect of the eye sight of the Crown Prince of Hanover being partially restored. His Royal Highness is at present totally blind of one eye; but any strong light affects the other eye, over which he wears a green shade. The Crown Princess has in that intersting situation given birth to a boy as expected that her Royal Highness will shortly present the Prince with a successor to the throne of Hanover.

A STAY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on Thursday, witnessed his 76th birthday, having been born on the 1st of May, 1769

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET.—His Excellency the French Ambassador, Count de St. Aulaire, gave a magnificent banquet on Wednesday evening at the French Embassy in Manchester-square, in honour of the *fête* of his Majesty the King of the French. The party invited comprised most of the foreign Ministers, and the principal members of the Government. All the guests of the noble Count were attired in full uniform, wearing the ribbons and decorations of knighthood to which they were entitled. The only toasts given at the termination of the dinner, were those of his Majesty LOUIS PHILIPPE and our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

ALMACK'S.—The ball on Wednesday night closed the first subscription of these delightful *réunions*, to which a very brilliant party of the nobility resorted. The rooms were, as usual, admirably decorated by the rarest plants, and tastefully illuminated. Jullien and his full band occupied the orchestra. It is asserted that the ladies patronesses intend to have a *bal costumé* this season, when the Royal Family will be invited to honour the assembly by their gracious presence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DR. WOLFF'S JOURNEY TO BOKHARA.—On Wednesday afternoon there was a very numerous meeting at Exeter hall, for the purpose of hearing from Dr. Wolff a statement relative to his mission to Bokhara, in search of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The platform was crowded by persons of distinction, including a great many ladies, among whom were Lady Georgiana Wolff. Mohun Lal, the Afghan, was also on the platform, splendidly attired in the costume of his country. The chair having been taken by Admiral Sir E. Codrington, the secretary read the report. Dr. Wolff, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, then came forward. The rev. gentleman, who held a small Bible in his right hand, looked much better than he did on his first arrival in England, but is still far from well. Dr. Wolff having advanced to the centre of the platform, was again enthusiastically cheered. The rev. doctor entered into the details of his perilous journey, and gave a vivid and characteristic description of the many dangers he had gone through. At the conclusion of Dr. Wolff's address, the Rev. G. Stod dart came forward, and said that, as the only surviving brother of Colonel Stoddart, he begged to express his admiration of the generous conduct of Dr. Wolff; but he could not conceal his disapprobation at the insinuations thrown out against the relatives of Colonel Stoddart, as well as against Colonel Stoddart himself. The insinuations were put forth in a book, the authorship of which could not be mistaken.—Captain Grover denied that he had made any insinuations, but a long altercation ensued. After some further discussion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Wolff, and it was agreed that a national subscription should be opened, to present the rev. gentleman with some suitable testimonial

THE LEAGUE BAZAR, AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—For the information of our country readers, we supply some particulars of this Bazaar, which is to be opened at Covent Garden Theatre, on Thursday next the 8th inst. The public will be admitted from twelve in the morning till eight in the evening. On the first day the admission will be 1s. 6d; 5s on the 9th and 10th; 2s. 6d. on the 11th, and 1s. afterwards. Among the various products of British industry to be exhibited, there are some splendid shawls. There is one from Scotland, made for this bazaar, first of its pattern; the loom for which was prepared at an expence of one thousand pounds. There is a bed, from Birmingham, which a traveller may carry with him in his pock t: he may spread it out whenever he pleases, and sleep softly and pleasantly on it; and, when he wakes, he may return it to his pocket, and go on his journey. It is said also that a *Bonnet Gazette* will be printed in the house each morning, containing the history of the previous day's business. The contributions which have been already sent to the Bazaar, amount to above £16,000

ANTI-MAYNOOTH CONFERENCE.—A very numerous meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to protest against the increased grant to the College of Maynooth. It was composed of gentlemen delegated by congregations of various religious denominations throughout the empire, the great majority being from dissenting bodies. Sir Culling Eardley Smith presided.

AGGRAVATION OF CRIME.

The wretch Hocker having paid the penalty of his crime, it is to be hoped that the circumstances connected with the sad affair will soon be all forgotten. Some of the newspapers have pandered to a very vitiated taste, by giving doubtful, but disgusting details of incidents connected with the murder, and with Hocker's career. It might have been all very well to publish the facts which had connexion with the fatal transaction itself—because the public take an interest in such records—but there is a growing disposition on the part of a few journalists to engraft a mass of fiction upon a very small foundation of fact. In a late number of the *Morning Herald*, we find the following just and pointed reprobation of the mischievous arts adopted by the newspapers in question to obtain a circulation. Our contemporary says :—

A mischievous tone has for years pervaded the records of crime, as published in one class of papers. There is displayed in such accounts, generally, no feeling of detestation of the crime or condemnation of the criminal, at all approaching to that which ought to be entertained by every Christian country. On the contrary, a certain order of newspapers most generally read by "the dangerous classes," write of the delinquent as a sort of hero, and record his words and actions as if they were those of a lying parrot. In the case of the late Mr. Fauntleroy, all hawked about the streets for pence. Such conduct is not a matter of indifference at a time when almost every morning's paper records a fresh murder. We have had instances showing how the most heinous crimes will be initiated, especially on account of the notoriety which they confer on the perpetrators. See, for example, the defence read by the person lately convicted (Hocker)—a specimen of a vanity so intense, as to make its victim reckless of the chance of escape which might have been open to him had he relied upon the exertions of his counsel. In an enormous city, containing thousands whose minds are habituated to the extreme depths of depravity, such *homme* (it is not less) shown to be murderers demands, in our opinion, the attention of our rulers. It creates and sustains the taste to which it panders, and the extreme interest which leads the lowest classes of people to purchase an assassin's portrait, differs very little from admiration of his exploits

POLICE.

REMOVAL OF MR. CART'S WILSON TO JERSEY.—On Saturday, at the MANSION HOUSE, Mr Carus Wilson charged some of the persons concerned in the execution of the writ of the Jersey authorities with having committed an assault upon him. The Lord Mayor dismissed the summons. When the decision was made known, Mr Carus Wilson was informed that the authorities were determined to proceed at once *en route* to Jersey, and that his luggage must at once be packed up Mr. Wilson, who was staying at Anderton's Hotel, at first demurred; but, finding resistance vain, he proceeded to get ready, and two cabs were speedily procured. On the top of the first was placed the great man's boxes and portmanteau. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards, which was about twelve o'clock, appeared the Vicomte of Jersey, leading his prisoner out of the hotel by the left arm, whom he handed into the vehicle with the act of a man vested with authority, although the contrast was most ludicrous, the Vicomte not reaching above the elbow of Mr. Wilson, who carried in his right hand a bundle of walking sticks, and looking down upon his gaoler with the most supreme contempt. As soon as he had deposited the great man inside the cab, he entered also, and drove off, while in the second one entered Sheriff Gallichan, by this time gaolers. As soon as all was ready, the captive and captors proceeded at a rattling pace to the Nine Elms Station, for Southampton, from whence they proceeded by steam to Jersey.—A letter has been received in London from Mrs. Carus Wilson, in which that lady says, "that her husband was, upon his arrival in Jersey, lodged in prison in a felon's cell, in solitary confinement, with none but felons fare allowed him, and straw for bed and sheets. He is denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and all letters to him are to be opened by the gaol authorities."

ANOTHER SELF ACCUSED MURDERER.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the 9th of May, 1837, a most barbarous murder was committed on the person of Eliza Davis, barmaid to Mr Wadley, landlord of the King's Arms, Frederick street, Regent's park. The horrid affair caused a considerable degree of excitement, but no clue could be gained with regard to the perpetrator of the diabolical and sanguinary deed. A well dressed young man, who gave his name *Walter Chambers*, and who stated that he resided at 49, Whittlebury street, Euston square, has been examined at MARYLEBONE Office, on his own confession, charged with having committed the murder.—Harriet Sparkes deposed that she was formerly in the service of the King Arms, and that on Friday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner came into the house and said, "This is the place, I believe, where the girl was murdered." She told him it was, and he said, "I did it; I cut her throat over the bar."—Mr. Long What further passed?—Witness: He called for a quartern of gin, and asked me to give him credit for it, as he had no money. She told him that she had no power to give credit, but he said I'll jump over the bar, and serve you the same.—Hilsden, 42 S, took the prisoner into custody at the King's Arms, in consequence of information which he (witness) had received as to the confession made by the prisoner. Upon speeting his being the murderer of Eliza Davis, the barmaid —Lewis French, a coffee and eating house keeper, living at 19, Little Charles-street, Regent's park, stated that on the previous morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner came into his witness's house and partook of some coffee, &c He was a little the worse for drink Mr. Long Tell me everything that transpired between you as to conversation Witness He said he was a man the murderer. I cut the girl's throat."—In answer to further questions put by the magistrate, witness said the prisoner was not so far gone in drink as not to know what he was about.—Mr. Arnold said that the verdict of the jury who sat upon the body, was that of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown —The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say, replied, I have got myself into trouble, and I must get out of it, I suppose, in the best way I can. He was remanded

Three days ago two trains of coal waggons on the Lyons and Saint Etienne Railroad met in the tunnel of Terre Noire, and the shock was so great that three of the wagons were broken to pieces. Fortunately there were no passengers.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED

SIR PHILIP CHARLES HENDERSON CALDERWOOD DURHAM, G.C.B.

This gallant admiral, the descendant and representative of an ancient and honourable Scottish house, has himself—a hero of Trafalgar—added by his own life and deeds considerable lustre to his family and name. Sir Philip Durham was the third son of James Durham, Esq., of Largo, in Fifeshire; he was born in 1765, and early embarked as a midshipman on board the *Trident*, with which he proceeded to North America. Afterwards, removing into the *Edgar*, he fought in Rodney's action off St. Vincent in 1780. In 1782 he joined the *Royal George*, as lieutenant, and was saved, though on board, when that ill-fated vessel sank at Spithead. Having attained the rank of captain, he, in 1793, assumed the command of the *Spitfire*, and captured several of the enemies' privateers in 1794: he was appointed to the *Anson*, which formed part of the armament sent against Quiberon, and with her he made many prizes. In 1805 he commanded the *Defiance* in Sir Robert Calder's action with the combined squadrons of France and Spain; and in the same year was wounded at the ever-memorable Trafalgar. In 1809, Captain Durham received an order from Lord Collingwood to hoist a red distinguishing broad pendant, and to take the command of the third division of his lordship's fleet. On the 31st July, 1810, he was promoted to be a flag-officer. Towards the conclusion of the war he was appointed commander-in-chief at the Leeward Islands, and in his passage out thither in the *Venerable* he had the good fortune to capture two French frigates of the largest class. Whilst continuing in this eminent command, he obtained further laurels in several actions of importance. For these services in Trafalgar and the West Indies, he was made a K.C.B., and afterwards a G.C.B., and received the order of merit of France. In 1815 Sir Philip Durham co-operated in the reduction of Guadaloupe, and, in 1809, he became vice-admiral. In 1836-7 he was commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. Sir Philip represented Queenborough in Parliament in 1830; and Devizes in 1836. He married first, 28th March, 1799, the Lady Charlotte Bruce, daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Elgin; and, secondly (her ladyship having died in 1810), in 1817, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Henderson, Bart., of Fordel, in the county of Fife. The gallant admiral departed this life at Naples on the 2nd ultimo, having, unlike many of his companions in arms, survived for years to see his country enjoying the fruits of those naval achievements which have made her what she is. Still there arises a melancholy feeling as we thus contemplate another among the last of the mighty and victorious spirits of the war passing away

So far regarding the personal history of Sir Philip Durham: of his family much also may be said. The pedigree of the Durhams of Largo, traces as far back as the time of King Robert Bruce, in whose reign a distinguished personage, a Sir William Durham, received a grant of the lands of Grange from the Scottish Monarch. From this Sir William, lineally descended Sir James Durham of Pittkerrow, who was Knighted by King Charles I., and who dying in 1683, was succeeded by his son Sir James Durham, an eminent lawyer, and, like his father, a stanch royalist. Charles I. constituted this legal adherent his Clerk of the Exchequer, and Director of the Rolls. Sir James lost these offices during the usurpation, but was reinstated after the restoration, when he received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II.; his third son, Sir Alexander Durham, Lord Lyon King of Arms, was also Knighted by the same Monarch, and proved himself a conspicuous supporter of the royal cause in the field and the closet. James Durham, the eldest son and successor of Sir James, the Clerk of the Exchequer, was a distinguished and learned divine: he was chaplain to Charles II., and attended in that capacity the King's Majesty at the battle of Dunbar. His son and successor, Francis Durham, Esq., inherited the estates of Largo, in Fifeshire, from his uncle Sir Alexander, the Lord Lyon, and dying, without children, left them to his brother James, grandfather of James Durham, Esq., who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Calderwood, Esq., of Polton, son and heir of Sir William Calderwood, senator of the college of Justice: by this marriage Mr. Durham had issue, with a daughter and three other sons, the admiral recently deceased. This gallant seaman, however, did not become Laird of Largo, and representative of the family, until the demise, without issue, of his eldest brother General James Durham, on the 6th February, 1840

BARON DE HORNSTENTEIN

M. Weisde Hornstentein, who has died recently at his castle of Neudorf in Hungary, in his 84th year, was an Austrian General of distinction. His military career commenced under the Empress Maria Theresa, and continued during the reigns of the three succeeding sovereigns, Joseph-Leopold, Francis, and Ferdinand. At the time of his death, there was perhaps no officer in the whole Imperial army who had seen so many years of service as M. de Hornstentein.

M. L'ABBE NOEL DES QUERSONNIERES.

This venerable and much respected ecclesiastic was "Doyen des Centenaires de France." He died lately at Neuilly, near Paris, and at the period of his demise was in the 117th year of his age.

COL. SIR GEORGE HOSTE, C.B.

The father of this distinguished engineer officer, the Rev. Dixon Hoste, was the descendant of Jacques Hoste, Governor of Bruges, whose son, Jacques Hoste, fled from the Netherlands to avoid the severities exercised by the Duke of Alva, and settled in this country in 1569. The Rev. Mr. Hoste married Margaret, daughter of Henry Stamforth, Esq., of Saltcoats, in the County of Norfolk, and had issue (with another son, a clergyman, and two daughters) William, his heir, and George, the subject of this memoir. The eldest, William, was an eminent naval commander in the late war; he won, on the 13th of March, 1811, the great sea battle off the island of Lyssa, and was made a Baronet in reward for his services the 21st of Sept. 1814: he died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Sir William Hoste, the second Baronet, and present representative of the family.

The name of Hoste, however, was to become famous by land as well as sea. The illustrious hero of Lyssa found his reputation emulated by his brother George, whose life and career we now proceed to record. George Charles Hoste entered the corps of Royal Engineers in the year 1802. He was made Captain in 1837, Brevet-major in 1814, Lieutenant-colonel in 1825, Brevet-colonel in 1838, and Regimental-colonel in 1841. His services and his personal character do honour to the blood at the battle of Maida, and at the siege of Scylla Castle in 1806; at the attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt in 1807; at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and siege of Ischia Castle in 1810. He was in the action on board his Majesty's ship *Spartan*, in the Bay of Naples, the 3rd May, 1810. He was at the two attacks on Antwerp, in 1812, and led the Guards in the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. He acted also in the campaign of 1815; and was attached to the Prince of Orange, as Senior Officer of Engineers, with the first corps, at the battle of Waterloo. He was present at the attack and surrender of Peronne, and at the capitulation of Paris; and was one of the Commissioners appointed to give over the fortress of Thionville, and other strongholds, from the French to the Prussians. In 1811, Colonel Hoste received the third class of St. Ferdinand and Merit for his prowess on board the *Spartan*. Sir George was Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to her Majesty. He married, in 1812, Mary, only daughter of James Burkin Burroughes, Esq., of Burlingham Hall, in Norfolk; and by this lady he leaves issue three sons and two daughters. The elder son, George, is an holy orders of the Church of England; and the second is a Gentleman Cadet in the Royal Arsenal.

Sir George had suffered for about four months from combined attacks of asthma and gout, so severely, indeed, that he was obliged to sleep in an erect posture to prevent suffocation. Death terminated this painful existence on the 21st ult., when the gallant colonel expired at his residence, Mill Hill, Woolwich Common, leaving behind him a character—as a soldier, brilliant; as a man, unblemished. Charity and humanity were the distinguishing marks of his private life. His funeral attested for him the affection, esteem, and regret of his relatives, friends, and companions in arms.

The Austrian Government has decided on the continuation of its grand line of railroad to Tresnovitz. This railroad is to fall into the Prussian lines, and unite the Baltic with the Black Sea. It is in agitation to carry it through Moldavia to the Danube. Russia is said to be proposing to Austria the construction of a railroad which shall extend from the Austrian frontiers to Odessa. A new railroad to connect the cities of Cassel and Frankfort-on-the-Maine is to be constructed shortly.

RE-OPENING OF THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

We resume our anticipatory survey of the artistic novelties just completed at this very popular exhibition; and request the reader to accompany us to the eastern entrance in Albany-street, which is entirely new. The main addition seen from the street is a vast apartment, lighted with several lofty windows; the appropriation of the saloon is not precisely known; but the walls, we are informed, will bear some extraordinary triumph of scenic skill.

North of this new Saloon you enter by large folding-doors, and pass into a square vestibule; thence, to the left, into a nobly arched corridor, reminding the Italian tourist of the entrance into the Vatican. This corridor is lighted, during the day, from above, by several circles of cut and ground glass; and at night by 26 bronze tripods. Descending to the basement by easy flights of steps, you enter a spacious apartment, supported by columns and pilasters, and adorned by brilliant glass chandeliers. This saloon will be appropriated for the sale of refreshments. At the north end, ornamented glass doors communicate with the Swiss Cottage; and at the south, into the Conservatories and Promenade. Our present business, or rather pleasure, is with the latter; as we illustrated the scenery view from the Swiss *chalet* in our journal of last week.

The Conservatories have ever been the most aristocratic feature of the Colosseum Exhibition: the vast Picture of London and its acre of canvas, may be more imposing than the airy elegance of the Conservatories; but, to an inborn Londoner, the fairy-like assemblage of flowers, fountains, and picturesque embellishments, have proved the most enchanting novelty—realising Lady Teazle's wish, in making it spring all the year round. The Conservatories, then, have been entirely reconstructed and refilled: they are now most elaborately decorated in the Arabesque style; and the architecture is a tasteful combination of the Moorish and the Gothic: it is furnished with the choicest flowers and shrubs, both native and foreign: and in the centre is a Gothic Aviary, superbly fitted up with gilt carvings, and looking-glass, and "such as Isabella of Castile might have been supposed to have commanded to be erected amidst the relics of a Moorish Palace: Abd-Abdallah, with true Arabian gallantry, to have conjured up for the solace of some fair Christian captive, within the enchanted walls of his own Alhambra;" and, as Washington Irving observes: "How many legends and traditions, true and fabulous; how many songs and romances, Spanish and Arabian, of love, and war, and chivalry, are associated with this romantic pile!" Here you may really almost forget the work-day-world, amidst the murmur of sparkling fountains, the songs of gaily-plumed birds, the fragrance of exotic plants and flowers, and the beautiful forms and freshness of the colours of the embellishments. Some of these it is beyond the engraver's art to convey; but a good idea of the graceful and picturesque elegance of the entire scene is afforded by the annexed Illustration.

THE CONSERVATORY.

Leaving the Conservatories by a glass door, we emerge into what is termed "the Exterior Promenade," where Mr. Bradwell, the ingenious designer, has pictured a chaos of classic relics of the antique world, and of luxuriant, but mouldering, beauty, from our own, such as we find reflected in the glowing pages of Byron:—

"Look on this spot—a nation's sepulchre—
Abode of gods, whose shrines no longer burn.
Even gods must yield—religions take their turn:
'Twas Jove's—'tis Mahomet's!
* * * *
Time has not rebuilt them: but uprear'd
Barbaric dwellings on their shatter'd site,
Which only make more mourn'd and more endear'd
The last few rays of their far scatter'd light,
And the crush'd relics of their vanish'd might.
* * * *
Cypress and ivy, weed and wall-flower grow,
Matted and massed together, hillocks heap'd
On what were chambers, arch crush'd, column strown
In fragments, choked up vaults, and frescoes steep'd
In subterranean damps, where the owl peep'd,
Deeming it midnight. Temples, baths, or halls?
Pronounce who can: for all that learning reap'd
From her research, hath been, that these are walls—
* * * * *
There is the moral of all human tales—
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past:
First freedom — and then glory; when that fails,
Wealth, vice, corruption—barbarism at last;
And history, with all her volume vast,
Hath but one page—'tis better written here!"

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

TEMPLE OF APOLLO [illegible]

We have engraved three fragmentary but picturesque snatches; but should explain that the designer has not attempted to copy rigidly any particularly monument of antiquity, although the classical traveller and artist will be reminded of the Temple of Vesta and the Arch of Titus, at Rome, and the Temple of Theseus, at Athens; their relative proportions being disregarded. "A secondary object has been to show how much effect may be produced in a most limited space, and with, apparently, the least promising materials—blank walls, the backs of adjacent buildings, &c.—which it is not always possible to plant out, or otherwise screen from observation." In the latter respect, we consider Mr. Bradwell has been pre-eminently successful.

The first of our scenes groups the decaying Greek Temple, with the Italian Fountain. The second illustration shows the Temple of Vesta, whose beautiful Corinthian columns, fluted, and of Parian marble, have been the admiration of ages. Next is a vignette of Italian scenery, with another specimen of the sculptured fountain, and the niche tenanted by the sculptor's most graceful works.

The larger engraving upon the same page with the two latter, shows, perhaps, the most novel triumph of the artist's skill: it being a large model of the celebrated Stalactite Cavern, at Adelsberg, in Carniola, on the great road to Vienna. The country around is calcareous, and there are a great many grottoes in various directions, and holes in the earth's surface, the depth of which cannot be fathomed. The grottoes of Adelsberg is the most wonderful; and it has not, probably, been better described than by the tourist, Russell.

"Having entered the cavern, you proceed through a long gallery of about a hundred paces, when it opens into the vestibule, to the most magnificent of all the temples which nature has built for herself in the regions of night. From a large rugged unequal grotto, is seen a succession of the most gigantic stalactite caverns that imagination can conceive, all different in size, and form, and ornament; connected by passages which are sometimes low and bare, sometimes spacious and lofty; supported by pillars, and fretted with cornices of the purest stalactite. It would be in vain to attempt to describe the magnificence and variety of this natural architecture. The columns are sometimes uniform in their mass, and singularly placid; sometimes they are so regularly arranged, and consist of small pillars so nicely clustered together, that one believes he is walking up the nave of a Gothic Cathedral. Many of these columns, which are entirely insulated, have a diameter of three, four, and even five feet. Frequently the pillar is interrupted, as it were, in the middle, losing its columnar form; and twisting, dividing, or spreading itself out into innumerable shapes. Sometimes it dilates into a broad thin plate, almost transparent in the light of a lamp: sometimes this plate carries itself round in a circular form; sometimes the descending part tapers to a point, which rests on the broad surface of the ascending stalagmite. The walls are entirely coated with the same substance. * * * * The numerous chequered columns of stalactite that seem to support the everlasting roof from which they have only originated, often tower to such a height, that the lights do not enable you to discover their summits. * * * The further you advance, the elevation becomes bolder, the columns more massive, and the forms more diversified, until the scene of wonderment ends with a small subterraneous lake, deep, clear, cold, and dead still, which prevents all further progress. It has not been passed; it would, therefore, be too much to say that nothing lies beyond. Throughout these caverns not a sound is heard, except the occasional plashing of the dew-drop from a half-formed pillar. No living thing, no trace of vegetation, enlivens the cold walls, or the pale freezing stalactites. * * * * * Yet, these caverns are not always so still and deserted: once a year, on the festival of their patron saint, the peasantry of Adelsberg and the neighbourhood assemble in this cavern to a ball. Here, many hundred of feet beneath the surface of the earth, and a mile from the light of day, the rude music of the Carniolian resounds through more magnificent halls than were ever built

for monarchs. The flame of uncouth chandeliers is reflected from the stalactite walls in a blaze of ever-hanging light, and, amid its dancing radiance, the village swains and village beauties wheel round in the waltz, as if the dreams of the Rosicrucians had, at length, found their fulfilment, and Gnomes and Kobolds really lived and revelled in the bowels of our globe."

Mr. Russell is, however, in error in stating that no living thing is to be found in this grotto, for that singular creature, the *Proteus*, is taken in the river of various sizes, from the thickness of a quill to that of the thumb; it is also found on another estate in Carniola, but nowhere else in Europe.

Thus far the description of the original. It is under the latter circumstances that the imitation is here supposed to be exhibited to the public. The entrance to the cave is by a wooden door, as at Adelsberg. The long gallery is passed through, and you enter "the vestibule," "the large rugged unequal grotto," from which you behold, branching in every direction, the apparently interminable succession of caverns, lighted by "the tenth-hand lights," single candles, or wood fires, kindled by the peasantry for the celebration of their annual festival, and which, glancing upon the spars and hanging crystals of the cavern, produce a splendid scene. The visitor will observe the faint twinkling of lights at distances the most remote from which such lights could be discerned—above, through the countless arches, formed in the sparry roof, the eye seeks in vain to ascertain the altitude of the still ascending columns and pinnacles. The illusion of height and distance is complete, and "the deep, cold, clear lake" (formed by the waters of "the river Peute, which flows right across the cavern, and, having reached the opposite wall of this immense vault, again dives into the bowels of the earth"), reflecting the grotesque seen, and fading away through the dim mist into impenetrable darkness, terminates a series of exquisitely magical effects. The day on which the subterranean festival takes place, is Whit-Monday.

We have only space to mention that the grand Panorama of the Metropolis, which covers the interior walls of the great polygonal building, has been almost entirely repainted by Mr. Parris, who, in 1829, completed the picture projected and commenced by Mr. Horner. Thus renovated, this Panorama will be a great attraction but, there has been added "A *New Panorama of London by Night*," which affords a faithful picture of the modern Babylon, under an aspect, to which its citizens at large, or its visitors, must, to such an extent, at least, be utter strangers. The new picture is essentially the same as the day view; it has, however, no support from the wall on which the day view is painted behind it, but has to be erected and illuminated every evening, after the close of the morning exhibition, so that the mechanical difficulties must have been very great. The streets, public buildings, &c., of "the mighty heart," are the same, and, seen from the same point of view, as those in the morning exhibition; but, the illusion is, perhaps, more successful; for, it is scarcely possible for any person to lean over the balustrade for five or six minutes, and mark the fleecy clouds sailing steadily along, lighted as they come within the influence of the large hazy moon, struggling upward through the smoke of the great city, and then hiding from sight, or occasionally obscuring the stars, that twinkle here and there, in the apparently illimitable space, it is next to impossible they can, after such contemplation, recall themselves immediately to the conviction that the whole is but a scenic model. Add to this, the reflection of the innumerable lights upon the bridges in the river, and that of the moon, as the flow of the tide occasionally causes the ripple to catch, for a moment, and lose again as speedily, its silvery beams—the brilliancy of the shops in Cheapside and on Ludgate-hill—the coloured light of the chemists' shops in all directions—the flaring naked gas in the open stalls and markets—the cold pale moonlight on the windows of Christ-church Hospital, and other high or isolated buildings—and nothing short of reality can equal the amazing *coup-d'œil* before one. When the visitor is assured that this immense picture has no support from the wall, on which the day view is painted behind it—that it has to be erected and illuminated every evening, after the closing of the morning exhibition, the mechanical difficulties surmounted must excite his wonder as much as the perfection of the illusion will command his admiration.

The opening of this magnificent exhibition has been deferred for a few days; but, we are assured that it will form one of the main attractions of the approaching Whitsun holidays.

TEMPLE OF VESTA, &C.

ITALIAN RUINS AND FOUNTAIN.

FINE ARTS.

FINDEN'S BEAUTIES OF THE POETS (Moore) Part I.—Chapman and Hall.

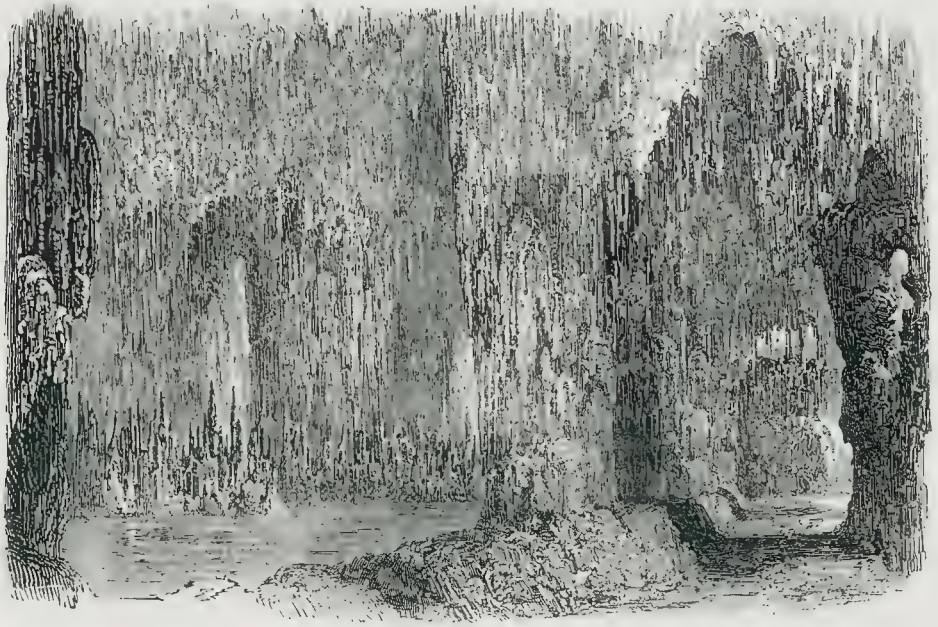
To transfuse the beauties of one Art into those of another, and still preserve their fidelity—to make the silent picture speak in living verse, and the descriptive poem warm into reality at the touch of a magic pencil, and as it were breathe before you, are operations which only belong to the highest genius; operations too, which may be said to confer a dual delight upon the sense that considers them, when in the different Arts, they faithfully reflect each other.

In the spirit of this mutual illustration of the Arts, the present elegant work has been designed and produced in a most exquisite manner. The subjects are chosen from Moore, "That Poet of all Nations, and Idol of his own," and their finish and effect cannot be excelled. The first consists of a pretty couple of sisters, who are respectively armed with a dead's pair of weapons, thus described by the Poet with a "*curiosa felicitas*."

"The brilliant black eye
Man in train pl ot fly
All its darts, without caring who feels 'em;
But the soft eye of blue,
Though it scatter wounds too,
Is much better pleased when it heals 'em!"

The artist has fully caught the author's witty distinctions in this illustration.

The second presents us with a beautiful Magdalene Head, entitled "St. Jerome's Love;" charming enough to justify the thousand and one questions of his Saint ship's sanctity, for she does not appear to be one of those



STALACTITE GROTTO

Roman Matrons who visited him with beauty dimmed by grief, or whose charms of form or feature had been sobered and saddened by repentance

The next is young Kitty, saddened by some 13 ounces on the morn of her wedding day. It is full of sweet interpretation of the poet's meaning. The reflection of the girl's face in the mirror is very admirable. We do not think much of "Laughing Eyes," particularly as it has no direct allusion to any one production of the poet. The portrait of Moore, owing, to dabble, to the bookbinder's fault, appears mixed up with the selections, instead of having been a title-page, b it that of course, is accident. We trust that although the Editors have done t.e Bard of Erin the compliment of mixing up with him, that they will not quit him without making a better selection of his Beauties. A foreigner who had never heard of him before, would form but sorry opinion of his genius from the present specimens. The work, however, is highly interesting one, and cannot fail to see Patronage, as well as "Music with sweet Poetry agree."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 4.—Sunday after Ascension.
MONDAY, 5.—The Emperor Napoleon died, 1821.
TUESDAY, 6.—Battle of Prague, 1757
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Richard Cumberland, dramatist, died, 1811.
THURSDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends.
FRIDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.
SATURDAY, 10.—Theatrical performances first licensed, 1574.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 10.

Monday		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 12	1 35	1 58	2 23	2 48	3 14	3 51	3 57	4 28	4 51	5 12	5 32

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Peter Puzzlewig.*"—*There are several varieties of bantams. Probably, "Farming for Ladies," just published, may be more copious in its details than Nowbray's volume. Some valuable original information on the subject will be found in No. 86 of our journal, accompanying several engravings of the Queen's poultry, at Windsor.*

"*W. M. T.,*" *Birmingham.*—*The large View of "London in 1843" should be placed as the frontispiece to Vol. I.; and "London and the Thames," as the frontispiece to Vol. V.*

"*H. R. H.,*" *Ryde, should forward specimens.*

"*B*" *Dover, is thanked for the hasty letter on the recent outbreak in Switzerland; but we have not room for further details.*

"*R. S. A. P.*"—*Earl Grey was Prime Minister at the passing of the Reform Bill, June 4, 1832.*

"*B B,*" *Cork.*—'*Marine glue*' *is a solution of caoutchouc in coal naphtha, healed with a certain proportion of shell lac. See "Magazine of Science," No. 253; or the pamphlet by Alfred Jeffrey, the patentee.*

"*Leguteus,*" *Ambleside.*—*The title of "D fender of the Faith" was bestowed upon Henry VIII., by Pope Leo X., for a Latin treatise which Henry had published "On the Seven Sacraments," in confutation of Luther.*

"*Zucchus's*" *three questions shall be replied to next week*

"*W. D.,*" *Brighton.*—*The population of Brighton, by the last census, was 46 661; of London, 1 949 921. The circumference of the Metropolis, i. e., 4 miles radius from St Paul's Cathedral, is 24 miles. See the Descriptive Key to our Large Print of "London and the Thames."*

"*Royal Sovereign,*" *Pembroke Dock, should remit to our office.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Enfield, is thanked for the notice of the meteor seen on the 8th ult.; but we have not room for details.*

"*Cumbrian.*' *The publication of our correspondent's letter would not be attended with any benefit. The returns required is, Mr. H. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.*

"*Daphne.*" *Bromley, Kent favors is, in law, a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to levy the debt or damages on the goods of one against whom judgment has been had in an action. We do not remember the paternity of the epigram*

"*H F B*"—*Omega is the name for the Greek long o.*

"*Inquirer.*"—*We are not in possession of the information respecting "the Darrac."*

"*Orator.*"—*Newspapers for Jamaica must be posted within seven days of the date of their publication.*

"*Johannes,*" *Trin. Coll., Cambridge.*—*Messrs. Parker and Co., Military Bookse'lers, Charing cross*

"*J. R.*" *Tickets of admission to the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy may be had of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard*

"*P P. C.*"—*The Parliamentary Reports may be purchased of Messrs. Hansard, 6, Great Turnstile, Holborn.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*Messrs. W and S. Evans, Derby Bank, Derby.*

"*J. C.,*" *Islington, whose request is under consideration.*

"*A Constant Reader,*" *Bannow.*—"*Darley's Elementary Treatises.*" *Taylor and Walton, London.*

"*J. R. T.,*" *Liverpool.*—*The acceptor of a bill will, of course be liable to proceedings by the holder of the said bill, if it be not duly paid*

"*J S S.*" *Reigate.*—"*Jamieson's Amusements in Chess,*" *just published.*

"*P. C. G.*"—*We do not understand our correspondent's question as to a letter addressed to a person in the City not being answered in our journal.*

"*The Deluge, or Noah's Flood,*" *was universal.*

"*L. S. G.*"—*Mr. H Bradshaw is the son of Mr Graham, the vocalist.*

"*A Friend.*"—*We have no recollection of the letter stated to have been addressed to Jersey. The answer in dispute would be generally correct.*

"*M. J.,*" *Walsherhampton.*—*The siamese Twins arrived in England in the year 1829.*

"*Emily.*"—*Mr. Thomas, Funch-lane, is agent for "Galignani's Messenger" :" advertisements are not necessarily, in English,*

"*Reuben,*" *Beckingham.*—"*Mr. Golding Bird's Manual of Natural Philosophy*" *is a standard work*

"*An Englishman.*"—"*Upwards of*" *is, of course, the same as "more than."*

"*R. W.,*" *Barnacle.*—*We have not room for the lines.*

"*Mosaic,*" *Circencester. A cheap little work on bookbinding is published by Messrs C. Knight and Co., Ludgate-street.*

"*A Working Man,*" *Coventry.*—*Shortly.*

"*P. C. L.*"—*We have not room for the song; or for the lines by "H. F. L."*

"*B. C.*"—*The incidents of the Horrow Steeple Chase, illustrated in our last, were detailed in the previous number.*

"*An Original subscriber,*" *We cannot make use of the sketch of Ancient and Modern Locomotion, forwarded by our correspondent.*

"*Eaton Jun.,*" *Chester.*—*The address of Mr. G. Richmond, the artist, is 10, York-street, Portman-square; of Mr. F. Grant, A.R.A., Sussex place, Regent's park.*

"*G. C.*" *is thanked for his letter.*

"*W. B.,*" *Hunley.*—*Next week, we hope to illustrate the very interesting lethoal suggested.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The portrait will not suit.*

"*A. Z.*" *may hear of the work in question at M. Van Voorst's, Paternoster-row.*

"*A regular Subscriber,*" *Woolwich.*—*We had not room for the idea'ration suggested.*

"*An Idainer,*" *Oriental Club.*—*The subject shall not be lost sight of.*

"*A. B.*"—*We know nothing of the advertising parties in question.*

"*C. D.*"—*The opinion as to the meeting of the Bishops and the Clergy on the Maynooth Grant has already appeared in another journal.*

"*R. J. H.*"—*We have not room for our correspondent's letter in reply to Sir James Smith.*

"*A. L.,*" *Lanworth.*—*An engraving of the "Mystery Cuttes" appeared in No. 1 "of our journal.*

"*J. B.,*" *Hyde.*—*The Maynooth Grant is solely for the purpose of educating the Clergy of the Roman Catholic faith.*

"*G. R.*" *Colenghame.*—*Certainly, and under 14 years of age.*

"*S. C. T.*"—*The individual was committed, but we have not seen any report of his trial.*

"*D. A. R.*"—*The case of the woman in question was, we believe, postponed till the next session.*

Inelisible.—Lines from Baldock; Lines by Petrene; Invitation to the Woods, by E. L. B.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

A SEVERE censure was pronounced in the House of Lords on Monday evening, on the practice, once discontinued, but again revived, of making what is called the "Condemned Sermon," in Newgate, a public exhibition. The prison is not under the immediate controul of the Secretary of State, but is governed by the Corporation of London; an abuse, therefore, may be put down for a short time, but there is no security that it will not be found as flourishing as ever shortly afterwards. We think it is about three years since that Sir James Graham was compelled by the voice of Parliament and the general feeling of disgust on the part of the public, to caution the City authorities against such scandalous proceedings; but here is the same offence repeated; there is a wretched murderer under condemnation; he is, according to custom, to be present at a sermon, on the last Sabbath—nay, during the very last hours of his existence; and so to distract his mind and tempt a poor, vain, miserable criminal to act a part, and assume a theatrical air of bravado, the Sheriffs issue "tickets for as many persons as the chapl.l will hold"!

By what right, legal or moral, do they do any such thing? What right have they to gratify the diseased appetite of their private friends for a spectacle at the cost of disturbing the last moments of a dying man, with a wish to appear gay and unconcerned, and to assume a deportment "to be seen of men" when all his energies ought to be bent on the dread and awful task of meeting his God! There is no law that empowers them to inflict this moral torture on the criminal; for torture it is, as may be seen in the effort it cost the wretched man in the present case to pretend to a composure he did not feel; from the close of divine service on that day, his energy, such as it was, gave way; he had overtasked it—and when baited again on the morning of execution, by being informed of the presence of the emissaries of the "press," he was utterly prostrated; as far as conciousness is concerned, the executioner seems to have discharged his horrible duty on a corpse.

All this is wrong; it is utterly useless for any one purpose, and it is demoralising and disgusting besides. It is, doubtless, a very agreeable thing to play the great man in office, and distribute a petty patronage in "tickets of admission" to one of the darkest scenes of the tragedy of life; but decency requires that some check, and that an effectual one, should be put on such doings. A remonstrance from the Home Secretary will only have a temporary effect; Sheriffs A and B may act in deference to it for their term of office; but it will not bind Sheriffs C and D; the "requests of friends," made anxious by the chance of seeing a murderer of more than common atrocity, would cause it to be disregarded, as the last interference of the Government has been treated with contempt on the present occasion. The Sheriffs are ready, it is stated, to "take upon themselves the whole responsibility, and justify the course pursued by them upon the ground of long established practice, calculated to serve, rather than to defeat, or at all interfere injuriously with the ends of justice." The "long-established practice" is a very bad one, and as to the "ends of justice," they have nothing to do with the matter; the question is one of religious feeling, decency, and humanity, not of law. When sentence of death is passed, law and justice, if the man be guilty, are satisfied. With all that stands between the criminal and the grave, the "public" has nothing to do. And here we protest against a practice which the Sheriffs of London seem disposed to encourage, and that is to make the lower class of traders in intelligence for the papers, the recipients of any last confession or declaration a criminal may have to make, and we regret to see that the Ordinary of the prison countenances it. Here is an extract from the account of the execution:—

He was standing with his hat in his hand, and conversing with the Rev. Mr. Davis, to which gentleman he expressed great gratitude for his kind and spiritual attention. On the entrance of those connected with the press, the reverend gentleman told Hocker that there were several reporters present, and asked if he wished to make any statement. No, he would be taken down and go forth to the world. He repeated, much agitated, "No, sir, if I had known those gentlemen would have been here I might have said something; but I am not now sufficiently composed."

Now, we contend it is the public duty of the Sheriffs themselves to receive all such declarations. They are appointed for that purpose, among many others; they are the instruments of the law; and, though they are now relieved from executing the prisoner with their own hands, they are still the legal witnesses of the last legal forms, and any declaration that may be made—either an avowal of guilt or a protestation of innocence—they are bound to receive; in allowing a criminal to make it to the hangers-on of the press—the dealers in horrors—who may chance to be present, we have no doubt whatever they are acting illegally. Exaggeration is one of the commonest faults of the irregular and casual furnishers of intelligence; and what security has society that a declaration allowed to be made to these persons, would be truly rendered? The very worst and most disagreeable part of the Sheriffs' duty to attend executions, but they are paid for it by rank and station, and official honour, and they ought not to be above their duties; they may neglect them on their own responsibility, but we must protest against their turning any part of them over to any rank or grade of the press. We trust we shall not again hear of their permitting such an intimation to be made.

We think the practice of giving publicity to the minute details of a criminal's last hours, altogether demoralising; it excites a morbid curiosity, without effecting any public good. The Law, as we have stated, provides functionaries to receive any confession the criminal may make, and compels the execution to be carried into effect before the eyes of the world. With all the wretched details of the appearance, looks, and actions of one culprit, whether he bore his fate with indifference or had his faculties crushed out of him by dread at the approach of his last hour, society has nothing to do; it has taken his life; it has exacted the last penalty; any mental suffering it inflicts beyond what is involved in this, merely to gratify its own curiosity, is a cruelty and a crime. Let us, in the name of decency, assimilate our practice to that of other civilised nations; in France the agonies of his last hours are left to the novelist to describe; they are not intruded upon by the callous chronicler of daily events, bent only on making as many pence as he can. We never hear of the agents of all the daily papers of Paris being admitted to the closing scene, or that the criminal is made a Sabbath exhibition of before his death. In Spain the last hours of a criminal are respected; they are passed *en capella*, but no intruding crowd is admitted to gloat with detestable eagerness on the curdled signs of inward terror, when man's heart "faileth him from fear." We are alone conspicuous among nations for allowing this abuse, and we sincerely hope that it will be put an end to by some enactment, which we suppose even the Corporation of London will observe, and that every prison in England will be closed on all these dread and solemn occasions, to an an irreverent crowd at the "condemned sermon," and the prying of the more callous and calculating myrmidons of the press.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHITECHAPEL DISTILLERY CASE.—The trial of the case, the Attorney-General v Smith, was resumed on Monday in the Court of Exchequer. The evidence related to alleged frauds which have been already published. Mr. Drinkwater, the principal officer in charge of Messrs. Smith's distillery, was examined at great length. He explained the principles upon which his calculations were made of the produce of the distillery at different specified periods, and from his explanation it appeared that the accounts in Messrs. Smith's books were substantially similar. When the rest was ended, the Lord Chief Baron observed, that he had looked closely into the issues the jury had to try, and could not help thinking that a great deal of evidence had been opened on the part of the Crown which was not very material. The issue the jury had to try was, whether there was an illegal communication between the distillery and the rectifying premises. Much of the evidence given on behalf of the Crown was only to show that it was possible or probable that the communication proved to exist was used, or was convenient to be used, if a fraud was intended to be committed. If the communication was proved to exist, merely the rest was not ruled

POSTSCRIPT

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.—Her Majesty held her second Drawing Room for the season at St. James' Palace, yesterday, at two o'clock. It was most numerously and brilliantly attended by the nobility and gentry, Foreign Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State and the Household. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock, for St. James's. The Sovereign and her illustrious consort were loudly cheered, as the Royal cortège passed through the Park.

NEW CHURCH AT KINGSTON ON RAILWAY.—Yesterday (Friday) the Lord Bishop of Winchester consecrated the above edifice, an engraving of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 11th January last. The ceremony was witnessed by most of the neighbouring clergymen, gentlemen, and ladies of respectability, &c.; and every available seat was occupied. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Lord Bishop, and selected for his text the 1st and 2nd verses of the 13th chapter of St. Mark, in which the destruction of the Temple is foretold. At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made on behalf of the funds, which amounted to a very handsome sum, a very liberal sum having been collected. All the forms peculiar to such ceremonies were gone through. The proceedings, which commenced at eleven o'clock, lasted uninterruptedly until past two.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH FOR £200.—Yesterday (Friday) the long pending match which was made by Burke, of trotting notoriety, to drive two gentlemen in a tandem nine miles within one hour of Hyde Park, for starting, came off at the Rosemary Branch at Peckham. The novelty of the match, and the heavy stakes, which were £100 aside, drew together an immense number of spectators. The celebrated pony Merrylegs was the leader, and they performed two miles in seven minutes and fifty six seconds, and turned the fifth mile in eighteen minutes, and accomplished half the distance in twenty-seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds. The pace was deemed quite competent to their undertaking, and, trotting in admirable style, completed twelve miles in forty four minutes and a half, and finally completed the whole of the fifteen miles in fifty-six minutes and a half.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN TAWELL.—The two children of this wretched man, by Sarah Hart, are still under the care of Mrs. Hallet, their maternal grandmother, at Gravesend. The Rev. Mr. Scott, the Wesleyan minister at Gravesend, has received a letter from Mrs. Tawell, in reply to one addressed to her by that gentleman, expressive of her wish that the children should be carefully attended to; stating that her own unhappy health prevents her from doing more at present than writing; and approving of the children being baptised and named as proposed, in conformity with the grandmother's wishes on the subject. This letter, which was written by a solicitor, will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), by that gentleman in the Wesleyan Chapel, Gravesend. Statements have been published, that some provision for the bringing up of the children was made by Tawell. We are assured that up to the present time no specific intimation of the kind has been made to Mrs. Hallet, or to her husband.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

SERIOUS STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

The packet ship *Waterloo*, which arrived with New York papers to the 19th ult. They do not bring any political news of interest; but the following account of the 10th, contains the following account of a sad steam-boat disaster:—"The steam-boat *Swallow*, having on board about 350 passengers, left Albany last Monday evening, for this city. When opposite Hudson, near Athens, she struck on a rock, and broke in two. All was consternation on board; the ladies were terribly alarmed and agitated, and many were for jumping overboard, in effirts to reach the rock, or to save themselves in any way. The gentlemen, whose minds were cool and collected in the midst of the disaster, endeavoured to prevent any of the ladies leaving the boat, considering all safe in clinging to the cabin. What rendered the scene more appalling was the total darkness of the night—the water coming up to the hurricane deck, and the gales being drawn up through the skylights, drenched in water. The boiling of the boat brought the fire of the furnaces in contact with the wood, and a land flame burst forth, lighting up at once, and adding to the horrors of the scene. Surrounded by fire and water, every effort was made by each person to save themselves for their own safety. The terror seemed to be at its highest when the boat broke in two, the water put out the fire, and the stern sunk. At the critical moment the steamboats *Express* and *Rochester* came to, and immediately got out all their boats, to pick up those who were in the water, and save the residue who were clinging to the wreck. Of these the *Rochester* took on board 100, and the *Express* 30. Many were lost, however, to have reached Hudson and Athens, at boats were promptly despatched from both places. The rock is well known, and had the pilot kept in the channel the accident would not have occurred."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—"We have received the following particulars from a passenger in the *Swallow* at the time of the disaster.—"On going into the ladies' cabin after the wreck, he found a full one of ladies, embracing his two daughters, he rushed forward, in company with his grandson, leaving the ladies' cabin two ladies named Collin, who were in company with an aged lady from Troy, these help the only ladies whose names are now known to his daughters. Passing to the forward deck, he was met by some one who bore him, to keep off the bows, as the boat was going down; and as he turned to get to the starboard deck, with his daughters and grandson, he was met by a rush of water sweeping over the lower deck from the stern, and turning round caught a glimpse of the two Misses Collin behind him, but on gaining the upper deck with his charge they were missing. Search was made for them in the cabins on the lower deck, and one of them recovered, but quite dead. The other could not be found. As the boat sunk down, about 20 or 25, or more, took refuge in the state rooms, thinking they would be safe, but they were soon overwhelmed, some escaping on settees, chairs and tables, and floating away, while a few gained the hurricane deck, but it is feared that several remained in the rooms and were drowned. Of those who escaped (about 15 or 20) two gentlemen and a lady were found clinging to a settee about a mile and a half below the wreck, all three alive, but greatly exhausted. They were taken to Athens. Of the others who floated away by themselves by similar means, nothing was known, and it is feared they have perished.

"Passengers saved:—The *Express* took on board 40, the *Rochester* 94; carried to Athens and Hudson, 70; total, 204.

"Passengers lost or missing.—The following are the lost and missing, as far as ascertained:—

"Missing.—Mrs. Conklin, Miss Coffin, of Troy; Mrs. Gilson and two young ladies from Albany, whose brother was at the wreck anxiously searching for their bodies; Mrs. Walker, of New York; Mrs. French, and Mrs. Lambert.

"Bodies Found.—Six bodies were found on the main deck, between the captain's office and the ladies' cabin, viz.:—Two Misses Wood and Miss Coffin, of Troy; one gentleman and a lady, names unknown; a middle-aged woman, apparently a native of Ireland; two more bodies were picked up near Hudson; Mrs. Upton and Miss Briggs, milliner, both of Troy, and one lady, with a thimble in her pocket, having the initials W. M. C., were found at the wreck.

"A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing 1500 dollars in gold, jumped overboard with the bag upon his arm, but was soon obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board as he jumped."

THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS HENRY HOCKER.

The hardened murderer of Mr Delarue was executed on Monday morning at eight o'clock, at Newgate. As early as two o'clock in the morning, small groups of men, women, and children, continued to assemble in the Old Bailey, and the multitude that had arrived by seven o'clock was very numerous, exceeding any former occasion since the execution of Greenacre and Courvoisier. Their conduct, however, was more orderly and peaceable than generally on such occasions.

On Hocker's return to his cell, after hearing the condemned sermon on Sunday, he shed tears for some time, and evinced the strongest emotion. The rev. ordinary spent some time with the prisoner in the afternoon, and, in fulfilment of a promise made to the rev. divine, Hocker, at eight o'clock on the morning of the execution, addressed a letter to his wife, which, until nearly twelve o'clock. He relieved the labour of writing by occasionally conversing with the two turnkeys (Humphries and Thompson) in charge, who had been consigned for the night. In the course of these conversations, which were somewhat of a general character, Hocker stated that he was a farmer, and that the money he had obtained from the murdered Delarue had been devoted to the maintenance of the mother and his child. This is believed to be another instance of romance spirit which, through out the whole of the lamentable tragedy, appears to have been his characteristic. He retired to bed soon after midnight. His slumbers were light and restless, frequently the ejaculation of the words, "My mother, my poor mother," escaped his lips. Shortly after four o'clock, he rose and dressed himself with great care. Instead of the frock coat he wore at his trial, he wore a new black dress coat, and, as ever, was particular in the arrangement of his hair. Having performed his toilette, he sat down and wrote two epistles, which will be found below. After this the culprit manifested a wonderful possession of spirits. His breakfast was but a scanty meal, and it was evident that his physical powers were insufficient further to carry out that exhibition of indifference which had generally marked his conduct. At seven o'clock he expressed a wish to see the different officers of the gaol, with whom he had been momentarily in communication. The wish was no sooner expressed than it was complied with. The prisoner, evidently struggling to keep up the semblance of composure, severally expressed his gratitude to them, and bade them an eternal farewell. At a quarter past 7 o'clock the sheriffs, Mr. Alderman W. Hunter and Mr Alderman Sidney, attended by their under sheriffs (Messrs. Marten and Ashurst), entered the yard in which the cell occupied by the murderer was situate. In company with these functionaries, we noticed Mr. D W. Harvey, the Chief Commissioner of the City Police; Mr. Anderton, of the Common Council, and several other gentlemen connected with the Corporation.

Before eight o'clock his strength began to fail him very perceptibly, and the Rev. Mr. Davies, who remained closetted with him, felt it necessary to advise that the prison surgeon should see him. A little water administered to the wretched man revived him at this period, and at about five minutes to eight o'clock, the reporters for the press, and some few officials accompanied the governor and the sheriffs into the condemned cell, at one corner of which, near the fire place Hocker stood erect. The entrance of strangers did not perceptibly affect him. He continued to occupy the same position for some moments; his eyes bent upon the ground, and apparently suffering much internal anguish. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and wore white stockings and slippers. Although looking very haggard and dejected he appeared to be in the full possession of his faculties, and stood with his hat in his hand, with that coolness of manner which has characterised him in most of his appearances in public.

At that period, Mr. Sheriff Sidney addressed him, and said, "There are now present a number of persons connected with the press, and if you have any statement to make, it will through them be made public."

The prisoner, in a voice which was scarcely audible, said, "I don't think, sir, I am sufficiently composed now to do that; if I had known that they would be here, perhaps I might have done so."

Calcraft then approached him with the pinioning ropes in his hand, upon which the prisoner shut his eyes, as if he could not bear to look at them; and just as his hands were tied, it became evident that he was fainting: two of the turnkeys rushed behind him at the instant, and caught him in their arms or he would have fallen on the floor. He was then placed on a chair, and carried into the chapel-yard. His neck-cloth having been removed, and cold water dashed upon his face, he partially came to himself in two or three minutes, but then looked more dead than alive, so completely were all his energies prostrated by the mental agony which he suffered. His anguish appeared to arise from the dread of death; and as far as one could judge from appearance, this was the one feeling which possessed his mind.

As he sat in the chair in the yard a little wine was administered. The operation of pinioning was finished, and, all being now in readiness, the chapel bell tolled dismally, and the mournful procession moved forward towards the apparatus of death, the culprit, who appeared scarcely able to sustain himself, being meanwhile supported by the turnkeys. On arriving at the foot of the scaffold, he walked up the steps tolerably well; but the moment he got in sight of the populace his strength again failed him, and Thompson, one of the turnkeys, was obliged to hold him up by main force while the cap was drawn over his eyes, and the rope was being adjusted by the executioner. The culprit appeared so convulsed that the rope was nearly as one man could do; and the moment the bolt was withdrawn, and the prisoner had been launched off, the turnkey was so glad that he staggered down the steps of the platform and immediately fainted.

While the noose was being adjusted, Hocker continued to pray audibly in short sentences, such as "Oh God, receive my spirit!" "Oh Lord, have mercy upon me!" &c.

After the drop fell, it appeared that on the instant life was extinct, but in a few seconds a slight convulsive muscular action of the extremities was apparent, but then all was over.

The crowd assembled to witness the execution could not have numbered less than 12,000 persons. The summit of the houses opposite to the gaol and every window within several hundred yards of the scaffold, were thronged with spectators.

Previously to their entering the cell of the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff Hunter addressed the reporters in the chapel-yard, and stated that, in consequence of what had appeared in one of the papers, respecting the propriety of delaying the execution, in order to ascertain whether there had been any accomplice with the prisoner in the murder of Delarue, they (the Sheriffs) had put the matter to Hocker several times, and offered at once to go to the Secretary of State on his behalf, if there were really any grounds for the suggestions which had been thrown out in his favour. He did not, however, express any wish in the matter; and the subject having been more than once renewed by the Sheriffs, Hocker at length proposed that they should bring the subject in a clear way by saying no more about it. Mr. Sheriff Sidney also stated, that although the prisoner had never directly either asserted his innocence, or denied his guilt, he had several times held up his hand, and said, "This is not the arm that struck the blow."

After his conviction he reiterated that part of his story relative to the alleged seduction of the girl at Hampstead by Delarue. The Sheriff, in connexion with the assistant turnkey, mentioned that the witnesses at his defence were very inconsistent with each other—that in one portion he spoke of his friendship with the deceased, and in another, of his animosity towards him, and that he (Hocker) had, in fact, some animosity towards him for a long time, although he did not know it."

The following is an exact copy of the statement, or (as it has been called the confession delivered by Hocker to the Ordinary:—

"Rev. and dear Sir,—This is the last written communication I shall make to the world. My hours are now so few that a babe might count them. Whatever may have been the commission of my heart, I assure you blameless. You are too good and worthy a friend for me to deceive with my last breath. Though I be condemned to die on a scaffold, I have yet one tender chord remaining in my breast which has never been touched, and which has been kept in continual motion. I would rather be deemed a murderer than a villain. I thank God that he has endued me with that feeling which has made it impossible for me to act the part of either. I am not conscious of premeditated injury in my life, and God forbid that I should, at such a time as this, forget to make you every acknowledgment in my power while I live, for the faithful and kind manner you have watched over me since my incarceration. You have proved yourself to be one of my dearest friends. May your reward here be that happiness which alas has failed to be my lot, and hereafter, that of the Saviour in which you have so often and so fervently prayed that I might be a partaker of

"With a quiet and unresentful conscience, and a heart still beating penitence of that I am to appear before my maker unpardoned, I wish to make a verdict atons from truth in the second statement which I read at my trial, or rather, I should say, to admit their falsity. The manner in which I accounted for the possession of the watch was untrue. I found it, and in reference to the matter for me to forge another lie, by saying, that in stooping down by the body of deceased, as he lay dead, I came by such an appearance of guilt But no, I will not; I cannot die with a falsehood on my lips. In accordance with a spirit of truthfulness, I avow solemnly, in the presence of my God, that the marks were not occasioned by any contact whatever with the person of deceased. I myself did it, after the body was secured by the constables. Can it be that I am indulging an infidel temerity at such an awful period as this, by asseverating an untruth? No! My conviction of a future judgment and a state of eternal consciousness is so powerful, I cannot have such wicked mess enough to trifle with my Maker, and my own soul, at its peril, now that the gallows is in the course of erection for my execution. I am desirous there is one point more to which I would draw your attention. I stated that Hampstead was the place where the guilty parties resided. This was an invention.

"My defence has been complimented as an 'idle romance' by two individuals, whose names I will not do the honour of publishing. If it were a romance, it was far from an idle one, for it was begun and finished in twenty minutes, while my solicitor was waiting. I also beg to assure those penetrating critics, that I should not issue such a romance as a specimen of the fertility of my imagination. But this strain is foreign to my object in writing to you. Had I been actuated by motives such as I have alluded, both my statements were founded in truth, and were true throughout. I am not aware I have no other motive than that of truth for breaking silence. I only wish you to see that I am not a hardened sinner and mean to declare my innocence to all the world. That I am not guilty of murder, God in my conscience does witness; and this I shall be able to shout from my heart on my entrance into eternity. It is the duty of every man to prepare for death. I trust that I am prepared. The very best of men is not, of himself, worthy a place in heaven. My hopes beyond the grave are not my own deserts, but those of another. My being insensible of the crime of murder will not entitle me to an immortal crown, but a submission to His will will. I also permitted to be brought this low, with an open and sincere confession of all my present and past youthful follies and imperfections, followed by genuine contrition and faith. These, I have learned to believe, are acceptable and merciful and precious Benefactor, whom I have so often offended.

"A friend, who should doubtlessly have denied it, I have been assured that, had I not been found guilty of murder, I should have been transported for life for highway robbery. Such an alternative has failed to induce me to divulge what it is my resolution to die with in my bosom. Let then this sentence ring in the murderer's ears that he is not only the destroyer of Delarue, but me likewise. I did not lift a hand against deceased. There may, even yet, be found some harsh enough to brand me as a dying liar. But oh, if they knew what I, alas! too well know, they would see my pillow, where they do me. I have suffered too much, sad am, while writing this, too weak and heart broken to quit. A world like an atheist. My sorrows have been more than my strength (great as it has been) could support. I am no longer the same young man who heard sentence of death passed without the distortion of a muscle. My trouble is, this bitterness, indeed. Then talk not to me of the awfulness of death! Death is the only friend that can make amends for all my wretchedness! For me to continue such as I am were worse than ten thousand deaths. Even death on a scaffold (that shameful end) to me is far preferable to none. I am heartily sick of the world that has treated me as though I had always been a criminal in its estimation. No one ever suspected me of any unlawful breach until I came hither, and yet no one would take me by the hand. Because I could spell and write, my poverty was a crime. Think you, then, my thoughts still lingered behind, and that I wished my days were renewed? My hopes of heaven are worth them all. My home and an isolated friend here and there are my only attractions, and I trust I shall meet them soon where all is light and joyous—where the love of God is the only mystery—where holiness and pure intellect go hand in hand; and the tear of gratitude the only tear! May you and I, my dear sir, and all those who are dear to us, be welcomed there, is the dying prayer of

"Your poor unfortunate but faithful servant,

"The Rev. Mr. Davis, Ordinary, April 26, 1845." "T. H. HOCKER

Subjoined will be found copies of the letters above referred to. As will be seen, they are respectively addressed to two females. The names are unfortunately suppressed, but there can be no impropriety in stating that the one addressed to "Sarah" was intended by the wretched man for Miss Pilps, the young woman who gave evidence upon his trial. It should be particularly observed that one of these letters was handed to the reverend ordinary on Monday morning, with a request that he would forward it to the party to whom it was addressed, Hocker leading Mr Davis to understand that the letter was a best address to one whom he had dearly loved. The other letter was handed to Mr. Wright, the deputy governor of the prison, with a similar request. In due course both letters reached the governor's hands, and that of the object of the writer was discovered.

The following are copies of the letters.—

"29th April, 1845

"My still dearest Olivia!—I cannot quit this scene of heart rending misery without addressing you a farewell line. My lot is a hard and painful one, indeed, and how often I have thought of you my dearest love, since my incarceration, I cannot tell. I have had you in my remembrance both sleeping and awake, and every time my heart has been ready to burst. This is the last epistle I shall write, you are deserving the best wishes of every one. You have my last blessing. Heaven bless you and make you its own; and oh! may we meet in heaven, where there is no more separation, no more forgetfulness, but all is love and joy.

"Yours, till the last,

"T. H. HOCKER."

"29th April, 1845.

"My very dear Sarah—I have not had courage enough to address you since I was last with you. From the first moment of my acquaintance with you until the present, I have cherished the most genuine and respectful affection for you, and though I made you many misrepresentations of my condition in life, had I lived I should have repaired them all; but all is past, excepting my love for you, which survives every other feeling. May you be happy yet, and may we meet in heaven. Your good friends, Mr. and Mrs. R., will not spurn my dying respects and esteem, nor will our kind Miss E. disbelieve that I still feel every sentiment for her that I once professed to feel. I have given this my warmest kiss for you, my sweet love, heaven bless you, and now—farewell.

"Yours, with my dying blessing, T. H. HOCKER."

The last request Hocker made to the deputy governor of the prison was that a lock of his hair might be forwarded to his father.

The body, after hanging the usual time, was cut down, and a cast of the head having been taken, the remains were buried within the precincts of the prison.

THE CONDEMNED SERMON.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, preached what is called the condemned sermon in the chapel of the prison. The Sheriffs having issued tickets for as many persons as the chapel could, without being crowded to the inconvenience of all, contain, the seats were, soon after the admission of the visitors, completely occupied. Notwithstanding the general censure to which female visitors upon occasions of the kind have been subjected, there were some of the sex whose curiosity prevailed over the feelings by which the majority are influenced.

In the Sheriffs' pew sat Sir J Pirie and Under Sheriff Martin. Sheriff Sidney and Alderman Musgrove occupied the Ordinary's pew, and Mr. Anderton and three other gentlemen were accommodated with seats in that of the Governor. The gaol bell having summoned the prisoners in the various wards of the gaol to divine service, the divisions of the chapel assigned to them were speedily filled. As soon as they were seated, Connor, the young fellow who was committed for trial upon the charge of the wilful murder of Mary Brothers, in George street, St. Giles's, was brought in. Connor appeared to be improved in health, and was decently attired in black. He was conducted to a chair prepared for him in the body of the chapel, directly opposite to the pulpit, and close to the pew appropriated to the use of the family of the Rev Mr. Davis, and he seemed to be affected frequently during the service. The turnkey sat on a form next to him. After a delay of a few seconds, Hocker entered, accompanied by the Deputy Governor of the prison, and an assistant turnkey. It might be called a theatrical movement. The ease and self possession which the convict exhibited as he advance to his seat evidently surprised those who had never before seen him, and he seated himself on a chair facing the altar, and at the end of the chair opposite to that which Connor occupied. He was very particular in fixing the chair and hassock which had been placed for his use so as to be able him to make a display. He exhibited, in fact, a perfect consciousness that he was "the observed of all observers," and had, to all appearance, made up his mind to represent in the last but one scene of his existence, the character which he had been performing since his apprehension. His person did not seem to be in any degree changed since his condemnation. His costume was precisely the same, and now, as then, he was scrupulously particular in the arrangement of his hair. Shortly after his entrance he spoke to Mr. Cope, who, at his request, directed one of the attendants in the chapel to bring him a glass of water. He received the glass from the hand of the man with a low bow, and placed it by his side.

At length the service commenced. Hocker joined in the responses in a firm tone. It was, however, obvious to careful observers of his demeanour, that he was labouring under strong internal emotion for he put on an appearance of calm self possession. Sometimes his eye wandered from the prayer-book and became fixed on vacancy; but he soon roused himself from his abstraction, and again turned to the page. He deviated in this manner three or four times during the service, and his apparent unconsciousness was especially marked when he sat during the reading of the lessons of the day.

At the conclusion of the sermon Hocker shed tears, which he hastily removed with his bank kerchief, which he once placed in his hat, and rose to leave the chapel. He was the first to quit it. Connor, upon whom the eloquent discourse of the Rev. Ordinary had manifestly made a deep impression, followed. The other prisoners were then removed in the same order as they had been introduced.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS DAY AT NEWMARKET.

In the latter days of Old England, when George the Fourth was King, it was held especial *mauvais ton* to be amused, and to be melancholy and gentlemanlike was all the fashion. Then it was that high-bred maidens and youths glided through quadrilles, sad and silent as ghosts about churchyards; and persons of condition consorted together with faces that would compliment a funeral. At that period Newmarket was the exclusive resort of the high circles, and, as a matter of course, one of the most *distingué* and dismal places in his Majesty's dominions. In the childhood of Young England, when common sense began to reign, the law requiring that good breeding should be grim was repealed, and young hearts and heels repudiated the dead march of Terpsichore in favour of the POLKA. Contemporary with this revolution of the saloons, was manifested a disposition to rescue the noblest sine for the great national sport of horse-racing from the aristocratic local games by which it had been so long monopolised, and throw it open as a general rendezvous for popular Olympics. For the last dozen seasons this has been gradually coming to pass, and, on the occasion to which this notice refers, it was brought to a consummate result. On Tuesday, the 29th ult., that fair expanse of champaign, which forms the border of Suffolk, hard by the region traversed by the Devil's Ditch, was the scene of a truly English festival: a place of junketting *al fresco à fête champêtre* of the most approved autumn model. The limits of the Rows, which it was proposed to exclude from around the Ditch, were not published—presumptuously, all on the day of the race, strolled groups of holiday pedestrians; around the "ring" fluttered a shrubbage "drags," discoursing music from yards of tin; and, on all sides, were pleasure parties dining into cold pies and pasties, and welcoming the auspicious epoch with salvos of Moët! Thus has it come to pass that this once tabooed heath shall henceforth be trod by the light step of the merry-maker; and many a pic-nic discussed, where whilom Nick had all the picking to himself.

The future anniversaries of the Two Thousand are destined to be the Derby days of Newmarket. Next year there will be a railway to Cambridge—from which the race-course is but some eight miles distant, and the district to be passed one of much rural beauty. In process of time there will be a line to the town itself; it is fair to assume—though at present, as they say, it is opposed by certain members of the Jockey Club, on account of the inconvenience it would cause to *the coursing*. Whether the inhabitants shall enjoy the advantages of commerce and communion with the rest of the world, or "*tractus uter flurus lepores*," is a question no doubt that will be settled anon. But to our gala.

At Chesterford—a fine specimen of an English way-side hotel—while as yet the annihilation of space had not rendered such a convenience superfluous—the *ensemble*, as Monsieur says, had all the character of an Epsom pilgrimage. In front of the house were pairs of posters by the scores; boys in boots and jackets (alas! so soon to give place to unpicturesque stokers); carriages of all degrees—from the royal road-chariot, to the promiscuous "ochre;" and such groups of gentes; such incense of Havannah; such a mirror of chivalry! The sixteen miles thence to Newmarket were sprinkled over with equipages, led horses, and the paraphernalia of aristocratic wayfaring. The town at noon was a sporting panorama, as correctly got up as a multitude of professors, all occupied in the process, could ensure. The neighbourhood of the Rooms was, of course, the cynosure of all the betters and the bookers; there men spake their hopes, or looked their fears; and if, haply, "lovely woman" was seen among them, ye felt "she stooped to folly;" "what busi-

THE 2000 GUINEA RACE, NEWMARKET

NEAR THE COURSE, NEWMARKET.

neat had she there at such a time?" The day was a glorious sample of spring—fresh and fragrant as dew and violets, and for a perfect picture of a pleasure pilgrimage, commenced as to the setting out for the heath, which took place soon after noon. The list of sport was a rich one—but all the interest centred in the event that gave name to the occasion. For the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes, of eighteen horses originally named, but five were declared to start; and of these Idas, the property of Lord Stradbroke, was backed, with odds on him against the field. This distinguished courser is so called, because his sire is Liverpool (typical of Neptune) and his dam Marpessa; for the fitness of the titles, see Lemprier. Besides him, the party was made up of two belonging to Mr. Wreford, Winchelsea and Worthless, twins, having no apparent affinity; Wood Pigeon, one of the handsomest horses in the world, and Faultons, not remarkable in any way. Three o'clock was the hour which should decide this event, big with the fate of the Derby, and more lotteries than ever entered the dreams of Rish, or Hazard, or Goodlack. As the time drew near, a mighty torrent of cavalry rushed towards the saddling stables, where each individual saw, in the champion of his own chance, the hero that should win the laurels and the money. But when Idas submitted himself to our scrutiny, we felt how worthy he was of the general confidence he commanded. A more perfect ideal of a racer was never conceived. His symmetry is formed of all the lines of beauty, combined with every appliance of speed, and courage, and endurance. Should he preserve the form in which he came out on Tuesday, woe to those who have him on the wrong side of their books on the 28th proximo. The details of the race are told in a few words. The start was an admirable one; Winchelsea made the running as long as he could, and when the pace had left him, his confederate, Worthless, took up the gauntlet. This was at the "dip from the bushes," already alluded to, and here all uncertainty of the end was disposed of. Idas now went to the front: was seen to go faster than, and farther from, his field every stride, finally cantering in first—by the length which pleased his jockey. "Newmarket Heath has not seen such an animal for many a year." Thus spoke the public voice, with which we cordially agree. Newmarket Heath never before saw such a scene: that it *has* witnessed so goodly a spectacle we cordially rejoice: that it may see a thousand similar anniversaries we earnestly hope. Away with your exclusiveness, gentlemen of the Jockey Club. Your dominion is a wide one; what would you have? Hold out the hand of goodfellowship to your less courtly brother, while yet it may be graciously offered, and if you *must* make terms with your *amour propre* for the condescension, whisper to yourself while you do the greeting, as Sterne did to *another* of the lower animals—"Here, poor devil, there's room enough in the world for you and me."

"MAY-DAY IN THE LAST CENTURY."

We have engraved Mr. Anthony's eloquent picture, in the gallery of the Society of British Artists. It narrates, and brilliantly, the most pleasing incidents of a Festival of Merry England. The somewhat formal grouping is relieved by a foreground, on which a gipsy is endeavouring to ply her calling with a pair of lovers, who, however, appear to be

"Lapt in the Elysium of indifference."

Among the best points are two old trees, just budding out their May green: they are very sweetly painted. The picture, we learn, has been purchased by one who knows how to distinguish nicely.

MAY DAY IN THE LAST CENTURY PAINTED BY ANTHONY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

IRISH MENDICANTS.—BY ALFRED FRIPP.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, PALL-MALL EAST.

This gallery, always one of the most agreeable and interesting in the metropolis, is this year marked by peculiar excellence; although we perhaps miss some of those leading subjects on a larger scale which used to be sent annually from the easels of the Cattermoles, the Lewises, and the Taylers. The excellence of the Exhibition arises this year from the universality of its high character; a really bad drawing is to be found upon the walls, and the greater proportion works exhibited range very far indeed above mediocrity in this graceful and elegant branch of art.

De Wint's "Stacking Hay" (No. 4), is the first drawing which on the score of the beautiful colour of the foliage and its masterl

Next to this, we have a charming drawing of "Roman Devotion" (No. 10), which is one of the very best things that ever proceeded from Mr. Hunt's pencil. The colour is exquisite, and the mingled nature and poetry of the head might have proceeded from Murillo. It is drawn and modelled with a truth that nothing can surpass.

No. 13. "Eagle's Nest, Glengariff, county of Kerry," by W. A. Nesfield, is a large composition, displaying great elegance of colour, and finesse of hand. Possibly, the colour is somewhat too bright. In other respects, the landscape is good, and the deer and startled heron are introduced with character and firmness. The latter strikes us as appearing somewhat too small in proportion to the former

23. "Ploughboy and Cart-horses," by Frederick Tayler This and its companion (No. 31) are two of the best drawings in the Gallery.

26. "Berne, Switzerland Morning, as it Sometimes Wakes in the Alps," by J. D. Harding. A fine landscape, full of power and ability, although somewhat eccentric in the colour and form of its sky. The mist in the valley is excessively beautiful, and the painting of the foreground carries water colour executive almost as far as it can possibly go. As a whole, however, we prefer the elegant handling and graceful colour of No. 9—"Bolstern, in the Moselle," by the same artist.

34. "The Rosary," by Alfred Fripp. A clever bit of expression, somewhat too thinly executed, but singularly chaste and graceful.

37. "Tralee, County of Kerry," by Mr. Evans, of Eton. Were it not for somewhat too much of the rainbow about the colour of the drawing, it would be an admirable landscape.

38. "Interior of Part of a Church," by W. Hunt. One of the ugliest bits of pertinacious truth and nature in the Gallery.

40. "The Holy Well," by Alfred Fripp. This, as well as the other drawings of this clever artist, strongly remind us of the feeling for art exhibited by Mr. Poole. The upturned face of the kneeling girl is beautifully full of meaning and expression

42. "Pigeons," by Mr. Hunt. This, and "Rabbit," &c. (No. 270), by the same master, are the two best bits of still life in the gallery.

46. "Wreck on the Rocks of Elizabeth Castle, Jersey," by C. Bentley. A powerful, but somewhat rigidly, executed landscape. It is well composed, and its colour is clear and transparent, although too black in tone.

47. "The Oratory, Nawcrth," by S. Rayner. A clever sketch, which does all but rival Cattermole, the master upon whom it has evidently been studied.

69 "Distant View of Brough Castle." One of David Cox's fresh and windy drawings, full of nature and reality, and as sober in colour as the works of any painter who wishes to last, should be.

"Dansereau, on the Lahn—Morning," by T. M. Richardson, jun. The colour of this drawing is too lurid, but the finish is superb, and its arrangement is excessively graceful.

85. "The Afternoon's Nap," by J. M. Wright. A graceful drawing, with much of Scothard about its manner; modelled upon Richter's old composition of the "School in an Uproar."

87. "Boy Fetching Water." C. Oakley. A graceful drawing, blemished by some defective drawing about the feet.

92. "Ancaster, Lincolnshire," and 98. "A Village in Cumberland," are two exquisite specimens of Mr. De Wint's honest and homely truth.

91. "Lanercost Priory, Cumberland," by S. Rayner. This is in point of colour

SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY WITH THE GIPSIES.—BY G. HARRISON.

the best drawing exhibited by this artist The manner is strikingly firm and vigorous

100 "A Village Scene during Harvest," by P. De Wint. A capital drawing.

101 "Kharesboro'ich Castle," by D. Cox. The ruinous walls of the old castle are seen richly piled

105. "Dalkeith," by V. Barthelemew. Ought to have been on the sight line. No flower painter, living or dead, ever surpassed the beauty and finesse of colour shown in this superb composition

[illegible] "Chapel Door," David Cox's very best drawing, and, in addition to this, one of the best bankscenes on the walls of the Exhibition.

114 "The Piazza Palazzo, Naples," by W. Calcow. The effect of this drawing is the very true to Nature, and the only fault which it possesses is the marked shadow thrown upon the buildings at the middle distance.

115. "Shakespeare Cliff, Dover," by W. Evans, of Eton. The texture of this drawing is not equal to the landscape by the same painter, which we have already noticed, and too much rich raw colour is used by the artist.

119 "Sir Roger de Coverley with the Gipsies," vide "Spectator," is a very clever drawing by G. Harrison; the sun light through the trees upon the ruddy old colonel is a very masterly effect. We have engraved this beautiful illustration of our great Essayist.

127 Guernsey Fisher-Boys at a Cottage." Another boy in blue, gracefully painted, but not quite equal to Gainsborough's.

128. "Haddon Hall," by S. Rayner. A masterly drawing, which would pass no exhibition.

131 "Instruction." A large but simple composition, by J. M. Wright. The subject is taken from Proverbs, Chap. IV. The colour is chaste, but feeble; the execution is lively graceful; and it occupies the post of honour on the walls of the gallery

150 "Moel Sabod, N. Wales," by W. Evans. The style of this drawing is masculine and powerful; but the colour is somewhat heavy

151. "View of the South Downs, near Lewes," by Copley Fielding. A good specimen of the workmanship and fine atmospherica. power of this clever painter.

152. "Irish Mendicants." Another excellent drawing by Alfred Fripp. We have engraved this masterly performance

173. "Isola di San Giulio, Lago d' Orta," by H. Gastineau. A brilliant landscape, but deficient in precision

180. "A Gleaner." Mr. Oakley's best drawing.

181. "On the Bridge at Prague." This is a good drawing, by the veteran Prout, one of the first water-colour reformers

188. "View from Bolton Abbey," by George Fripp. Like De Wint, but by no means slavishly so. The colour is excessively rich, and legitimately managed.

195 "The Resident's Gallery, Knowle," by S. Rayner. Clever and vigorous

197. "Rowhead, Lancashire," by Douglas Morison. Dull in tone, but with much merit in its manner

200 This is a strange drawing to be found in the Exhibition. It is an "Assemblage of Works of Art, in Sculpture and in Painting, from the earliest periods to the time of Poldina," by J. Stephanoff. It is well executed, and arranged with great ability, but we confess that we value it more for its curiosity as a work of comparison and reference than we do artistically.

201 "View of the Amphitheatre at Pola, in Istria," by A. Glennie. The colour of the drawing is very fine, but the water wants transparency and intelligibility.

210. "Hollyhocks," by V. Bartholemew. A splendid drawing, shamefully hung.

211. "A Stable Door," by W. Hunt. A good drawing, full of rich colour, and handled very powerfully.

221. "A Corn-field," by P. De Wint. The colour of this drawing is magnificently true and sober. It is, without exception, the very best drawing in the room, and reminds us of this artist's best and happiest inspirations. Nature never had a chaster and more vigorous interpreter

231. "High land Cottage Door," by Frederick Tayler. A gem in colour and facility of hand.

244 "Pine Apple and Grapes." No. 251. Ditto. No. 256. "Birds' Nests;" and No 258. "Grapes, &c," by W. Hunt, are all excellent

246 "An Interior in the Elizabethan Style," by W. Hunt, is, next to "Romish Devotion," the best drawing which this great water colour master exhibits Mr Hunt is, with Mr. De Wint, one of our greatest favourites. His rich and peculiar gusto for nature has never yet, and will probably never be, equalled. It is perhaps, to be regretted that he ever condescends to such caricature as No 92 ("A Madman"), which, however laughable it may be, is unworthy a taste so true and at times so refined, as his proves itself to be. We ought to apologise to him for having passed over No. 234 (a marvellous bit of expression and vitality) without notice

254 "The Ride," by Frederick Tayler, is too crude in its brilliancy

278. "Drawing by Candlelight," by W. Hunt. His best bit of tone. It is equal to the most mellow canvas left us by any of the older masters

282 "Scene from the Monastery," by Cattermole. A fair drawing, but by no means equal to No 300 ("Benvenuto Cellini delivering the Castle of San Angelo"). The finish and definite painting of this subject is beyond all praise. It is perhaps the slightest drawing in the room, but it is also the firmest and most solid. Nothing can be more masculine and powerful than the style of the detail, and the simple disposition of the light and shade. It is broadly and powerfully conceived, and the colour is of the choicest description, without verging on the slightest thinness or poverty The drawing of the figures is equally good. It is a work of very high character

286 "The First of September" is a fine drawing; and although somewhat behind the best which Frederick Tayler exhibits. His "Interior of a Stable" (305) is inferior to it in point of colour, and much inferior in tone.

296 "Porta di Posilipo and the Bay of Baiæ," by S. Palmer. An eccentric but agreeable piece of warm, and at the same time delicate colour, somewhat over-done in the main forms of the shadows

[illegible] Disc very, and 329, "Beatrice in the Garden," by G. Harrison. A [illegible] graceful sketches.

[illegible] "Childhood," by Eliza Sharpe. A tender, if imagined; but too high in colour

340 "A Letter to the Monastery," by Cattermole. Although this is a capital drawing, it is much inferior to the one on which we have bestowed such high [illegible]

[illegible] "The Evening Walk," by Frank Stone. By no means equal to the artist's re[illegible]

From the number of able and interesting works which we have specified, as well as from the length and general tone of our notice, it will be seen that at no exhibition in London could an hour or two be passed with more intellectual pleasure, than in the Gallery of this Soci[illegible]

OUR BRANCH OF MAY.

Yes! We can bear a branch of May
To all the merry world,
Wherever Genius darts her ray,
Or Art has flag unfurl'd!
The fragrance of a mouth like this
Not lost, shall pass away,
While we can waft its balmy kiss
Upon our Branch of May!

May is the budding month of Art!
And, from Ler dewy sky,
A blossoming young Poetry
Shines forth with starry eye!
We love the painter's sunlit room,
The poet's flowery way,
And sing not both find sun and bloom
Upon our Branch of May?

A Branch of May! most pure in flow'r,
And fairest in its green,
We bear unto her Royal Ecwer,
A Spring-gift to the Queen!
And spread the sweet leaves round her throne,
Small, with her subjects, gay
That all her life may typify
One lovely "Branch of May!"

A branch to hang in lordly halls,
On the old walls shine bright,
And shed back to the olden time
Its blossoms and its light!
And as the sun comes gleaming in
To linge it with his ray,
May Noble grasp the Peasant's hand
Beneath our Branch of May!

A branch for the New Temple-shrines
Where lordly wisdom holds,
Its court of powers, and to its heart
The nation's glory folds!
The coronet is not too proud,
The ermine not too gay,
To smile on Nature's livery,
And wear our Branch of May!

A branch for all the people's friends
Who solemn convicve keep
For the land's happiness;—whose ends
Are neither dark nor deep
'Gainst England's welfare—but who wear
Hearts open as the day,
And pure and stainless as the leaves
That gem our Branch of May!

One for the Church's holy fane,
Where pious feet have trod,
All Nature's flow'rs—the pure and plain—
Are sweet to Nature's God!
Their fragrance shall be the breath of prayer—
May never waste away,
But Breathe to Heav'n its incense rare
E'en from a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for farming men,
For looming-men, and mine,
To make the cotter's household gay,
The weaver's shuttle shine!
The dark coal-digger smile upon
His black and weary way,
And bless the perfumed glimpse of light
That gilds a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for prisoned homes,
Within gloom cities pent;
To call back guilt—to fresher thoughts
Ere, harden'd, life was spent—
To show sweet contrast to al. crime!
The Innocence and Day
Which shine in Virtue's soul as pure
As on a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for pauper things,
The sorrowful of Earth;
Poor life-birds, with the shatter'd wings,
Who never sing of mirth!
Yet, up to Memory's Heaven of youth,
May soar with lighter lay,
If we bring back their happiness
Upon a Branch of May!

A Branch of May for all good hearts
Within this glorious realm!
Would that fond Nature's flood of Love
The land might overwhelm!
Till, 'neath Heaven's Rainbow-Arch, a dove
Should wing its stainless way,
Rest on the Olive of Peace
And wave a Branch of May!

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The third concert of the season took place last Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was most brilliantly attended

Before we enter upon any critical remarks upon the performance of the evening we feel it necessary to advert to a circumstance which caused a considerable sensation in the room, namely, the appearance of Mr Lucas, before the concert commenced, who informed the audience that Sir Henry Bishop was unable to perform the task of conductor, on account of sudden "indisposition," (murmurs and whispers *partout*) and that at the request of his colleagues, he (Mr Lucas would, with the approbation of the assembly, undertake it with the disadvantage of not having had a rehearsal. This proposition was received with loud acclamation, and bore testimony that Sir Henry's absence was not much lamented Now, what is the meaning of all this? There are more kinds than one of "indisposition," we know, but under which of them Sir Henry labours at present is hard to say. The society misnomed "Philharmonic," it is well known, has been for years a victim, as a body, to the envy and petty jealousies of individuals This disease has gradually increased to such a degree that there is neither but anarchy and confusion, noisy debate and uproar at their meetings. The pleasant task of making a happy selection from the repertoire of the whole musical world engenders a thousand quarrels, and when at the eleventh hour a selection is made, nobody is satisfied each thinks there has been some particular, invidious shaft levelled against himself, because his name does not appear in the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, or, perhaps, surmounting them all. Never was there a society which so unwarringly seeks its own destruction. It is true that Sir Henry Bishop is not the most spirited conductor in the world—he is at, too much school—there are no bursts of enthusiasm or poetica. fire in him, and this having been spoken of pretty freely about, may probably have caused his sudden "indisposition." As it was, Mr Lucas was there to supply his place

The broken hearted girl allows herself to be led away, leaving to *Clarence* his picture; and so ends the first act.

Five years are supposed to elapse before the curtain again rises—a lapse of time which the management appeared anxious, on the first night, to realise, as far as the impatience of the audience would permit; and at the beginning of Act Two, we find *Bantam* (Mr. Buckstone) ranting at the lodge gate of *Sir Gilbert Forrester* (Mr Stuart), in the hope of getting paid for some lighting cocks, which he has sold to his nephew, *Clarence*, at evidently a very high price. He here encounters *Professor Trefle*, who, somehow or another, is in full feather; and *Bantam* gets him to write a character for himself, that he may apply for the situation of valet to *Clarence*, as *Goldthade* is, who has retired from Lismore in the character of a fool. His previous acquaintance with the Professor appears to have been his inducement for him to refuse, and he is ultimately installed. Meanwhile *Forrester's* father has died, and a pretty girl has come to live at a cottage adjoining *Sir Gilbert's* mansion, with *Miss Tucker* for a companion and chaperon. *Sir Gilbert* has seen *Florentine*, and falls desperately in love with her; and on the day of *Clarence's* return from Italy, which has been for five years, a thunder storm drives *Florentine*, who is sketching in the park, into his uncle's mansion. She recognises *Clarence*, and immediately flies, supported by *Sir Gilbert*, and on this situation the drop falls.

The ensuing three years pass, without change of scene, in *Florentine's eating ornks*, where *Rosa Tulip*, who has married *Felix Goldthaude*, returns from India; and they are planning how they shall prevent the forgiveness of the old man, when, being a trunk-maker, has imbibed a strange jumble of notions from the literary hashings of his trade, and desirous of emulating Brutus, brings his son up, as he conceives, on a Roman model. *Sir Gilbert*, during this interval, *Florentine* pays a visit to her, and a capital scene ensues between *Miss Tucker* and himself—the lady being anxious to catch him for her former pupil. *Florentine* and *Clarence* meet; they are still deeply attached to each other, but too proud, on either side, to confess it. A forced, artificial conversation passes between them, and they part carelessly; and soon after wards *Florentine*, learning that *Clarence* is engaged to some other lady, leaves the house of *Sir Gilbert*, and, in a moment of pique, gives him her hand. But subsequently, in a very impressive scene, she implores *Sir Gilbert* to release her from her promise, by confessing that her heart is still another's—that she married from the impulse of the moment, and confounded worldly triumph with affection. *Sir Gilbert* leaves her, telling her that she is free that he assumt a wife and not a victim. *Florentine* is about to depart, when she meets more than one encounters *Clarence*. The nephew has been having an interview with the uncle, whom he has accused of ruining his happiness by forbidding him in early life to marry "the baker's daughter." *Sir Gilbert* is touched by the accusation and tells him to marry "the baker's daughter," and he does. *Florentine's* feet, and is accepted. *Old Goldthaude* being worked upon by a conspired dream-story forgives *Felix* for marrying *Rosa*; *Professor Trefle*, who is an old friend of *Mrs Tucker's*, proves he puts an exception to his basket; and every body, and whilst the old trunkmaker says "that however bitter the draught may be—however heavy the load let's swallow it with patience—let's bear it with a smile—hop-fin, in the belief that however dark the present, Love Wonkas Wonders."

This is an outline of the plot of this charming play: to give its beauties in detail would be almost to reprint it. A few words, however, about the acting: and first and foremost we give the highest praise to Miss Forrester. The part she played was, as we stated last week, originally intended for Mrs Nisbett; but by her gentle and sweet interpretation of the amiable character, she left us nothing to desire, unless it had been a little more playful energy to carry out the arch, clever conceptions. We had formed a high opinion of this young lady's posturyal of pathos and feeling, from her acting in "The Monsentu a Question," and "The Chimes," at the Queen's; but in the character of *Florentine* she has proved herself a true artist. Mr Stuart, on the first night, on, which she promises even still to improve upon. Her hysterical laughter, ending in tears, was admirably true to nature; Mr Oliver, as *Mat Tucker*, was what only Mr Oliver can be—"the man we need say no more;" and Madame Vestris threw great spirit into the part of *Rosy Tulip*; would we could prevent Time from laying his ruthless hand upon her. Mrs. W Clifford and Mrs. Bunny had little to do, but they played with ease and judgment. Certainly Mr Strickland's *Professor Truffles* was the best sustained of the male characters, and stood well the play capitally. Mr Farren was in some measure imperfect, and was led occasionally a little difficulty in catching the lines said. He, however, played with his usual ability. Mr Stuart was impressive and dignified as *Sir Gilbert*; and Mr. H. Hall was much applauded for his judicious acting in the fifth act, in the absence of Mr Wilkinson. We can conscientiously speak in warm commendation of all the others.

The curtain fell amidst a roar of applause, from a house literally crowded to the ceiling—a presence of all the principal men of literary men shewing the interest they took in this production of their brother author, and the estimation in which his talents were held. All the principals reappeared, to receive the compliments of the audience; and upon a loud call for the author he was duly raised, Mr Serjeant appeared, and bowed from a private box. The comedy will have a long and brilliant career. Its success has been great and legitimate—another gratifying proof of Mr. Webster's discrimination in the selection of the drama. The publication of the piece, in a neat form, and at a moderate price, is to be commended.

LYCEUM.

A neat adaptation of a French vaudeville, called, if we mistake not, "The Bonne Reputation," was produced at this house, at the end of the week, under the title of "A Good Name," and from the very favourable manner in which it was received, has acquired its spellation. It is from the pen of Mr. Stocqueler, and affords Mr. F. Mathews a famous opportunity for the display of his excellent acting. The "good reputation" of Dubuisnaie, which was written by the same hand, is a pleasant, has been revived, and appears to have lost none of its effect, to judge from the laughter of the audience. The part originally sustained by Miss Woolgar is nearly as well played by Miss Fairbrother. We regret to say that Mrs. Keeley has been suffering from a severe bronchial affection, which compelled her, for a few nights, to omit the songs in *Washington*, except the lighter concerted pieces.

A very pleasant piece, but far surpassing any clever acting by its actors, was brought out on Thursday evening, and met with very deserved success. It is called "Our New Governess," and was an admirable vehicle, not only for some unusually clever dialogue and repartee, but for many very clever acting by Mr. Wigan and Mrs. Keeley. Mr. Wigan, and Mr. F. Mathews. We have seldom seen a play go with more unflagging merriment from beginning to end. A scene in which Mrs Keeley and Mr. Stevens, admits her pupils in the examination of a friend of the family, brought down shouts of laughter. The young ladies over whom she presides also contributed to the general effect of the piece: one of them is much in love with a handsome husband over head and ears, naturally by Miss Howard and became quite a prominent character. At the conclusion of the piece, *The New Governess*, having lost her situation, appealed to her friends for employment, but was totally foiled by the sudden appearance of her own friends. The play was capitally put upon the stage especially an archery fete in the second act: and was announced for repetition every evening amidst general applause.

ST JAMES'S

M Raven and Mademoiselle Plessy, continue to attract good houses and on Tuesday, a very clever gentleman made his *début*, who, it appears, is engaged to give a series of *soirées mysterieuses*: or performances in legerdemain. This M Philippe from the Theatre Bonne Nouvelle, on the boulevard, of the same name at Paris. The majority of his tricks were familiar to us, but he introduced a new *Duchess*, however, refuses to be made a spy, and, perceiving this intrigue of her husband, incurs a long divorced. This the *Duke* objects to, until he is compelled to give his consent, through fear of having the fact known that, during the revolution, he caused the father of the *Duchess* to be executed—the secret remaining at present with himself and *Perez* (Mr. Wallack). The divorce is pronounced, the *Duchess* flies to put herself under the protection of her husband, who is glad finds that he is very way unworthy of her, having acted with extreme duplicity into assisted matters. The house will be revealed to her by *Lavenle*, and, despising her worthless lover, she marries her cousin, *Julien St. Alme* (Mr. Bennett).

The greatest care is observable in the writing throughout the piece: and the historical action, passing at the period of the Empire, is conducted with minute attention to veracity, both as respects the time and position of the various parties Of the acting generally we can speak in terms of unqualified commendation. Miss Cushman played to perfection: each time we see this talented actress we are more impressed with her excellence. In the third act, especially, her interpretation of the part was most powerful and impressive. Mr. Wallack was forcible as *Latenie*; and Messrs. Granby, H Wallack, and Walter Lacy, contributed to the success of the piece by their excellent acting. The applause at the end of the curtain was considerable, and Miss Cushman was loudly called for, when she appeared to receive a shower of bouquets, similar at her from the different boxes. Mr. Wallack subsequently announced "Infatuation" for repetition, amidst renewed cheering. The house will be revealed to her by *Lavenle*, and despising her worthless lover, she marries her cousin, *Julien St. Alme* (Mr. Bennett).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.

During the current week there were two occasions of sporting account; one was the great Spring Meeting at Newmarket; the other, the match for the Belvidere Cup, between vessels of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on their native element, the Thames. Elsewhere, the chief feature of popular interest in the former will be found set forth as it "moved and had its being;" the latter shall now be similarly dealt with. We stand on the threshold of the season of National Sports which have general reference: the curtain is about to draw up for the performance, with nature for a stage, and men of all conditions for the players. It will not therefore be out of time or place to offer a few practical observations on the social condition and tendency of our national games and pastimes, in relation to their influence upon the resources and the character of the country.

The sports of Racing and Yachting are peculiarly British. Our turf has a breed of horses without its equal in the world; and pleasure-sailing, if it did not make Britannia the Queen of the Waves, promises to keep her so. There are those who contend that we are not indebted to the turf for the possession of our renowned race of horses; others, who insist that the evil it does more than balances the good. It is impossible to demonstrate the fallacy of the first portion of this argument; we can only test it by analogy. The purest stream of the Desert Blood on earth have found its way home, and the Percy never seem to seek and secure it in its far wilderness—the enemy of Italy might have breathed, had Venice never brought forth her Merchant Princes to find and foster genius. But it was the fourth unbefriended family that gave to our stock the best blood of Arabia—it was the Medici that gave to art those portentous creations which inspire immortality. The second admits of an answer as sure as it is satisfactory. The objectionable adjuncts of racing are all but annihilated: their "days are dwindled to the shortest span." The profession of the ring is (forgive the pun) on its last "legs:" we shall have no more palaces built of ruined prospects, and cemented by the tears of widowed hearts and hopes. The example set by the Government in the suppression of lotteries devoted to play is not necessary to be followed by the abandonment of the ring, by every one having claim to character and condition. Betting, as a business, is all but at an end: gambling, as a recreation, has been, most wisely, abolished. By this reasoning we trust to turn aside prejudice, and win popularity for the national sport of horse-racing, because we hold it to be a good to be sorry as wise and, that it is as necessary for the moral as the physical health of a community, that opportunities be afforded for the amalgamation of all its elements in scenes of good-fellowship

The encouragement of the turf is forced upon us, and more than the current remuneration was afforded for excellence in marine architecture. This brought forward a spirit of enterprise, and a degree of the geometry of motion, than ever we talent to bear upon that portion of the economy of nation, has not been the result. Many have directed it for proof of this, it is only necessary to point to the yards of the principal yacht builders Joseph White, of Cowes, for instance, where the Admiralty have found it convenient to go for their clippers What health and history belong to the Gallons of rowing: what a specific for all the ills that flesh (especially within the bills of mortality) is to be—to the cur.

"The same Roman arm
That rose victorious—shall now wield the pen
First learned, while tender, to subdue the wave."

Cricket—are not its bulls the true "pills to purge melancholy?"—Its fragrant carpet interwoven with the foot of youth and bloom spur as those of the chalked floors of May Fair? True we had almost forgot—there are those to whom hunting is to be denied: who may not talk their pleasure in robust exercises, but for those to whom not the merit can it? Sweet May, with her babbling brooks, and scented valleys, and painted populace, beckons the angler abroad—let him not refuse the call. What if the trout defy his cunning; he is certain to fill his lungs with sweet air, though he puts unexceptionable fish basket. Let now say, reader, I not the rotunda. disciple of our National Sports one who mingles the *utile dulci*?

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

The plate was run for at twelve o'clock in the presence of a large and fashionable company, the weather favourable, and the course in good order.

The Jerry Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord W. Powlett's Tic-Tac	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Booth's New Year's Day	.. ..	(Crouch) 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.

Duke of Rutland's b. c. by Royal Oak, out of Minx's dam (W. Boyce)		1
Lord Exeter's Lyons, allowed 3lb	.. ..	(Mann) 2

Prod ice Match of 300 sovs. each.

Lord Albemarle's Telphone	.. ..	(Whitelouse) 1
Lord Exeter's Bendora	.. ..	(Boyce) 2

6 to 4 on Telphone. Won easy, by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.

Lord Verulam's c by Sir Hercules, out of Christina	.. ..	(Cotton)
Lord Exeter's Tunch	.. ..	(Boyce) 2

Match, 35s to 30S A F—Duke of Bedford's Espoir (E. Edwards) beat Lord Glasgow's sister to Panthader, by a difficulty in catching the hare.

Match, 200. Duke of Bedford's Panther received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by retainer, out of Purity.

TUESDAY

The Coffee-room Stakes of 50 sovs. each.

Lord Exeter's Lyons	.. ..	(Mann) 1
Duke of Bedford's Penance	.. ..	(E. Edwards) 2

Match, 100 h ft.—Lord Exeter's Dr. Hill, 4 yrs, 8st 4lb (Mann), beat Mr J. Hawley's Comrade, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Butler).—8 to 4 on Dr. Hill. Won by a h nd

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, 100 ft, for four-year-olds. B.C. (3 Subs.)

Mr. Osbaldeston's Scrutiny, 4 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Vibration, 6 yrs	.. ..	(Bell) 2

WEDNESDAY

£50; for four-yr-olds, 7st 8lb; five, 8st 11lb; six and aged, 9st 3lb.

Lord Sandwich's Plantagenet, 4 yrs	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's John o' Gaunt, aged	.. ..	2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-school Miss, 8st 12lb	.. ..	(Abdale) 1
Duke of Richmond's Red Deer, 8st 7lb	.. ..	2

The Burgh of Sir Shirley Brookes, was brought out on Thursday evening, and met with very deserved success. It is called "Our New Governess," and was an admirable vehicle, not only for some unusually clever dialogue and repartee, but for many very clever acting by Mr. Wigan and Mrs. Keeley. Mr. Wigan, and Mr. F. Mathews. We have seldom seen a play go with more unflagging merriment from beginning to end. A scene in which Mrs Keeley and Mr. Stevens, admits her pupils in the examination of a friend of the family, brought down shouts of laughter. The young ladies over whom she presides also contributed to the general effect of the piece: one of them is much in love with a handsome husband over head and ears, naturally by Miss Howard and became quite a prominent character. At the conclusion of the piece, *The New Governess*, having lost her situation, appealed to her friends for employment, but was totally foiled by the sudden appearance of her own friends. The play was capitally put upon the stage especially an archery fete in the second act: and was announced for repetition every evening amidst general applause.

THURSDAY

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Fe. Poor Soldier, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Duke of Richmond's Pic Nic, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb	.. ..	(Abdale) 2

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.

Lord G. Bentinck's John o Gaunt, aged, 10st 12lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Ramsbottom's Fine Apple, 3 yrs, 10st 7lb	.. ..	(Robinson) 2

FRIDAY

The Newmarket Stakes, of 50 sovs each. Lord Exeter's Ida walks t over.

Mr John Day's Winchester withdrew his stake, and received £30

Match Colonel Peel's Garry Owen beat the Duke of Bedford's Minotaur

EPSOM RACES.—The Stewards of the Jockey Club have confirmed the appointment of Mr. Harry Darling as clerk of the course, in the room of the late Mr. Farrell

DONCASTER RACES.—Mr. Martin, the clerk of the course, died on Saturday last.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET

Below, we give the prices of the favourite now in force for coming events, and which, from the extent of interest those that, although not funded at present, may be supposed to retain their positions. The time for the race was made up (Thursday morning), the horses most in request for the Cup, were Cataract, Semiseria, The Spaniard, Queen of Trumps, Counsellor, and the Irish lot; Fitzalien, backed on the race, the horse will be disqualified, and bets will be off. The Derby betting has been very limited; and, unless the ground go amiss, or turn nearer (the touts declare that he is so at "this writing"), will continue to the end of the chapter. Very little is said about John Day's horses, Mentor, Newsmonger, and Redger, and nothing at all respecting the six backers about Clear-the-Way. The Oaks promises to be a tolerable betting race.

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst The Irish lot (t)	11 to 1 agst Duke of Ireland	30 to 1 agst Trueboy
7 to 1 — Cataract	3 to 1 — Harpa	30 to 1 — Counsellor
7 to 1 — Semiseria (t)	20 to 1 — Queen of Trumps	30 to 1 — Sorrell, jr.
9 to 1 — Fitzalien	20 to 1 — Pope	50 to 1 — Portrait
10 to 1 — Calamity	20 to 1 — Wiresnor	

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Idas	25 to 1 agst Ledger	40 to 1 agst Clear the Way
10 to 1 — Weatherbit	25 to 1 — Pennea	40 to 1 — Ironmaster
12 to 1 — Alarm	30 to 1 — The Engineer	40 to 1 — Minikin colt
14 to 1 — Pan	30 to 1 — Mentor	40 to 1 — Bloomsbury colt
20 to 1 — Newsmonger	33 to 1 — Miss Wisp colt	50 to 1 — Puzzon

OAKS

3 to 1 agst Kent's lot	16 to 1 — Miss Elis	40 to 1 agst Sister to Devil
7 to 1 — Rose of Cashmere	20 to 1 — Lucilla	among the Tailors
12 to 1 — Lady Wildair	20 to 1 — Sister to Ma Mie	

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday). Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market continue on a moderate scale, the supplies of all other articles of grain are equal to meet the wants of the dealers—the demand being in a sluggish state, at unaltered currencies. Foreign wheat is steady, and fine qualities are in good request, at full prices. Barley and oats almost nominal. Barley and malt must = very heavy inquiry, at rates 5s to 10s lower. The supply of Irish oats being on the increase, the oat trade was inactive, but seems and peas were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS. *English*—Wheat, 670 ; barley, 630 ; oats, 1740 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, 600 sacks; malt, 840 quarters. *Foreign*—Wheat, 640; barley, 510; oats, 1010 quarters. Flour, 1 sacks.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s, Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 45s; ditto, white, 45s to 52s; rye, 30s to 36s, grinding barley, 22s to 24s, distilling, 26s to 28s, malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 48s to 54s; brown ditto, 44s to 46s, Kingston and Ware, 52s to 56s. Chevalier, 58s, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 20s, potato ditto, 22s to 24s, Youghal and Cork, 20s to 21s, ditto, waste, 14s to 15s, ans beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s, maple, 34s to 36s, white, 36s to 38s, boilers, 38s to 40s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to 44s, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 40s to 42s, per 28lb. *Foreign*.—Fine wheat, —s to —s, Dantzig, red, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 44s *In Bond*.—Barley, 22s to 24s, oats, 17s to 18s, ditto, feed, 15s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—With the exception of canary selling at a trifle more money, the seed trade has ruled dull, at unaltered quotations. Linseed English, sowing, 42s to 43s, ditto, crushing, 40s to 41s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 40s. Hempseed 30s to 31s per quarter Carraway, 42s to 44s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 9s per bushel; white ditto, 10s Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £5 5s to £5 10s, in London, £5 to £5 5s. Rape cakes, £5 5s to £5 per ton Canary, 46s to 52s per quarter Linseed, Clover seed, 10s extra, 52s to 58s; white, 60s to 62s extra, up to 68s. Foreign—Linseed, 40s to 42s; white, 62s to 65s; extra, 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d. of household 8d to 9d, per 4lb loaf

Imported Grain.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 20s 11d; beans, 3s 3d; peas, 36s 1d

Seeds.—Linseed, 40s to 41s per quarter; Rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last. Cakes, £5 10s to £6 per ton. Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 30s; barley, 5s; oats, 4s, rye, 10s 6d, beans, 5s; peas, 5s 6d.

Flour.—The demand for all kinds of tea, for some time past, has been somewhat inactive, and prices are a quarter. Low crop ordinary sorts are 20s 6, round 21s 6, to 22s 6 per cwt; fine 23s to 26s for brown, and 28s for stan hard to 32s.

Coffee.—Ceylon parcels have met a fair demand, at 44s to 46s for good ordinary West India are other kinds are a tow enquiry, at rates 1

Rice.—There is much business doing in this article, yet the quotations rule about stationary

Fruit.—Currants are in better request, at 46s to 48s per cwt. Valencia raisins move off steadily, at 42s to 44s per cwt

Sugar.—We have only a moderate business doing in this market, yet the quotations are supported

Tallow.—Russian is still a dull inquiry, on somewhat easier terms. P. Y. C. of fine quality, is held at 38s per cwt. Town tallow—which is at present very plentiful—moves off at 36s to 36s 3d per cwt.

Provisions.—Owing to the large arrivals, fore ex butter has met a dull inquiry at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt., the highest rates not exceeding 90s to 92s for fine Limerick, so little is coming that the market is almost nominal. Prime of bacon is heavy, yet the best parcels are in request, at full prices. Prime saleable Waterford bacon is selling at 42s to 43s; and Limerick, 41s to 42s per cwt. The demand for lard is by no means an improvement of late as per cwt. Other kinds of provisions support previous quotations.

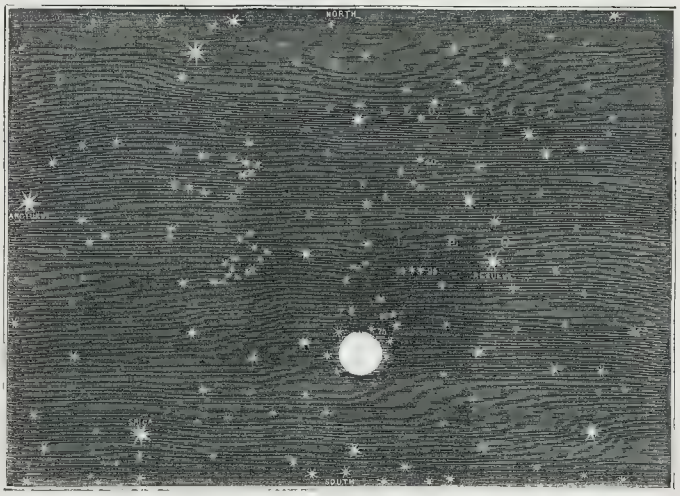
Hops.—The business transacted since our last report is on a very limited scale, yet the quotations rule about the same. Mid. to fine Kent, 45s 10s to 48s 10s; clover Ditto, 46s 10s to 48s 10s; Mid. East Kent ditto, 42s to 44s; fine ditto, 44s to 46s; Weald of Kent ditto, 41s to 42s; Mid. to fine Sussex ditto, 42s to 44s; East ditto, 42s to 43s; Farnham, —s to —s; Mid. to fine ditto, —s to —s; Bavarian, 48s to 52s; Alsace, 46s to 48s; Belgian, 42s to 44s; Mid. to fine Yearling, 42s to 44s; Old ditto, 40s to 42s; Mid. to fine Weald of Kent

MAGNIFICENT METEOR SEEN IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Thursday, April 24th, 1845, a blue meteor, of a most unusual size and brilliancy, was seen near Highfield House, the seat of E. J. Lowe, Esq., in the above county. The weather had been for the five days prior to the 24th, hot, and almost cloudless; for the mean of clouds for that period only amounted to 2·4-10. The temperature had reached its greatest intensity of heat on the 24th at 4h. P.M., viz., 70·1°, at which time the hygrometer was 59·2°; the wind nearly calm and veering to E., and in the evening to S. The barometer had been gradually falling from the morning of the 21st; and at 6h. P.M. of the 24th a heavy thunder-storm passed over Highfield House from the S. In the morning, a faint solar halo was formed; and, in the evening, an arc of a solar Iris very sensibly prismatic was visible.

At 9h. 35m. the night, which was very dark, suddenly became light as day, and the objects near and distant were visible as plainly as in broad daylight: immediately, a magnificent Meteor, of a blue colour, was seen traversing the interval from the Zenith, through the stars 21, 30, 40, and 41, of the constellation of Leo Minor, and the stars 35, 96, χ 59, τ, and 75, of the constellation of Leo Major, a distance of 30°, which it accomplished in little less than three seconds of time: it exploded very near the star φ, Leonis Majoris, and, after falling in small fragments of light for the space of 1°, became suddenly extinguished. Its apparent size was very nearly equal to the disc of the moon, and perfectly round in form; but its brilliancy very far surpassed that luminary, and its intensity could not possibly have been less than three times as light as our satellite. The track which the Meteor took, is traced out in the diagram; but no train of light was left behind it. It appeared of no considerable height in the air. There were no clouds very visible at the time the Meteor was seen; but a few cumuli appeared soon after, and the moon rose of a red colour.

Should any one have noticed this Meteor in a southerly direction from this locality, a comparison of remarks would prove both interesting and important, for the height of the Meteor above the surface of our earth might be ascertained.—*From a Correspondent.*



METEOR SEEN IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO ST. PAUL'S.

Orders have been given for taking on an additional number of workmen to complete the work of cleaning down and beautifying the grand portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, facing Ludgate-hill, so that it may be finished, and the scaffolding removed before the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, on Thursday next, the 8th inst. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have signified their intention to be present on the occasion. The masonry, besides being cleaned down, is undergoing the process of painting to preserve the stone work. The columns are in a forward state.

THE BUDE LIGHTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The lanterns for the reception of the Bude Lights to illumine this fine area, exhibit certain novel and meritorious peculiarities of form and construction, which has induced us to engrave them for our columns. The lanterns, four in number, are of an octagonal shape, from the design of Mr. Barry, R.A., and manufactured by Messrs Stevens and Son, of the Darlington Works, Southwark. They are to be placed on four large bronze pedestals; the height of the larger pair, from the base to the bottom of the lamp, is 3 feet 6 inches, and the diameter, 3 feet 8 inches; from the bottom to the top of the lamp, 3 feet 6 inches; diameter, 3 feet 1 inch. These are to be fixed on the massive granite pillars on the south-east and south-west angles of the square.

BUDE LIGHT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

The two smaller ones are of the following dimensions:—height, 9 feet to the bottom of the lamp; diameter of square plinth at bottom, 3 feet, on which rests the octagon base, rising 2 feet. Diameter of the column, 12 inches, gradually tapering to 8 inches, with 2 bands at proportionate distances. These are destined for the balustrades opposite the National Gallery the sun metal of which the whole is comprised, is ⅛ of an inch thick. The lamps are to be glazed with flint glass of the substance of an inch, with a 2 inch cut bevel, worked parallel surfaces, and all highly polished. The refraction of light occasioned by these numerous varieties of surfaces, is likely to produce a very brilliant effect; and in the event of another lamp being added, as proposed, to be placed between the fountains, some very novel appearances may perhaps be obtained, especially if the focus of either of the prisms should fall on the jets of water.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the Atmospheric Railway system, state in their report that they have made a full inquiry into the working of the railway between Kingstown and Dalkey, and the result of their investigations is, that the facts establish the mechanical efficiency of the atmospheric power to convey with regularity, speed, and security the traffic upon one section of pipe between two termini; and they are satisfied, by the evidence of Messrs. Brunel, Cubitt, and Vignoles, that there is no mechanical difficulty which will oppose the working of the same system upon a line of any length. The Committee unhesitatingly give their opinion that a single atmospheric line is superior to a double locomotive line, both in regularity and safety, inasmuch as it makes collisions impossible, except at crossing places, and excludes all the danger and irregularity arising from casualties to engines or their tenders. The Committee admit that experience can alone decide the ultimate result, but they think that there is ample evidence which would justify the adoption of an atmospheric line at the present time.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF WILTON'S PARTY.—The Earl and Countess of Wilton gave a princely entertainment, on Monday evening, at their mansion in Grosvenor square, when they were honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince George of Cambridge. The Royal prince received the cordial congratulations of the entire party on that Prince's return from Corfu. Covers were laid for twenty two at the banquet.

CAPT. TAYLER'S BREAKWATER, OFF BRIGHTON.

Our artist at Brighton has sketched the annexed representation of the experimental portion of Captain Tayler's Breakwater, consisting of three sections, moored off Hove, (one mile from Brighton,) at the distance of a mile and a quarter from the shore, and nearly parallel to it about East and West. It was placed there in December last, under Capt. Tayler's superintendence, in her Majesty's tug, *Monkey*, the three sections being arranged thus —— ——; and two men were stationed on it, to keep a light to warn vessels off. Although up to the time of our informant writing, (March 27) there had been several smart breezes since the Breakwater had been stationed, there had been nothing like the gales to which the Brighton coast is subject, to test the utility of the invention.

BUDE LIGHT, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

CAPT. TAYLER'S BREAKWATER, OFF BRIGHTON.

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

In Paris the fine weather has at length evolved all the latent resources of the Spring toilette. And surely has it been more graceful, or more becoming; for, whilst every day the manufactures both of France and England increase in luxury and in beauty, and greater pains are bestowed on the materials and on the tissues, our *belles* have discovered at last the grand secret—that the most important point of all is to choose the costume which becomes them best. Fashion is no longer arbitrary; whilst requiring that the general character of dress should be the same, it does not now banish from its privileged haunts those who modify in their observance the forms of its laws.

We must commence by the most important part of the promenade dress—the light and tasteful bonnet, which sets off the charms of so many fair faces at the daily promenade of the Bois de Boulogne, or Champs Elysées. The favourite bonnets—till the season be sufficiently advanced for those of crape or lace are made of fancy straw, or paille de ris. The trimming of these bonnets is, however, far more elaborate than last season, a ribbon simply crossed over the crown is no longer admissible: a bonnet that pretends to any degree of vogue or distinction must be trimmed in three or five shades, whether of ribbon or crape lisse; bows combining all these shades must ornament the crown of the bonnet, on which a paquerette, a pale narcissus, a currant branch, or bunch of grapes, is also indispensable; velvet ribbons are also still worn; and shaded feathers for occasions of more ceremony are in high favour.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The bonnet must also be lined with crêpe lisse, or silk, of the same colour as the ribbon; the lining, if the bonnet be of open straw, appearing through the interstices outside, produces a soft and pleasing effect. The form of bonnets as before mentioned varies to a certain degree with the taste of the wearer; a change, however, is perceptible in all those worn this spring, being more raised above the forehead than before. The most favourite form is the Pamela, which should be worn only with long and luxurious curls: this form of bonnet is then very graceful and becoming; it clears the forehead completely, is small, and short at the ears.

Silk redingotes, with embroidered revers or collars, are much worn for the promenades—embroidery in every form being in vogue. The cashmers still ornaments in Paris with the silk manteiet, or the barege shawl, for the warmer and brighter days; and till the weather becomes more certain, no further novelties can be pronounced upon as of decided vogue. It is the same as regards dresses for the promenade, which are still of shot or shaded silk, no *élégants* daring as yet to venture forth in the coloured muslins or barége, which render the summer costume of such peculiar lightness and elegance. Pale colours, for

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

morning or evening toilette are very little worn; one of the favourite colours is pink, of a shade approaching the cherry colour. Strange to say, despite the revolutions announced some time past in toilette, flowers still hold on a capricious and uncertain vogue, but we hope that at least the reign of the multiplicity of little flowers is over. Nothing can tend more to impair that unity and simplicity, and that broad and flowing aspect which should always characterise the dress of a lady, however splendid in materials, than these injudicious and trifling additions.

But it is in London that the Spring fashions will come forth in all their brilliancy. The expected *fêtes* of her Gracious Majesty have already set the wit of all the *marchandes des modes* to invent and to bring from Paris all that will best grace these splendid entertainments. Dresses of rich silk, shot in the most brilliant colours, or in white, bordered in splendid embroidery of silk silver or gold foil, dresses, with three skirts in three different shades, and each trimmed with a fringe, of verdigris coloured crape, trimmed with silver blonde, or tulle illusion, with a mixed embroidery of gold and silver—Court trains of gold and silver stuffs, embroidered in bouquets—are some of the materials preparing for the magnificent *reunions* of her Majesty, and for those of her aristocratic hostesses, who will not fail to follow her august example.

For the head-dress for young ladies, flowers in all forms and colours are still in the most fashionable fashion; and every day a new description of wreath or bouquet appears. Those in leaves alone, however, seem to predominate; and nothing can be more simple or more tasteful in effect, especially as they are now made to such unusual perfection. Fruits also of every description are much worn in the hair, and on the dress. Grapes, mulberries, currants, hazel-nut branches, in their natural colours, are all worn in the hair, and have a charming effect. Whilst such is the costume of the more youthful votaries of fashion, Petits Bords and turbans are the evening head-dress of married ladies; little caps, very short

MADAME CASTELLAN.

at the ears, and trimmed with small flowers, or Turkish roses, are also much worn.

The foot, so characteristic of high-born beauty, is not neglected. Shoes, brodequins, and pantoufles, have always the square Molnotte form; but the variety of tissue, colour, and embellishment, is immense, and on these depend the display of real beauty, as well as the concealment of defects.

To give as complete a description as possible of the fashions of the moment, all souvenirs of Paris have been blended with the anticipations of London Fashion has at length crossed over the Channel; and our future communications on this all-fascinating topic to our fair readers, will take their data from what passes in the aristocratic circles of the English metropolis.

HUGHES'S ELEPHANT CARRIAGE.

MR. HUGHES, a worthy successor of Van Amburgh, is now on what may be termed a tour of exhibition through the country, with what he terms his "Great Mammoth Establishment." On the 17th ult., he made his grand entry into Gloucester "in a style of true Oriental magnificence." This is high praise, certainly; but it is warranted by the superb appearance of the head of the procession—a Rath, or Burmese State Carriage and Throne, drawn by a male and female elephant. The length of this costly carriage is 13 ft. 6 in.; and its height, to the summit of the Peasath, or Royal Canopy, with which it is surmounted, is 15 feet. The caparisonings of the elephants are very superb, being covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; and the car is richly gilt. The driver is an East Indian, in appropriate costume; and the proprietor of the establishment, similarly attired, occupies the car. It is altogether a most gorgeous affair, and is followed by a carriage and fourteen horses driven in *hand*, and other carriages, superbly caparisoned horses, palfreys, and pigmy ponies, the male and female *artistes* on their trained chargers, &c.

HUGHES'S ELEPHANT CARRIAGE, AT GLOUCESTER.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"L'Elisire d'Amore" was performed on Tuesday night to a crowded audience. Great was our pleasure in hearing again this charming opera, which—written, composed, rehearsed, and finally performed within the space of twenty days—comes upon the ear with all the charm and freshness of a first idea, undisguised by those after touches which, in a work of genius, more frequently mar than improve. The part of *Adina* found an admirable representative in Madame Castellan. Although, owing to her still recent indisposition, the voice of this charming *artiste* was occasionally wanting in its usual depth and richness of tone, she gave the light and sparkling melodies with which this opera abounds with a taste and expression which left nothing to be desired; whilst her fanciful and intricate *fioriture* seemed to acquire even an increased tenderness and softness from the comparative weakness of her vocal organ. As to her reading of the character it was perfect, to the capricious waywardness of the spoilt village beauty she added a grace and sweetness all her own. It is these truly feminine qualities which, united to the powerful dramatic feeling and vis comica of this gifted singer, give to her performance an attraction that it is difficult to define, and which it would be impossible for the most crabbed critic to resist. The charming duet, "Chiedi all' aura lusingiera," and that by Labiache in the second act, were exquisitely rendered by Madame Castelan: in the latter, especially, she seemed to have triumphed over physical weakness. Her voice had regained all its fulness of tone, her arch look bespeaking the consciousness of power, when she tells the confounded *Dulcamara* that she possesses an elixir more potent even than the "port wine" which he offers to administer.

It would be difficult to praise too highly Signor Corelli's performance in this opera. None of those who had heard him on previous occasions, but

would probably have been surprised at the fulness with which he gave his notes, and the expression and energy with which he sang. The duet with Mdme. Castellan, that with P. Labanche, and, above all, the beautiful "Una furtiva Lagrima," the *Chanal de brindisi* of every tenor, were given charmingly by Cordi; the latter was encored, and the whole part was admirably suited to his voice. P. Labanche made a very spirited *Belcore*; and as to that prince of singers and actors, his father, his genius seems to advance in streak of retrograde as with time. Every night we see and hear him, his voice strikes us as more magnificent, his acting more mercurial, his good nature and his illnesses more loveable. When we say that he acted *Dulcamara*, it is unnecessary to add that the end once was convulsed with laughter. The [illegible] on Saturday night was the most successful that has been on every one's recollection; his [illegible] of drollery in the Barbiere di Seviglia," filling up the void left for a time by Signor Mario's sudden defection, and the impression produced by Rosina's somewhat ancient airs and agitated tones.

As a contra to the comic "Elisire d'Amore," the last act of "Ernani," with its tragic finale, was given on Tuesday, with immense applause. Thursday brought forth "I Puritani," the music is gracious and heavenly, and the cast is admirable, so that already, on Wednesday evening, almost every place where one could sit or stand, was taken in the pit, boxes, and grand. Next we say the result answered the expectations formed by the eager votaries. As to the novelties in the ballet department, they follow each other so closely, that it would be impossible to render justice to them on the *pas de* the charming little Viennese, the characteristic dances of Nena, the new *divertissement*, "Le Pecheni Napolitain," with a her's charming music, and the Tarantella, by Louise Grahn and Perrot, and "Ekya," only a week older, have not been considered sufficient for the public amusement, and the return of Fanny Cerito, accompanied by her bridegroom, St. Leon, in the charming *divertissement* "Le Vivandiere" and steps from "Le Lac des Fees," afforded, on Thursday, a fresh and all-powerful attraction. Added to this, a new *pas d'action*, "La Bacchante," a classic dance and *tableaux*, rendered by the fair Dane and her graceful partner, Perrot.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Wurtzburg Gazette* states that it is generally reported in Dresden that the Queen of England will visit Coburg during the summer, and probably Dresden and Berlin.

The inauguration of the Beethoven Monument is to take place at Bonn towards the close of July. A grand musical festival is to be given on the occasion, which is to last several days.

From a return ordered by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Atmospheric Railway system, it appears that during 1844 there were 81 persons killed, and 102 injured by railway accidents in the kingdom. It is curious, however, to observe that few, comparatively, were passengers of that number. During the first three months of the year, there were, also, 13 persons killed and 17 persons injured by railway accidents. Such, at least, are the cases "reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade."

The fifty-second anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated in a much greater degree on the 19th inst. at Vienna. In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress rode out in an open carriage, and in the evening their Imperial Majesties visited the theatre, where they were received with every demonstration of loyalty by an overflowing audience.

A letter from Hanover of the 23rd states that a new loan, at 3½ per cent, to be secured on the taxes, is about to be raised, for the purpose of constructing railroads.

We read in a letter from Mentz (Grand Duchy of Darmstadt), April — "The criminal tribunal persists in its jurisprudence against dueling. It has just pronounced sentence of imprisonment for one year, with hard labour, on a fortress, against a merchant's clerk, who killed a sub-lieutenant of regiments in a duel about a year ago."

A letter from Philadelphia, mentions the death of Mrs. N. P. Willis, the wife of the American author, known by his work "Pencillings by the Way."

The Edinburgh papers announce the death of Thomas Duncan, Esq., an artist of talent, member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Mr. Duncan had not lately received an order from the Marquis of Bredalbane for a picture for which the artist was to be paid £1000.

A letter from Trieste, dated April 17, says, "His Royal Highness the Duke de Bordeaux and the Duchess de Blacas, with their suite, have arrived hither yesterday. The Duchess has left for Ancona, whence she will proceed to Loretto. It is said that the elder branch of the Bourbons will fix a quit e rte on the Isle of Lissa next month."

The music l festival which is appointed to take place at Wurzburg on the 1st of August will be attended by at least 1600 musicians from all parts of Germany. The temporary hall will be constructed for the accommodation of 5000 persons, besides those who are to take an active part at the festival.

Letters from Rome state that the Government have again prohibited racing, to the great disappointment of the numerous English and other foreigners resident at and visiting Rome. The Government has also increased the price to be paid annually for a license to hunt [illegible].

A letter from Berlin, of the 21st ult., gives an account of a mad attempt to assassinate the Prussian Minister of War, Genera. Baron de Boyen, by a young sub Lieutenant of artillery. The attempt was frustrated by the General's attendants. Of the lunacy of the young officer little doubt can be entertained although it is said that he had never before shown any symptom s of derangement, and, since his arrest, has constituted himself as if he had been in the full exercise of his intellectual faculties.

An alarming fire took place near the Hanoverian Post Office at Hamburg, a few days ago, which destroyed two houses. Strange to say, it commenced in the house of the person in whose house the Bureau de Poste of Hamburg also originated. The same person's house has been on fire four or five times, and he is now in custody.

GRAND MILITARY FUNERAL AT WOOLWICH.

We announced last week the decease of Colonel Sir George Charles Hoste, C.B., commanding the Royal Pioneers in the garrison of Woolwich and the brother-in-law of the poet Campbell, to whose sketch of his career we refer [illegible] place, and it was a military pageant of great solemnity.

[illegible] ten o'clock the corps of Sappers and Miners, of whom the firing party was composed, commanded by Captain Howorth, encamped by their band with drums muffled, marched in silence from their barracks to Hill Hi, the residence of the late colonel. Here they formed in procession with the [illegible] of the deceased at a particular hour, after which they moved towards the parade. The band preceded, playing the Dead March in Saul, the firing party with arms reversed, afterwards the coffin, with the hat and sword or deceased on a gun carriage drawn by six horses, and guarded by Horse Artillery. Colonel Lacy, C.B.; Colonel Turner, C.B., R.A.; Colonel Mercer, second commandant, and Colonel Powell R.M.; Colonel Oddie and Colonel Sir F. Smith, the brother of the deceased officer, followed [illegible] by two sckdiers, carrisoned in mourning, with the boots of his late [illegible] reversed.

The procession moved off to funereal order. The coffin was followed by the chief mourners, relatives, and friends. To these succeeded the Royal Marine band, the Marines and officers of that corps, and the officers and men belonging to the Royal Art and Sappers and Engineers. Arriving at the church, the firing party filed off on each side, and leaned on their reversed muskets, as the procession, having been met by the rector of Charlton the Rev. Arthur Drummond, proceeded to the grave. The body was taken from the gun-carriage, and borne on the shoulders of sergeants of the Sappers and Miners.

The funeral service was then begun in a most impressive manner, and the band of the Royal Artillery performed the part, "Now is Christ risen from the dead," assisted by some youthful choristers. The body was then conveyed to the tomb, the firing party formed up on the flanks of mourners and men encircling them in regular rows. The burial service having been read and the coffin deposited, three volleys were fired over the grave, the intervals of loading having been filled up by martial music.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. —THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till dusk. Admission (with Catalogue), Sixpence. JAS. FAHEY, Sec.

BATTLE of WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Battle by Charge to the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry, under the Marquess of Anglesey, and by the British Infantry under Sir John Picton." "Decisive of Napoleon's fate."—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. A national memento of one of England's most glorious triumphs."—The United Service [illegible]. Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling

H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, by gracious permission of [illegible], from his picture of Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of [illegible] at ONE VIEW. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, George IV., William IV., Queen Caroline, Prince [illegible], Princess of Wales, Princess of Orange, Duke of Wellington, Napoleon, Group, [illegible], Metropolis"—The [illegible] open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admission One Shilling. MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS' Bazaar, Baker-street.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to [illegible] and to end. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost [illegible] hand. Mr. BACHHOFFNER'S first Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of LIFE Daily. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S VARIED LECTURE EXPERIMENTS. LECTURES on CHARACTER, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr. J. RUSSELL, accompanied by Dr. Wallis on the Pianoforte, every evening except Saturday, at eight o'clock. New and beautiful objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHYSIOSCOPE, PROTEUSCOPE, and DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUBMARINE EXPLORATIONS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscription) on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 8th, when will be performed Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Donna Elvira, Mesdame Ere Bertini, and Zerlina, Madame Amalie Grisi; Don Giovanni, Signor Formesi; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Botelli; Masetto, Signor F. Lablache, and Leporello, Signor Lablache. The BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, in which Mademoiselle Josephine Weiss, will appear in some of their FAVOURITE PAS. In the course of the evening, the recitations of Signor Bass, Dona, Monsels, Parisot, Kuhne, Lucas, and the Spanish Bolero Dancers, Don Felix and [illegible], will appear in a Act of the Nuisance Pas of Spain. Various NOVELTIES in the BALLET, by Messrs. Perrot, Barnett, Carey, Mdlles. Ferdinand, Maurelet, Casson, and Demoiselles, and Mdlle. Lucile Grahn, M. St. Leon, Mr. Mara, M. Gosselin, and M. Perrot. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors Open at Seven, the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced that the LAST REPRESENTATION of the celebrated Symphonic Ode of the DESERT, with the Original Melodies, Choruses, and Grand Orchestral Accompaniments, by FRANCOIS DAVID, will be PERFORMED on MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, next, preceded by a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, and CHORAL SELECTION, from the most Classical Compositions, by the following Composers:—Beethoven, Haydn, Rossini, David, Mercadante, Cherubini, and Handel, and supported by the distinguished Artistes of the Establishment. The Orchestra and Chorus will include upwards of 90 Performers, the whole under the direction of Signor Costa.

PROGRAMME

PART I.—Pastoral Symphony, Beethoven. Chorus, "I cieli immensi narrano," Marcello. Solo by parts by Mesdis. Castellan, Brambilla, Rosetti, and Rita Sotto; Signs Morlacchi, Corelli, F. Lablache, Rocchi, and Lablache. La Benedizione, Rossini. Chorus, Mr. Hall. The Solo by Mr. Hall, "Tutto Inspira," Haydn. Mansione Rita Sotto, Signs. Corelli, and Lablache. Duo, "Ah! Crudel," Cherubini, Mesdis. Castellan and Rosetti. Air, "Let the Bright Seraphim," Handel; Mesdis. Stabile, Castellan, Trumpet Obligato, Mr. Harper. La Carita, (Grand Chorus), Rossini; with solo parts by Mesdis. Castellan, Rosetti, Brambilla, and Rita Sotto. Overture, Anacreon, Cherubini.

PART II. THE DESERT. The Solo Parts by Signor Morlacchi. Programme of "The Desert"—Part I. Entrance to the Desert. Glorification of Allah. Grand Chorus and Orchestra, Arrival of the Caravan. Departure of the Ismaelitish Troupes in the Desert, Return of the Caravan. The Caravan resumes its march. Part II. Night. Evening Star, Hail of the Caravan, Hymn to the Night (Air sung by Signor Morlacchi, an Arabian Prophet). The Dance of the Almas. The Liberty of the Desert (Grand Chorus with Orchestra), Evening Reverie (Melody sung by Signor Morlacchi, with Chorus and Grand Orchestral Accompaniment). Sleep! Part III Scarcies. Call of the Muezzin. The Caravan starts once more on its journey. The Caravan gradually disappears as it is lost to the distance (Grand Chorus and Orchestra), Silence in the Desert, The Song of Thanksgiving (Grand Chorus finale).

Boxes, Two, Three, and Four Guineas each, may be had on application at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock. Commence at Eight. Box-office open from Eleven to Five

MRS. ANDERSON'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate Patronage of their Majesties the QUEEN and the QUEEN DOWAGER.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to their Majesties the Queen and Queen Dowager, has the honour to announce that her CONCERT will take place in the OPERA CONCERT ROOM, on FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, at half-past one o'clock precisely, under the direction of SIGNOR COSTA. The Principal Vocal Performers of her Majesty's Theatre, together with several other distinguished Artistes, both Vocal and Instrumental, are already engaged. Full particulars will be speedily announced. Leader, M. ADELE. Tickets, 10s. 6d., and Stalls One Guinea each, may be had at the principal Music Shops and of Mrs. ANDERSON, No. 21, Manchester-street Manchester-square, to whom an early application for Boxes is requested to be made

RE-OPENING of the COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK, on WEDNESDAY, May 7, under the Patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. The popular Panorama of LONDON, with great Additions and Improvements have been made; the whole, designed and remodelled by Mr. WILLIAM BRADWELL, is newly exhibited under the effects of a number of Lights of the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, The Grand Panorama of London, nearly [illegible] times by Mr. E. T. Parris; The Gallery Rooms, Fountains, and Exterior Promenades. The Mer de Glace, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent; painted by Mr. DANSON; The Colosseum, newly decorated and filled with the choicest Plants, which will have a gorgeous Gothic Aviary, the celebrated Swiss Cottage Caverns in Ade sberg. "The most magnificent of all the Temples which Nature has built for herself in the Regions of Night."—Vide Rogers's Tour in Germany.

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NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW BAZAAR.—[illegible] BAZAAR, to be held in [illegible] will OPEN [illegible] on THURSDAY, MAY, and CONTINUE [illegible] SATURDAY, 31st MAY, and [illegible] It has been undertaken, by the Ladies [illegible] the wishes of a number of Ladies of the highest respectability, who have deemed it the most appropriate method of expressing their sympathy with the [illegible] of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and their sense of the value which, in furtherance of their views, have formed a committee consisting of [illegible] ladies.

The BAZAAR will be OPENED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of MAY, and the SALE OF ARTICLES will continue each day, from [illegible] o'clock till [illegible] o'clock. The Hall of the Theatre will be decorated over, and the interior converted into one vast BOTTLE-HOUSE, for the exhibition of the [illegible] of every description, taste and vertu, also specimens and models illustrative of the progress of the arts and sciences. Many of the large manufacturers have kindly consented to make the interior of their [illegible] stalls with articles of their respective manufacture, such contributions will not be removed, as the period of the Bazaar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE AT HILLSBOROUGH.

£20, and the Duke of Cambridge £10 to the funds. In January last there were in the Asylum 33 orphan girls, and one a boarder. The premises at present are in St. Michael's-terrace; but they having been found inadequate to the enlarged purposes of the charity, the erection of a new building was decided on; the funds were in part raised, and a site generously given by the Lord of the Manor; and a new edifice designed by Mr. George Wightwick, of Devonport. It will be 78 feet long by 44 feet 6 inches broad, and will contain four stories, capable of accommodating 100 female orphans, including apartments for the matron, &c. It will front Stoke-terrace, and command a fine prospect of the Sound, Hamoaze, &c. The Asylum is to be housed over by September next, and finished by Midsummer, 1846.

The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed within an inclosed area, where seats were provided for spectators. At nine o'clock, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons was opened, at the Asylum, in St. Michael's Terrace, and it was close tiled until the arrival of the Provincial Grand Master, Earl Fortescue, the Directors, subscribers, and friends of the charity, 'met at half past nine; the Magistrates, Town Council, and other authorities, met at the Town-hall; and the several parties proceeded to the church, where they awaited the coming of Earl Fortescue, who did not arrive from London until near twelve o'clock: his lordship then entered the church at the head of the Freemasons, who carried their various standards, regalia, and symbols. After divine service, a Masonic Ode was sung, and a collection made. The various bodies then met, and, in procession, walked to the ground; and after the National Anthem had been played, an Ode on Masonry sung by the children, and a prayer offered up by the Past Grand Chaplain, and "the sacred roll," detailing the event, was deposited, with some coins, in the hollow of the stone. The P.G.M. then received the silver trowel, belonging to the Institution, from Brother L. Tripe, of Lodge Sincerity, and also the trowel of the Provincial Lodge from the Senior Grand Deacon, and spread the cement. The upper stone was then lowered into its place, the band playing an air. The Grand Master then proved the stone to be properly adjusted by the plum rule, level, and square, successively delivered to him by the Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Deputy Grand Master, after which the Grand Master gave three knocks with the mallet, and then delivered to the architect the several implements for his use. The plan and elevation of the building were then presented by the Grand Superintendent of Works to the Grand Master for his inspection, who delivered them to the architect, for his guidance. Corn, wine, and oil, were then strewed and poured on the stone, in accordance with the customary practice. A prayer was then delivered by the R. W. D. P. G M., Dr. Carwithen, the Masons answered "Amen," and the ceremony concluded. Earl Fortescue then addressed the assembly, as did the Provincial Grand Secretary. The usual Masonic proclamation was then made, the assembly cheered loudly, the National Anthem was played, and the procession returned to the Asylum in inverted order, followed by a vast concourse of spectators.

After the ceremony, an elegant *déjeûner* was given at Captain Somerville's, the indefatigable treasurer of the Institution; and in the evening, the event of the day was celebrated by a sumptuous dinner, at Morshead's Royal Hotel, Admiral Charles Rose, C.B., in the chair.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL BRITISH FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM AT DEVONPORT.

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE.

On Thursday week, the remains of this deeply lamented nobleman (a brief sketch of whose life, with a portrait, appeared in our journal a fortnight since,) were consigned to their resting-place at Hillsborough, in Downshire.

The progress of the funeral train from Dublin to Hillsborough was marked by manifestations of the regard in which the deceased nobleman was universally held. On Tuesday evening, the *cortège* reached Newry, attended by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. The coffin was deposited for the night in St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Daniel Bagot, the vicar, having read the burial service.

The spectacle presented, on the approach to Newry, was extremely interesting. The mourning coaches, in which were the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Edwin Hill, Baron Sandys, Lord George Hill, J. T. Reilly, Esq., T. Cromer, Esq., H. Murray, Esq., were accompanied by a number of private carriages, and followed by a procession of gentlemen dressed in black, with crape on the left arm.

On Wednesday morning, a little before seven o'clock, the pealing of the funeral bell announced the re-assembling of the mournful train. The procession had not far left Newry, when it was joined by parties of mounted tenantry from Hilltown, Rathfriland, and adjacent places. About six miles from the town, a fine body of tenants, chiefly from what is called the Fortescue Estate, likewise fell into the ranks. In this manner, constantly increasing, the *cortège* approached Loughbrickland and Banbridge.

At nine o'clock, about two hundred of the respectable inhabitants of Banbridge assembled at the Downshire Arms, and proceeded, two and two, attired in black, and wearing weepers on the left arm, to meet the solemn funeral train. This they met at Loughbrickland. They formed a line on each side of the way, and kept in that order till the whole of the procession passed on, when they took their place in the rear.

On arriving at Banbridge, the hearse and mourning carriages halted for about an hour and a half, and then set forward, followed by the rest of the procession, in the same order as from Newry, the gentlemen of Banbridge leading the way.

At Dromore, again, the inhabitants closed their shops, and great numbers of them joined in the solemn procession. The bell of the cathedral pealed its solemn note; and the church bore an escutcheon, and on the tower the Union British flag reversed.

About two miles from Dromore, the procession was met by the tenantry of Hillsborough and its vicinity; Archdeacon Mant being at their head; and, from one to two miles, the highway was filled with a dense living mass, numbering from 3000 to 4000, in carriages and on horseback, besides foot-passengers and spectators. The effect of the whole scene we cannot attempt to pourtray. The white scarf on nearly every man's shoulder, together with the accompaniment of the white hat-band, had an effect most dazzling.

At half-past six, Hillsborough was reached, and the coffin deposited in the Castle.

Next morning, multitudes from Belfast, Lisburn, and other towns, assembled long before the hour appointed for the burial services; and the body lay in state at the Castle: the outside coffin was of very strong oak, covered with fine crimson silk velvet, finished with gilt nails, massive gilt handles and escutcheons; and a large inscription-plate, with the family arms, surmounted by the coronet and crest. The inner coffin was of mahogany, lined with white silk, padded, and highly polished. This was likewise enclosed in a strong leaden coffin.

After the ceremonial had been witnessed by thousands, the tenantry, in their scarfs and hatbands, were drawn up in a close line on each side of the streets leading from the Castle to the Church, and at one o'clock the procession began to move from the Castle, in the order shown in the engraving.

On arriving at the door of the Church, the procession was met by the Rev. Mr. Mesham, the domestic chaplain of the Marquis of Downshire. By him, also, the service for the burial of the dead was read. Afterwards, he ascended the pulpit, and delivered a funeral address from Rev., c. xiv., v. 13.

The sermon being ended, the funeral train left the Church, and proceeded to the family vault, which is in immediate connection with it. Here the remainder of the solemn service was performed. "The narrow house appointed for all living," had consigned to it all that was mortal of the late exalted owner of the Castle of Hillsborough.

The Castle is of considerable antiquarian interest. King William III. slept there when on his way to the Battle of the Boyne; and the family of the Hills have since been its hereditary constables.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ST. MARGARET'S, SOUTH FORELAND.

Normandy is not sufficiently regarded as the birth-place of an ecclesiastical architecture; and it has followed that the splendid works erected by the Normans in this country are but little understood, or ignorantly ascribed to the Saxons. Of this, a remarkable example occurs in the beautiful little church of St. Margaret's, situated in a retired nook at the back of that "high and bending cliff," the South Foreland. No more beautiful specimen of a church was ever erected; and yet, in the common belief of the neighbourhood, it is considered to be the work of the savage Saxon hordes.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, AT CLIFFE, NEAR DOVER.

was built by the Normans, probably about the time of Henry II. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The nave, considering the usual size of the building, is of really noble proportions, and, the general air of grandeur which pervades it, is heightened by the simplicity and huge dimensions of its piers, columns, and decorated arches.

The clerestory is pierced by six narrow splayed windows, without ornament on the inside, but on the exterior they are made to alternate with a series of high circular-headed lights, bearing an enriched intersecting arcade and supported on a bold and characteristic corbel course. This arrangement is very ingenious and effective. The western entrance is deeply enriched with a series of embellished arches, crowned with a triangular pediment of rare design. The tower—which is supported on the inside by four lofty pillars—was formerly decorated with turrets on the angles; but these have been destroyed, and a tasteless embattled parapet placed in their stead. Our cut shows the tower before these "*restorations*" took place. We commend this church not only to general visitors, but to the attentive consideration of our architects.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, May 3, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 158.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845. [Sixpence.

FIELD GARDENS.

THE fate that generally attends a measure brought in by an "independent member"—that is, a member not officially connected with the Government—will befal the Field Gardens Bill of Mr. Cowper. It is easy to foresee that it will fail; all the signs are exhibited that foreshow the Parliamentary doom of a breaking-down bill. Its author is not so confident of its goodness but that he is prepared to expunge some clauses and alter others. The Government regards it with a very limited and qualified favour, indeed; and to some of its provisions expresses a positive and "insuperable" hostility; and, to crown all, there is no very general feeling in its support which can be appealed to, as a defence against the official hacking and hewing in Committee, where it will be so altered that its own parent will scarcely be able to recognise it. All these are the symptoms of a failing measure: we have seen hundreds of bills sicken and die in the same manner. The mode of extinction varies sometimes, but the fatality is much the same. The Field Gardens Bill, as framed by its introducer, will evidently not pass into a law. Nor are we sure, looking at the measure itself, that it is much to be regretted.

The principal object of the measure, however, still remains—a thing to be desired; is it to be given up as hopeless? We trust not; but, for effecting it, we place more reliance on the "voluntary principle" than on a legal enactment; and we believe that what might be done from free-will, would give more satisfaction to all parties than any compulsory regulations. We fear that in the latter case the advantages to a poor man of having a piece of land to cultivate would be much qualified by other circumstances. The great benefit of a cottage garden is indisputable, when attached to the residence of the labourer; it then employs profitably his hours of leisure, which otherwise might be worse than unprofitably spent. But the same advantages do not arise from a plot of ground situated at two or three miles distance from his dwelling; his usual labour exhausts him too much to leave much inclination to encounter a walk of three or four miles, and the time it would require to go and come, would leave but a scanty remnant to appropriate to the cultivation of his little domain. To those accidentally placed in the neighbourhood of the allotments, they would prove a benefit; to those living at any distance from them they would rather be the reverse. When quite out of employment they might, it is true, work in them, with some effect in ameliorating their condition; but the efforts of the Legislature should be directed rather to making full employment abundant than to devising expedients that seem to go on the principle that a compelled idleness is a necessity. A labourer in full work could only devote a portion of his time to his allotment by suffering a diminution in his wages, which are his support, and what he gained one way he would lose another; clearly there would be no benefit in this, and it forms one of the chief difficulties of the question.

To be of any advantage to the poor, any system of this kind must produce something in addition to the labourer's wages; it must not be carried into effect as a substitute for any portion of his earnings; still less must it be made the cause or pretext for any diminution of them. This would not be the case where a man had a garden to his cottage; but it is by no means an improbable result from his holding an allotment in a field at a distance from his home, the letting and holding of which is in any way connected with the machinery of the Poor-law. We certainly participate in the apprehensions expressed in the debate of Wednesday night, that the bill would be the means of throwing the labourer on the waste land of the country to make up for the deficiency of his wages; or, what would be still worse, to justify a reduction of them below even their present inadequate amount. We quote a passage from the speech of Mr. Roebuck, because it points out this tendency, and at the same time gives an outline of the measure itself:—

> The main object of the measure was to supply the deficiency in the wages of the labouring classes (Hear.) It was a sort of supplementary poor law. It was an attempt to rob the poor under the guise of humanity. (Hear, hear.) And how did the hon. member propose to effect his purpose? He proposed to get a number of persons, inhabitants of a parish, together, any three of whom might call a meeting to take into consideration the means of enclosing the waste or common lands belonging to the parish. They then were to have the power of appointing field-wardens, who were to have power to take such land; and the bill went on to enact that these persons might take for this purpose "any land or ground belonging to such parish, or held in trust by the churchwardens thereof, or by the guardians of the poor, and which should not be already cultivated as parish lands." That clause alone would show what the true character of the bill was. It was not intended by the framers of it to touch the parish lands already under cultivation, for that would interfere with their own plan But it was intended to take common or waste lands, or forest lands, and to lease them all out in the proportion of not more than half an acre for every householder in the parish, who should not be rated to the poor at £5.0. All this showed that the hon. member's bill was a substitute for the poor-rate.

We do not agree with the Hon. Member in the position he lays down, that the labourers ought to depend *solely* on their wages for subsistence; we think the land might be made to furnish something in *addition* to those wages; but we should protest as strongly as himself against any allotment system—field or garden—being made a substitute for wages or a reason for lessening them. There is some probability too, in the following anticipations of the consequences:—

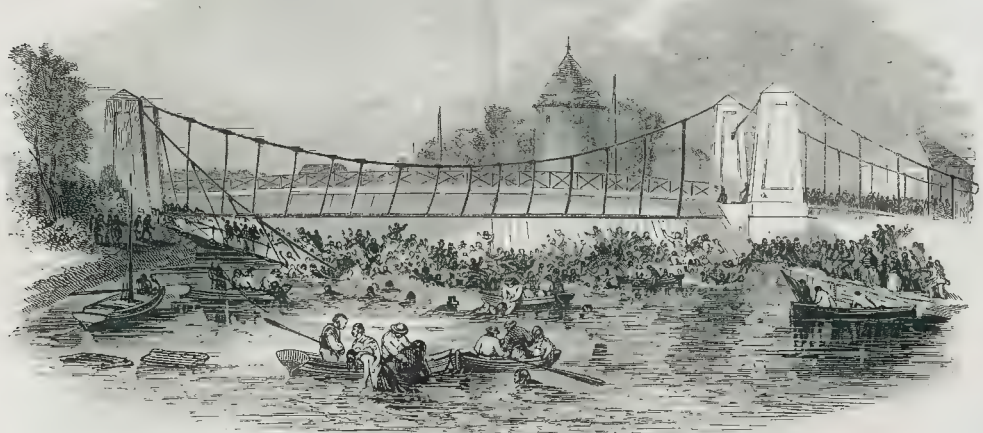
> No doubt for the first three or four years there would be fancy fields looking like gardens, and apparently highly advantageous to the poor. Yes; but what would be the consequences? The population would be bound to the soil. The cottier system which prevailed in Ireland would become predominant in England, and the same unhappy results would spring from it. That bill was the first step towards introducing the ruinous and depraved method of dealing with the land which had produced such evil results in Ireland.

The Home Secretary has somewhat similar apprehensions:—

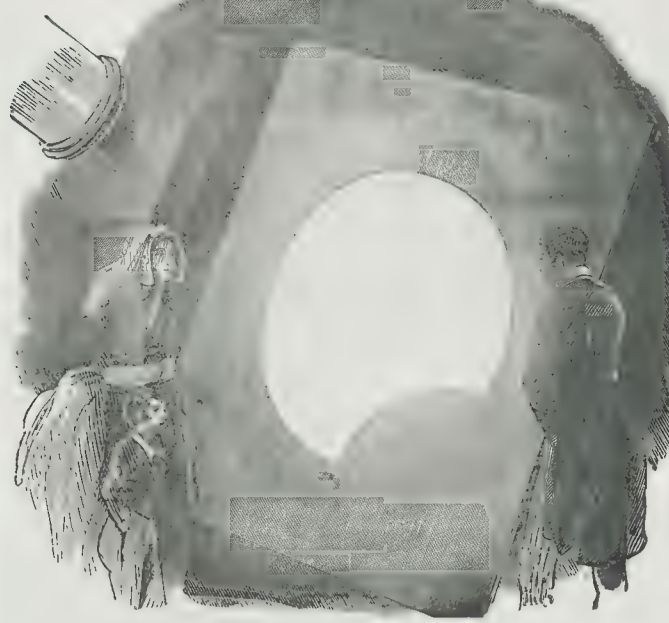
> He knew that small patches of land attached and close to the cottages on a farm would conduce in a great degree to the comfort and the happiness of the labourers, but this was a proposition of another kind. The land might be situated at a distance from the cottages; the cultivation might occupy much of the labourer's time, and there was much danger that the system would partake in a short time of the characteristics of the cottier system in a sister isle, which had contributed so much to the misery of the population there. He must also remind the hon. member of the persons who would be the fieldwardens in the agricultural districts They were those who were the employers of labour; they were those who entered the market of labour for the purpose of obtaining labour, and they had a strong interest, both directly and indirectly, in reducing the wages of labour.

The fate of the measure is sealed; the courtesy of Parliament always supposes the best of motives to the originator of a proposal, and general practice gives him the opportunity of advocating it to a certain stage of his Bill; and then the extinguisher is quietly put upon it, and the whole matter is forgotten till the next Session.

But it is melancholy, nevertheless, to see these attempts to better the condition of the poor miscarry one after the other, knowing that that condition needs bettering so grievously.



FALL OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT NEW YARMOUTH, ON FRIDAY, MAY 2.—(SEE PAGE 297.



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, MAY 6.

The Eclipse of the Sun on Tuesday being announced as an "Annular Eclipse, *visible at Greenwich*," the people of the metropolis were much disappointed at not seeing the phenomenon when at its height, in the promised form of a "ring." It ought, however, to have been foretold as an eclipse only partially visible at Greenwich, where the obscuration of the sun's light commenced at 20h. 31m. 3s., reached its greatest height at 21h. 30m. 4s., and ended at 22h. 47m. 9s. The central annular eclipse only passed over the places on the Earth's surface, whose positions are

	deg. m.		deg. m.
Longitude	103 39	Latitude ..	64 1 N
"	100 10	"	69 1
"	101 52 West of Greenwich.	"	72 56
"	114 39	"	73 57
"	131 10	"	74 55
"	136 58	"	73 39 N.

The morning was unfavourable for the spectacle, and the advance of the shadow was the only part seen. About one-fourth of the sun's surface was shut from sight. The diminution of light and heat was very perceptible. The Surrey hills, viewed from London, became almost invisible; the birds in the suburban gardens sang their evening songs; the flame of a candle gave a distinct illumination in a room exposed to the sun's rays; and people of a poetic turn fancied that a "lurid light" was prevalent—and even malignant.

Our cut exhibits the mode of observing an eclipse of the sun practised by the fortunate possessors of large, well-mounted telescopes. A sheet of paper is placed in a line with the eye-piece of the instrument, and receives, instead of the retina in the eye of an observer, a *reversed* image of the sun. The same method is pursued in tracing the sun's spots

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

From our own Correspondent.]

PARIS, Wednesday.

As all France is centralised in Paris, so all Paris appeared to be collected in one huge focus on the occasion of the *Fête* day of Louis Philippe. Amidst all the theatrical effects attempted by the political stage managers, perhaps the most gratifying was the distribution of alms; and such a ragged, ulcerated, sickening sight as the recipients presented would be vainly attempted by any artist who may have passed a life in illustrating the subject of Lazarus and Dives; and yet, there was something even in this display truly French, and withal picturesque. Two theatres were improvised on the Champs Elysées, which, were, of course, devoted to encouraging the barbarously bellicose propensity of the *Grande Nation*. Here figured Abd-el Kader, like the *Wilde Saracen* of the Ancient Mystery—surrounded by turbaned Turks and Bedouin Arabs—and groups of armed troops clad in gilt morocco; and then there was the battle of Isly, in which all the infidels were consigned to "immortal smash," and all the Frenchmen escaped scot free, without a wound, and covered with perennial glory. For the higher classes, there was a table spread in the Palace of the Tuileries for 100 covers; the scene was admirably arranged; and here, too, was given a grand concert, and the brass instruments of M. Saxe "blew a blast so loud and dread," as might have awakened the great Marshal Saxe out of his cerements. At this the Republican King accompanied by the Royal Family and the Comte of Paris, came on the balcony, and bowed frequently and cordially to the "greasy million," who split the welkin with shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" The whole extent of the Champs Elysées was one huge fair—all sorts of theatres and dancing booths and feeding booths covered the grounds. Many of the tents were elegantly decorated, and brilliantly illuminated, while the pyrotechnics—for ingenuity of design and brilliancy of effect—were superior to anything of the sort ever witnessed, even in this sky-rocket nation. The medical arrangements—you will smile, perhaps, at this—were really admirable; surgeons, with their assistants, armed with all their horrible paraphernalia, were stationed at various points, in case of accidents, resulting from the rush of the railroad carriages, which delivered their myriads into the heart of Paris: however, I have not heard of a solitary accident. A poor gunner, who was wounded on the last 1st of May, has received a plaster from the King, in the shape of 300 francs.

The annual sitting of the "Cinques Académies" came off on Saturday. I never remember seeing so strong a gathering. M. Halevy, the President of the Académie des Beaux Arts, presided. His speech was really admirable. It possessed much spirit and lucidity, and was greatly applauded. The prize founded by M. le Comte de Volny was then contested. Nine memoirs, printed and in manuscript, were then sent in, and the commission charged with their examination signalised the work of M. Poti, "The Bohemians in Europe and Asia." After the decision had been announced, M. Viennet, of the Académie Française, read some inedited fables, which I think possess all the elements to insure a lasting popularity: they are new, piquant, and the points are admirable. These created a marked sensation. And yet it would appear that there is but little original literary genius existing: talent there is plenty; but the principal aim of the literature of the day is to dazzle and surprise, and to enlist the senses without improving the sense or bettering the moral condition of the people.

Notwithstanding the absence of the true poetical sentiment in the French people, they act at moments and upon certain occasions with something which closely approximates to it. For instance, the old tomb of Abelard and Heloise, better known to your countrymen through the poetical letter of Pope than through the safe medium of history well, this mutilated tomb, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, has been restored and surrounded by a handsome grating. Whether this restoration tends to strengthen the sympathy for the "precious scholar" and "his hapless mate," may be a question not easily answered. The *cui bono* is here not misplaced; but this heretricious pair of sentimental voluptuaries find a living echo in the thousands of fashionables that now daily flock to visit the "spot where their ashes lie."

Two thirds of the quidnuncs here have been in a perfect state of fusion for some weeks past, in consequence of a number of bricklayers, carpenters, &c., being employed in the gardens of the Tuileries. The general supposition was that a telegraph was being prepared for the purpose of communication with the Chamber of Deputies. The mystery has at length been solved, and, as is usual in such cases, its simplicity has completely foundered the political *gobemouches*. It appears that Napoleon had a subterranean passage built, which reached from the palace to the terrace which bounds upon the water. This by this his son used, with his nurse, to reach a small pavilion which the Emperor had erected; but which, during the Restoration, had been destroyed. This passage has been cleared and lengthened as far as to the stairs of the terrace, where the splendid statue of Cleopatra is to be placed, from the pedestal of which egress will be had. The Comte de Paris and the young princes who have been hitherto obliged, during the winter, to go to the Palace de Elysée Bourbon when they desired to take air and exercise, will have now a garden where they may enjoy their sports without going from the Tuileries. Thus a great deal of ingenious speculation has been wasted, and much va[illegible] hypothesis scattered to the winds

Thiers and Dupin have smashed the Jesuits. It is, I think, pretty well settled that the "Society of Jesus" will no longer be suffered to trail their slime over the hearthstones of France. Thiers was forcible but shallow; Dupin eloquent and logical. One sentence of Dupin's was admirably conclusive. He said, "The Jesuits formed an ardent militia, ever armed to war with heresy. After the Jesuits, the Dominicans; after Jesuitism, the Inquisition."

Considerable excitement exists just now relative to some contemplated improvements in the present system adopted by the *Mont-de Piété*. The extent of business effected at these establishments far exceeds what generally is supposed. The yearly advances exceed upwards of twenty million francs, independently of renewed pledges. The advances which are made on pledges and articles retained reach to twelve hundred thousand francs. The great importance of such advances and returns, and the infinite interests concerned, are worthy the deepest monetary study.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are not prolific of news this week. The debate on the arming of the fortifications in the Chamber of Deputies has been commenced, and although the Opposition journals are endeavouring to influence the public mind upon the subject, the chief excitement is among the newspapers. The Government will, no doubt, carry its proposals on the subject. Some attention had been directed to a speech of M. Arago, who opposed the measure on scientific grounds. The *Débats*, in allusion to it, says:—"M. Arago spoke of inundating the ditches, of barring the Seine at the Pont Neuf, and of the means of illuminating the environs of Paris from the heights of the ramparts—a fabulous mode, which should first be tried within the walls. He spoke of a steam gun which would fire so many balls within a minute, and the effect of which would be to render an assault against a town hereafter impossible; and many other subjects certainly highly interesting in the mouth of M. Arago."

The *Débats* then quaintly gives its opinion, that the result of the discussion will be to reduce the debate from the height of the observatory to the domain of reality.

We are glad to say that tranquility appears to be restored in Switzerland. A letter from Berne of the 29th ult. says that the Government has defeated the Opposition upon a motion for inquiry into its conduct, by a majority of 156 to 98. Argovia has agreed to the treaty with Lucerne for the ransom of the convents.

The Chamber of Deputies, among other topics, has been engaged in a discussion raised by M. Thiers, respecting the Jesuits. The question at issue would appear to be the continuance of the Jesuits in, or their expulsion from, France; but the opponents of the motion represented it as a pretext of the Freethinkers and sceptics to mask their real object, which is said to be the destruction of the obviously reviving spirit of religion in that country. The topic was disposed of by a mere technical vote.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT LYONS.—A correspondent at Lyons has sent us an account of a lamentable accident, attended with the loss of twenty lives, which took place in that city on the day of the King's *fête* (the 1st inst.) from the crowding of persons on a bridge, to witness the fireworks upon the occasion. Our correspondent says:—"The bridge called the Pont de Perre is a very strong old narrow bridge—it is not more I should say than eighteen feet wide, with immense strong stone walls on each side, something like the sides of London bridge; this bridge is toll free, and is the principal thoroughfare from one side of the Soane to the other. The bridge, then, being facing the one for the display of the fireworks, was densely crowded with persons, as well as both banks of the river. A military officer, with whom I am well acquainted, and who is a much better judge of numbers than I am, calculated the number of persons present at eighty thousand—I thought there were more. After the fireworks were over the people began to disperse, those who lived on the right side of the river, but who were placed on the left, the better to view the fireworks, had, of course, in returning home, to pass this dreadful narrow bridge: the same occurred to those who lived on the left side of the river, but who had placed themselves on the right side. It therefore occurred that thousands and tens of thousands had to pass on their way home this fatal bridge. There is a small elevated foot path on each side of the bridge, upon which only one person can pass. After a little time I contrived to get upon this path, and was nearly half way over, groping my way very slowly in, however, about a quarter of an hour the bridge became completely choked up—it was impossible either to go one way or the other. The women became frightened, and many fainted, then commenced the horror—the dreadful struggle—the struggle for life: all at once a panic seemed to seize the people, many thinking that a portion of the bridge had given way, and there was some reason for thinking so, for part of the wall on one side of the bridge had been blown down to give facility to the workmen who are erecting a new bridge, close to where the old one stands; therefore there was nothing to save them from being pushed into the river: to those who did not know the real state of the bridge, this then might have given rise to the panic, or to the idea that the bridge had given way. All at once then this mass of people turned round, pushing with dreadful force to prevent, as I imagine, themselves from being pushed into the river, meeting those coming in an opposite direction, and forming them back with dreadful confusion—the women, the children, the young girls, and the old men, fell in heaps, and were literally trodden to pieces; the feelings of those who have thus lost their friends or relations cannot be described, though I never once lost my presence of mind. To the honour of the French character be it spoken, that many of them thought more of saving others than of saving themselves; as it was, upwards of twenty persons were killed, many dreadfully wounded; many, I fear, were pushed into the river, so that the real loss of life cannot be stated. The houses near the bridge were filled with the dead and the dying. One young gentleman, from Villefranche, lost his only son in a most dreadful manner, a very fine boy, his only hope—he was literally flattened, smashed to pieces, never will the recollection of this lamentable scene of the *fête* of Louis Philippe be effaced from my memory."

THE UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 14th ult. have reached us by the ship *Sea*. Sir Robert Peel's reply to Mr. Polk's insolent message was not then known. The only fact worthy of mention in the papers is a serious conflagration at Pittsburg, which took place on the 11th. Nearly 1200 houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at ten millions. Much merchandise was destroyed, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

WEST INDIES.

The *Clyde* has arrived with the West India Mails. Her dates of departure are, from Honduras 30th March; Tampico, 26th; Vera Cruz, 2nd April, La Guayra, 3rd; Demerara, 4th; Trinidad, 5th; Barbadoes and Jamaica, 8th; Grenada, 10th; St. Thomas's 15th, and Bermuda, 20th.

It is stated that the settlement of the Sugar Duties has given satisfaction in Jamaica. The news of the most interest received by the *Clyde* relates to Mexico. The whole country is represented as being in a most unsettled and disturbed state. Nothing is yet decisive as to the ultimate fate of Santa Anna. He was still confined in the Castle of Perote, the existing Government being by far too insecure and on too fragile a footing to adopt any measures regarding his future destiny. Nearly the whole population are much disappointed in the advantages which they anticipated from the deposition of Santa Anna. A plot had been discovered among a portion of the troops for declaring in favour of Santa Anna and a Federal Government: it was, however, suppressed for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The monthly Overland Mail has arrived from Bombay, brought to Suez by the *Cleopatra*. The dates are from Bombay to the 1st of April, from Western Australia to the 24th of January, from China to the 7th of February, from Calcutta to the 21st, from Madras and Delhi to the 23d of March. The news is not important. The troubles in the southern Mahratta country were over, a vast number of prisoners of the baser sort having been taken. The chiefs at length surrendered themselves. The troops are now nearly all withdrawn. The last detached detachments are hastening into the cantonments.

In Scinde matters in the main are peaceful. Sir C. Napier, with a force of 7000 men, still continues beyond the desert

The troops will, in all likelihood, return as fast as possible to Sukhur. The hot weather was at hand, and they had been sorely pinched for want of provisions.

Another act of cold blooded assassination has taken place in the Punjaub. Rajah Golab Sing, who had been surrounded at Jumboo by the state soldiery, commenced negotiations with his assailants, when vakeels or delegates were appointed to confer with him. These he treacherously massacred; and a good deal of bloodshed subsequently followed. The last tidings intimate the restoration of peace, but it is doubtful whether it will last long. The Governor General continues at Calcutta, from which he cannot move till 4th end of August. His Government is realising the expectation formed of it from the beginning, of being most perfectly pacific. Everything is tranquil throughout India. Cholera prevails amongst some of the Madras troops, but the health and condition of the people at large is satisfactory. The Bishop of Calcutta is obliged to return to England on furlough for the benefit of his health.

An express has arrived at Bombay, announcing the capture, by the Goa authorities, of Phonde Sawunt, the chief of the Sawunt Warree rebels, together with several of his adherents. He was wandering through the Goa jungles when taken. Their wives and families had previously been taken, and kept in custody in a large fortification near the powder works at New Goa. The Sawunt Warree refugees have been confined in the fortress or convent of Reyes Magos, to the north of the Panjim river.

One of the good results of the establishment of steam communication between Calcutta and Singapore is the rapid spreading of intelligence. We have letters and papers from Singapore to the 6th of March. The principal news relates to the loss of the fine ship *Ingha*, belonging to Bombay, which got on shore on the 16th of January, near Aujeer. Every effort was made to save the ship and cargo: about a quarter of the cotton on board was saved. The captain (Isaacson, died some days after at Batavia, of anxiety and fatigue. The news from China comes down to the 10th of February; it is not remarkable. There was a partial stagnation in business, arising from the holidays of the Chinese new year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. May 8th.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Mr. George O Edwards, of Framlingham, has been chosen Westminster Scholar of this College. The very Rev. John Lamb, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and Master of Corpus Christi College, has been just appointed to the Vicarage of Olveston-cum-Alveston, Gloucestershire; value £799.

OXFORD.—TRACT NO. 90.—At a meeting of the Board of Houses and Proctors, held at Oxford, on Monday, the Board came to a resolution, "That a formal censure upon the tract need not, under existing circumstances, be brought before Convocation."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FRAUDS UPON THE CUSTOMS BY LANDING WAITERS.—In the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, judgment was given in the case of Mr. Blake. The defendant, with an individual named Tye, had been found guilty of having conspired to defraud the revenue, by conducting their proceedings, as landing waiters at the Custom-house, in such a manner as to cause a loss to the Customs of about £8000 in the course of a year. The Court now sentenced Mr. Blake to be imprisoned for seven calendar months for one set of the offences of which he was charged, and seven more upon another set, making fourteen months in all.

BILL DISCOVERED IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, on Monday, the case of Mr. Gibbs was disposed of.—The bankrupt was described as a money scrivener, carrying on business in Jermyn street, but was, in fact, a discounter of bills to an immense amount, for noblemen, gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants, male and female, and an agent in granting the latter annuities, at large (promised) rates of interest.—Mr. E. James and Mr. Phinn appeared for the assignees, to oppose the application for his passing his last examination, on the ground of the extremely unsatisfactory state of his accounts, which even now left £37,000 totally unaccounted for.—Mr. M. Chambers, who appeared for the bankrupt's solicitor, was satisfied that the bankrupt's accounts were as satisfactory as he could render.—Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said that under all the circumstances of the case, he would permit the bankrupt to pass his final examination, reserving to the creditors and the Court the right of further dealing with the merits of the case when the bankrupt came up for his certificate, which he suggested should be done on an early day.—The 11th of June was then named.

MR. WARD AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Wednesday, Mr. Kelly obtained a rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directed to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, to command them to restore the Rev. W. G. Ward, late a fellow of Balliol College, to the degree of bachelor of arts and master of arts in the said university, of which degree he had been deprived by the House of Convocation of that university. Mr. Kelly argued that the proceeding taken by the convocation was illegal, and therefore void.

YORKSHIRE CRESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Yorkshire cress-plant will be held at Leeds, on Wednesday next, the 14th of May, when a field-day of unusual interest to the lovers of this delightful pastime may be looked for, as it is understood that in addition to the customary phalanx of strong players connected with the association, Mr. Staunton, with several amateurs from the metropolis, will be present.

THE LATE CONDEMNED SERMON.—At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, some conversation took place upon the subject of the censure cast upon the Sheriffs in reference to what took place at the condemned sermon preached to Hocker. The Lord Mayor, after defending the Corporation, said he had never been present at an execution, except upon one occasion when he was quite forced to attend. That was at the execution of Courvoisier.—Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sure the Sheriffs were most anxious to pay deference to the proper authorities; but he was anxious it should go forth that the sheriffs did not admit that they had committed any act of which they were ashamed. He therefore hoped opinion would be suspended until a report was made to the Secretary of State.—Sir Peter Laurie, by way of illustrating the diseased sympathy felt for criminals, said there was at present in Bethlem Hospital, a man who had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity [Sir Peter Laurie was here supposed to allude to the case of Oxford, who fired at her Majesty in the park.] He would not mention the man's name, but he pledged his honour to the fact, that a lady of title was anxious to procure that individual's autograph, and, upon being refused the favour, she employed a solicitor, who was well known, to obtain it for her.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS. *Monday.*

THE ARCTION DUTIES BILL.—On the proposal for going into committee on this bill, the Duke of RICHMOND moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. The measure, he said, was wholly uncalled for—would be a loss of over £500,000 to the revenue, and would not give the slightest relief to the agricultural interest, which, in justice, ought to be considered in any contemplated reduction of taxation. If the measure were to be debated as one of confidence, or the contrary, in the Government, he would be prepared to vote that, as regarded the agricultural measures of this session, he had no confidence in the Government.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE replied to the Duke of Richmond, and contended that the agriculturists would be extensively relieved in the way of indirect taxation, by the duties taken off sugar, coffee, cotton, &c., and that, as regarded the auction duties, justice demanded that a mode of taxation admitted to be unjust, onerous, and oppressive, should be abolished. After rather a discursive debate, the amendment was rejected by 33 to 15, and the bill went through committee, as did also the Customs Duties Bill, and the Sugar Duties Bill.—The house adjourned about eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. *Monday.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.—In answer to a question from Captain ROSS, Mr. HOPE said that Captain Fitzroy had been superseded in the government of New Zealand, but not on any grounds connected with the charges made against him by the New Zealand Company, or at all affecting his personal character or honour.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion for receiving the report on the Maynooth College Bill, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that any state grants to religious sects was a violation of the rights of conscience, detrimental to religious truth, and dangerous to civil and religious freedom; but, after a long debate, when the division took place, only two votes were given for the proposition, and the report was received by a majority of 141

THE IRISH GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Some discussion took place upon a proposal that the promoters of the Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) bill be permitted to proceed with their bill, notwithstanding the report that the standing orders had not been complied with. Ultimately the motion was agreed to by 97 to 81

NAVY ESTIMATES.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The house resolved itself into a committee of supply on the Navy Estimates.—Lord PALMERSTON drew the attention of the house to the alarming increase of the slave trade in Cuba and Brazil, and impressed upon the Government the necessity of active interference by destroying all the barracoons of the west coast of Africa; and at the same time insisting upon the liberation of all those slaves in Cuba who have been unlawfully detained in slavery in that island. Sir R. PEEL said he did not despair of seeing a cordial union between France and England for the suppression of the slave trade—a union which would be more effectual for that object than any other measure whatsoever. He would rather decline for the present giving any opinion respecting the state of the slaves referred to in Cuba, but he feared that the loss of General Valdez, as Governor of the Colony, had not as yet been adequately supplied. With respect to the proposal of destroying the barracoons, whether contrary to national law or not, he must say that he did not think they would serve their object by acting illegally. He thought it probable, however, that the consent of the native chiefs might be obtained for the destruction of these barracoons by negotiation.—In the course of the discussion that ensued, Sir C. NAPIER said that the only means of putting an end to the slave trade was by raising a regiment of a couple of thousand blacks in the West Indies, and taking them to the coast of Africa, which they should scour from north to south, destroying every place from which slaves were embarked He did not know whether this was or was not contrary to the law of nations; but this he did know, that it was the only means by which the trade could be put a stop to. These estimates occupied the house till nearly one o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS. *Tuesday.*

THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, WALBROOK.—The house only sat for about an hour, which was chiefly occupied in the presentation of petitions Among them was a petition from the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. They stated that the affairs of the parish had, for a long series of years been conducted in the most unsatisfactory manner, and that they had now become a subject of public notoriety; that certain differences had arisen between the parishioners and Mr. Michael Gibbs, which had now resulted in a litigation of which no man could see the termination, and that in consequence of this the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was falling into ruins, and that no adequate provision was made for the payment of the officers of the church, including the respected rector. Under these circumstances the petitioners prayed that some general Act might be passed by which the rights and property of the parish might be adequately protected without recourse to so much wasteful litigation.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.—The Customs Imports Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Bill, the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, and the Colonial Passengers Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was not a sufficient number of members present at four o'clock to form a house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Pitzgerald took the oaths and his seat for the county of Tipperary, in the room of the late Mr. Otway Cave.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. VILLIERS postponed to the 20th inst. his Corn-Law motion.

CONDEMNED SERMONS.—In reply to a question from Captain POLHILL, Sir J. Graham stated his belief that the course pursued on a late occasion by the Sheriff of London, with respect to the admission of the public to the chapel of Newgate during the condemned service, had been adopted in consequence of misapprehension. He had thought it his duty to direct a prison inspector to proceed to the gaol of Newgate, and to institute a rigid inquiry as to the whole course of proceedings both on the Sunday and on the morning of the execution. He had not yet received any report from the inspector of prisons when the writ once was issued before him he should be prepared to lay it on the table of the house. His opinion was that it would be desirable to introduce some legislative enactment on the subject.

MR. MAZZINI AND LORD ASHLEY.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that he had caused inquiries to be made about the truth of the accusations which he had brought against Mr. Mazzini, on the faith of the report in the *Morning Post*. He had caused inquiries to be made of the judge who tried Ribiere and Caprioli in 1839, and of the public prosecutor who had conducted those trials. Their answers to the inquiries made were full, explicit, and direct; and they stated that no evidence was produced at the trial which inculpated Mr. Mazzini in the least. Had he known at the time he made the original statement, the fact that Mr. Mazzini brought an action against a newspaper for repeating the charge, and much more if he had known what the impression of the judge who tried Ribiere, and that of the public prosecutor were, he would never have made the statement he did. He now thought it due to Mr. Mazzini to make the only and the best reparation in his power, namely, that the retractation should be as public as the accusation. This statement was received with loud cheers.

PETTY SUESSIONS BILL.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved the committal, *pro forma*, of his Physic and Surgery Bill, in order to allow him to make amendments in it, which he fully explained to the house. He now proposes that there shall be three colleges—the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the College of General Practitioners. He proposes, likewise, to amend the Apothecaries Act, and to obliterate every vestige of that system of apprenticeship which he conceives to be injurious and degrading to the profession. He proposes also to establish the Council of Health in its present form, taking care that the general practitioners shall be represented in it, and that for this purpose two members of the College of General Practitioners shall be members of the Council of Health. The University of London is to be represented at the Council of Health either by its Chancellor or its Vice-Chancellor. After much discussion the bill was committed *pro forma*, and the proposed amendments will be the future stage having been moved by Sir JAMES GRAHAM for the 9th of June.

The house sat till nearly one o'clock, but nothing of interest occurred.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT. The Royal assent was given by commission to the Sugar Excise Duties Bill, the Auction Duties Repeal Bill, the Customs' Duties Bill, the Customs Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Customs Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Lands Clauses Consolidation (England) Bill, the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Bill, the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, also to several private bills. Some conversation took place upon the propriety of making some regulations for the management of railway bills, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—A long conversation took place upon a motion of Sir G. GREY, for a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any which of the standing orders which are enforced in the case of Railway Bills in Great Britain are unnecessary, and ought to be dispensed with in the case of Railway Bills in Ireland. Some hon. members proposed to rescind the decision to which the house had come on the Great Western (Ireland) Railway Bill, but no step was taken upon it, and the motion of Sir G. Grey was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should move a Call of the House on Thursday, the 22nd.

Mr. HUTT then brought forward his motion, that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider a resolution for admitting corn, the growth of Australia, at the same duty as that of Canada.—A long debate followed, which was closed by Sir R. PEEL and Lord HOWICK.

On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	.. ..	94
Against it	.. ..	147
Majority against the motion	.. ..	—— 53

The house then adjourned at half-past eleven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. *Friday*

Mr. F. Mackenzie took the oaths and his seat for Peebleshire

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed—The Great North of England Clarence and Hartlepool Junction Railway Bill, the Guildford Junction Railway Bill, the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Bill, the London and Brighton Railway (Horsham Branch Bill, and the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

The Bodham Harbour Bill, the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington and Colne Extension Railway Bill, and the Stoke-upon-Trent Market Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. GISBORNE moved, "that in all cases in which the members of a committee on a railway bill, or group of bills, shall be reduced to four, the proceedings on such bill or group of bills shall be suspended until the Committee of Selection shall have discharged one of the said four members from further attendance on the said committee." The hon. member said he considered this resolution necessary in order to give satisfaction to the public, and deal out even handed justice. A discussion ensued, in which Lord G Somerset, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ward, Mr. G. Vernon, Sir R. Inglis, and the Gravesend and Rochester Railway Bill.

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ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—Sir R. PEEL moved that the house at its rising do adjourn until Thursday, the 15th inst. Several Members.—Friday. Friday. (Hear.) Sir R. PEEL said he must adhere to the day he had originally named, as he had a motion to bring forward on Thursday.—The motion was then agreed to.

In answer to a question by Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. PEEL said he wished to proceed with the bill relating to banking in Ireland and Scotland without delay.

In answer to a question by an hon. member, Sir R. PEEL said he should propose on Friday next to take the Army and Navy Estimates.

In answer to a question from Mr. SHEIL, Sir R. PEEL said it was not in tended by the Government to bring forward during the present session any general measure relating to pilotage.

Sir J. GRAHAM then stated that the second reading of the Parochial Settlement Bill.

ACADEMICAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Sir J. GRAHAM rose and moved for leave to bring in a bill relating to academical institutions in Ireland. The right hon. baronet said the object her Majesty's Government had in view was to improve the condition and education of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) He then proceeded to read the various reports which had been made on this important subject. At the present time not less than 395,000 children were educated in the national schools in Ireland. The question was, therefore, one of deep interest.—Sir J. GRAHAM then stated that the Government intended to found three provincial Colleges in Ireland—one at Cork, one at Galway, and the other at Belfast. The expense of building the three would, at the outside, be £70,000, and the annual endowment £9000. The Crown to have the nomination of the professors; but the principle would be to avoid all interference, positive or negative, with religious scruples. (Hear.) After stating some other details, Sir James Graham concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to endow three Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland. (Cheers.)—Mr. WYSE spoke generally upon the subject of education, and supported the bill.—Mr. ROSS believed the measure would give great satisfaction in Ireland.—Mr. BELLEW also approved of the bill.—Mr. ROCHE spoke in favour of it, but thought it did not go far enough.—Mr. SHEIL objected to another Government for Education, except upon the principles of the Established Church. A more gigantic scheme of Godless education had never been proposed. Mr. SHEIL advocated the bill.—Sir R. PEEL contended that if a condition of religious instruction were imposed, it would be impossible to establish a new system of academical instruction.—Mr. SHAW did not altogether approve of the measure, but he did not feel called upon to offer any opposition to it.—After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill, and the house, at a late hour, adjourned till Thursday next, the 15th inst.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The eve of Whitsuntide is not remarkable for much holiday demonstration: in the coming week all the world and his mother will be merry-making: in the present, the circle of pleasure only afforded a small segment for the select. But we have *frequently frequented* quite as glorious Olympic doings on this interesting meeting. Of its sports, its *crossing* and jostling, and other matters of the like sort, essentially appertaining to it, we shall come to speak presently; first, of some desultory notes and comments on the old City, the quaintest assemblage of bricks and mortar in Great Britain, or, probably, in the great globe itself. Horace says, it was not everybody's luck to go to Corinth in his time—and as, despite of railways, there are no people now-a-days who never seem to be in ours, it is really doing them good service to tell what sort of a place it is. Suppose they should stand in need of such information, and seek it in Brookes's Gazetteer for instance, what do you suppose they would find there? That it is "the principal port of embarkation for Ireland," which is as near the fact as, that Primrose-hill is the spot from which we receive the principal supply of native oysters. Indeed, if the sea ever did visit the Roodee, it must have been in primeval times, and the period when the *crustacea* removed from the vicinity of Highgate and Hampstead. The peculiar character of this queer old place centres in its ways, topographically, not generally speaking, but distinct and individual. Its very site is unpicturesquely excellent. But its pathway is a thing quite of its own. In ours, it is really a contrivance that puts to shame all that has ever been said or sung of the chivalry of pedestrians. In the latter, there are no less than this, that the inhabitants have thrown open their first floors for the accommodation of the whole human family. The citizen of Chester provides a street in front of his residence, for the passage of waggons, and carts, and carriages, as in the custom in all civilised communities, but he scorns to put his brother on a level with these. For his convenience, he confiscates his personal pride and circumstance, and gives up his dressing-room to the public. To this is too obtrusive for Cockney comprehension, let our City friends imagine the state apartments of Devonshire House substituted for the Piccadilly flags, and they will have some idea of the scale on which posterianism is conducted on the banks of the Dee. Here, however, it is fit to observe—to prevent mistakes—that the populace of this most courteous of burghs share with their betters the pageantry of the show, but not the use. Once upon a time, we were present at an election within its walls, and happened to be stationed at the bridge just as a party of free and independent voters had thrown General Grosvenor's carriage over that structure, and were preparing to serve the occupant as it floated down the river. Naturally we inquired why they had done so? and received for answer, "Because they thought the General was in it!" We take it that, as a sample of our ordinary, this is unique.

They have a belief in Cheshire that, in the event of a drought, there would be a specific for it in the announcement of racing on the Rhodden. So far as individual experience enables us to form an opinion, the panacea is well founded: we have rarely or ever assisted at a meeting on the course, without being convinced that waterproof clothing is a mere affair of imagination; an invention that fungle science to scorn. Of course it rained during the present anniversary, and as hard as it could during the Cup race, by way of climax. The races began on Tuesday, and concluded yesterday; but the whole interest was absorbed by the event aforesaid, which took place on Wednesday. In the good old times, the City used to be a good old family affair, for which the neighbouring nobility and gentry having race horses, sent them to race as a point of etiquette. Now the case is changed all that; and if there be one house on the ground where the company is not Chester Handicap. To crown all, on Wednesday last, it was won by a "cock-tail"—but this is jumping to a conclusion. Being a matter more than complete—to use parliamentary language—and even creating surprise in the course, it commands more patronage of the ring than any, not even the Derby excepted. In quality, the Epsom book may be the heaviest, but in quantity, the speculation on the Chester Cup requires to be found to have the pull. The race was prodigious: not less than fifty horses were publicly backed for it, and when it is had in observance that the winner was never mentioned in the market, for any where else till the day, what a harvest it must have been for the "legs!" The occasion drew together the whole world of racing, amateurs and professional; and the hour of four drew to the post a field of twenty by no means despicable for the winner, last year, ran for the cup. Lord George Bentinck, as usual, was fugleman—a post for which he is peculiarly qualified. Excellent well did he marshal his troop—and at the signal of the lowering of the flag—they went like rockets. The pace was fast all through with great severity—all through which a half-bred giving weight to many good thorough-breds of his year—had the best of it, and won in a canter. Here is a problem for your turf philosophy. Interfered the winner, last year, ran for the cup. Including two walks over—and was beaten for but four of his engagements. He carried 6st. 6lb. as a four-year-old, but nobody ever thought about him, and he was at 40 to 1 at starting! Thus was the greatest sporting feat of the racing season of 1845 decided in favour of an animal with the ignominious title of a "cock-tail." To such complexions does the science of handicapping bring the mighty of the turf! The conclusion of the Cup race was the signal for the tens of thousands to take to their heels, as if the gentleman in black was entitled to the hindmost. "And wherefore this hot haste?" inquires the reader. Because in the race week every man, woman, and child, at Chester, stops as a matter and a social compact, the last words of MATHON!

BETTING AT CHESTER—WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

7 to 1 aget Idas 1'	14 to 1 agst Pavia
5 to 1 — Dapple bot (t)	20 to 1 — Paradise
10 to 1 — Wentbridge	25 to 1 — Drumaster (t)
12 to 1 — Forth's lot (t)	40 to 1 — Clear the Way (t)

40 to 1 agst Lord o' Cockpen	
50 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)	
50 to 1 — Kedger (t)	

AQUATICS.

The 24th, 25th, and 26th of June have at length been fixed for the Royal Thames Regatta.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The season for this distinguished club promises from the number of yachts entered, to be the most brilliant witnessed for several years past. There are at present at the grand rendezvous upwards of 180, and several new ones approaching towards completion.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB. The Earl of Fitzhardinge has presented this distinguished club with a silver cup, value £50, to be sailed for by yachts the property of members, and in the contest to be manned and steered by them *exclusively*. This match will be an amateur one indeed. The 17th of June has been fixed for the contest

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Grosvenor Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added

Mr. Mostyn's Alamode, 4 yrs	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Colleit's Coranna, 6 yrs	.. ..	2

Match, 100 sovs; Mr. Fowler's The Witch (Calloway) beat Mr. Halford's Outcast in a canter.

Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. Two miles.

Sir R. W. Bilkeley's Queen Pomare	(Holmes)	1
Mr. P. R Price's Lona (allowed 3lb)	.. ..	2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Thrice round.

Lord G. Bentinck's Princess Alice	.. .. (Whitehouse)	1
Mr. J. O'Brien's The Traverser	.. ..	2

The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each. Twice round, from the Grosvenor Post to the coming-in chair. One hundred and twenty-three subs.

Mr. Skerratt's Intrepid (h h), 4 yrs, 6st 6lb	.. .. (Arthur)	1
Mr. Gully's St. Lawrence, aged, 8st 9lb	.. .. ..	2
Mr. Mostyn's Milton, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb	.. .. ..	3
Mr. Hesseltine's Fitzallen, 3 yrs, 5st ..	.. .. ..	4

Won in a canter.

THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Westminster's Plate.

Mr. Mostyn's Milton	 1
Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsay	 2
Mr. W Scott's Cataract	 3

The Dee Stand Cup.

Mr. Colleit's Coranna	 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Sorella	 2

The Chester St. Leger.

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel	 1
Mr. Bennett's Hope	 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elis	 3

The Welter Cup.

Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth	 1
Mr. Slatte's Porto Bello	 2

The Cup.

The objection against him was withdrawn.

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT LIVING PAINTERS.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.; WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A.; DANIEL MACLISE, R.A.; FRANCIS GRANT, A.R.A.

Art is never more the subject of conversation in the London circles of fashionable life than it is from the first Monday in May to the close of the Royal Academy Exhibition. Have you been to the Academy or not? Have you seen Mr. Turner's Landscape, or Mr. Grant's fine portraits? or what do you think of Collins or Maclise? are the questions that are regularly put to you; and all who love art exhibit a laudable curiosity to know what the critics are like who continue to attract such general attention. "I would rather," says Johnson, "have the portrait of a dog I know, than all the allegories that were ever painted;" and we are so much of Johnson's way of thinking in this matter, and enter so earnestly into the pleasing topics of conversation at this time, that we have had four of our great painters' portraits expressly taken for this paper, that our readers may see what four of our great artists are like, who still continue to adve ce the glories of their calling.

JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM TURNER (better known as J. M. W. Turner) was the son of a hair dresser in Maiden-lane, Covent garden; and sent his first work, a "View of the Archbishop's Palace, at Lambeth," to the Royal Academy Exhibition of the year 1790—five-and-fifty years ago. His very early works gave no great promise of after excellence in his art. They were views, for the most part, of the exteriors of celebrated buildings—"The Palace at Eltham," "Kew Gardens," "Gate of St. Augustine's Monastery, at Canterbury," "West Entrance of Peterborough Cathedral," "Tintern Abbey," "Lincoln Cathedral," varied occasionally by a "View on the River Avon, at Bristol, near St. Vincent's Rock, "The Interior of a Choir," "A Rising Squall," or "The Pantheon in Oxford-street on Fire." His first sea-piece was subjects at sea in the year 1797, when he sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year his "Fishermen Coming Ashore at Sunset Previous to a Gale," and his "Fishermen Becalmed Previous to a Storm." He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1799, and to the Exhibition of the following year he sent one of his very finest works—"Dutch Boats in a Gale—Fishermen Endeavouring to Put their Fish on Board." "Ships Bearing Up for Anchorage." "Tired Out," "Boats of Fishermen and the sea, he took to other subjects, and exhibited his well-known views of "Edinburgh from the Calton Hill;" "Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen," "Pembroke Castle," with a thunder-storm brewing at sea, and, still more ambitious, "A Country Blacksmith Disputing upon the Price of Iron and the Price Charged to the Butcher for Shoeing his Pony." "The Tenth Plague," or the Dentist Reproving his Son's Prodigality" "The Deluge;" "Dido and Æneas;" "Dido Building Carthage;" "Apollo and Python."

Mr. Turner is equally distinguished for the excellence of his oil pictures and his water-colour drawings. He has the art of poetizing everything by throwing a cloud, or a rising mist, or a setting sun, with now and then a thunder-storm, or a rainbow, over the whole of his compositions. Even in his early style his "Fishermen at Sea," his picture in the Bridgewater Gallery, his "Guard Ship at the Nore" (in Mr. Wadmore's Collection), are better of their kind than any of his after productions we can name. Mr. Turner is an artist upon peculiar principles. It is either the fashion to admire him altogether, or to condemn him at a glance. The feverish glare of his present style—that system of the defiance of every kind of principle in art or appearance in nature—still continues to find admirers: and a book has been written of late, and it is a clever one, wherein every excellence in landscape art is found pre-eminent in Mr. Turner's style. He is the very William Blake of living landscape painters. Let us not forget, however, his "Italy, a Composition," or some of those ceruleur views of Venice he takes so much delight in painting. We condemn the exaggeration of his art, and call to mind his "Jessica at the Window." He is a great painter, and may be seen on his throne at Mr. Wands's, at Tottenham.

WILLIAM COLLINS was the son of a painter and picture dealer of the same name, and sent his first works to the Royal Academy exhibition of the year 1809—"Boys at Breakfast," and "Boys with a Bird's Nest." One of his early works, "A Country Kitchen," a performance of the year 1811, may to seen in Mr. Sheepshanks' collection. It is a little hard, but the detail and execution are quite capital.

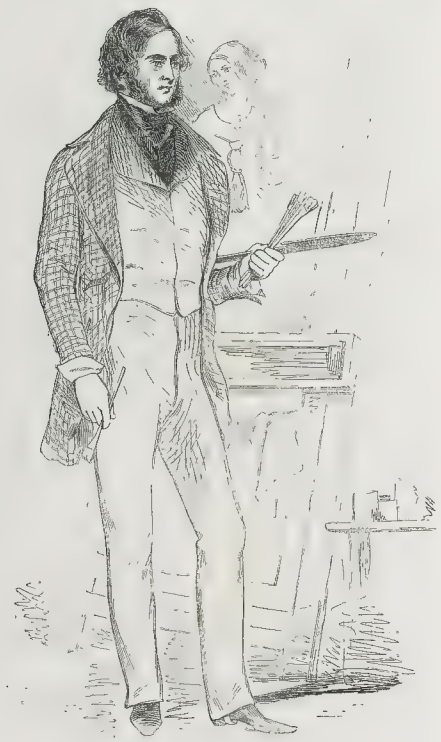
We may associate the name of Collins with everything that is pleasing in rural life—Children picking hops Children gathering blackberries—and Children examining the contents of a net—with everything too that is connected with the life of a fisherman on the sea coast. His "Fishermen coming ashore before Sunrise," his "Young Shrimp Catchers," and his "Fishermen on the look-out." He has been and still continues a most admirable painter. But we prefer the first of his early pictures to the style he now indulges in. Mr. Collins was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1815, and a Royal Academician in the year 1820.

DANIEL MACLISE was an unfortunate contributor to the walls of the Royal Academy in the year 1830, when Mr. Turner had been before the world for forty years. His early works were chiefly portraits—a little hard, but chaste and correct—and clever resemblances of "C. E. L." and Campbell, the poet, with a great deal of pleasure. In 1832 he exhibited his "Puck Disenchanting Bottom:" in 1833, his "Snap-apple Night, or Allhallow Eve in Ireland" (since engraved); in 1834, his "Installation of Captain Rock;" and in 1835, "The Vow of the Peacock." The Peacock was a clever picture; a little exaggerated, perhaps, in style, but full of the germs of future excellence, and so thought the Academy, for he was elected an A.R.A. soon after. In 1836, he exhibited his "Macbeth and the Weird Sisters;" in 1837, his "Lady Sykes;" in 1838, "Salvator Rosa painting his friend Masaniello," and that charming illustration of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Olivia and Sophia fitting out Moses for the Fair." The visitors to the Exhibition of 1839 will recollect his jovial representation of "Robin Hood;" and the visitors of the year 1840, "The Banquet Scene in Macbeth," the "Scene from Gil Blas," and "Malvolio, in Yellow Stockings, and Cross-gartered" To the Exhibition of 1841, Mr. Maclise sent his "Sleeping Beauty," and another incident from "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Hunt the Slipper, at Neighbour Flamborough's;" to the Exhibition of 1842, "The Play Scene in Hamlet in Mr. Vernon's collection;) to the Exhibition of 1843, "The Reception of the Author," from "Gil Blas," and to the Exhibition of 1844, a "Scene from Comus," for the Queen's summer-house at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. Maclise is a young man, and has yet only played and trifled with his strength. He is destined for great things, but he must work hard, and give himself time, for the race is not always to the swift He is deficient in the perspective of space, and has yet to acquire a good eye for colour; but he has great dexterity of hand, with a fertile fancy, and a fine imagination. We look forward to his fresco in the July Exhibition, at Westminster Hall, (now next at hand), with the highest expectation.

FRANCIS GRANT first sought public approbation, as a painter, in the year 1834, by the "Breakfast Scene at Melton," in the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year. It attracted a good deal of attention, but artists passed it by, and critics overlooked it, as something with which Art had nothing to do. His early works found favour in the eyes of all who are interested in the turf. In 1837, he exhibited "The Meeting of his Majesty's Stag-Hounds on

W. COLLINS, ESQ., R.A.,



F. GRANT, ESQ., A.R.A.

Ascot Heath;" in 1839, "The Melton Hunt," with some six and thirty portraits in it; in 1840, "The Queen on Horseback," attended by Lord Melbourne and the Lords in Waiting; and, in 1841, "A Party at Ranton Abbey, the Shooting Lodge of the Earl of Lichfield," the last of his works in his first style, for about this time he began to feel his strength, and the portrait of Lady Glenlyon, in the Exhibition of 1842, established his name as an artist of the highest excellency in that branch of the art. He has since performed wonders; and, in the present Exhibition, carries the palm away, for female portraits, from all competitors. No one can come near him. His paints a female face with all the delicacy of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and inserts a background with all the warmth and frankness of Gainsborough His Miss Singleton is a charming three quarter portrait—lady like and unconstrained in action, with a sweet expression, and most admirably coloured. "The Two Sisters," are however still better—portraiture rising into ideality, while parts of his "Master Fraser on his Pony"—the head of the boy especially—cannot but command our warmest admiration.

J. M. W. TURNER, ESQ., R.A.

D. MACLISE, ESQ., R.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

This is the seventy-seventh Exhibition of the Royal Academy since its formation, in 1769, and the eighth since its removal to Trafalgar square. It is, on the whole, an average Exhibition. We remember many better within the last twenty years, to say nothing of a prior period, when Lawrences bewitched us with his female portraits, and the works of Wilkie required a railing before them to keep an admiring multitude from doing an unwilling injury to a work of art. We have seen a better Exhibition within the last five

SCENE FROM THE LIFE OF THE DUC DE BIRON.—PAINTED BY G. LANCE.

VIEW NEAR CURNETO CONTRADA DI SORA KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—PAINTED BY W. LEITCH.

years, for the present one is much in the condition of the Irish people, suffering extremely from the system of *absenteeism*. Landseer, with his hands in the brick and mortar of a new house, has found time, and that barely too, to are told, for a single picture. Eastlake, engaged in the duties of more than one office, falls back on the "Comus" of a former year; and Mulready, engaged constantly in drawing on wood, rummages his *studio* for a picture he had by him—painted fifteen years ago! and the crayon sketch of a subject already familiar to us in the finished picture; while Maclise, busy with his fresco, for the July Exhibition, in Westminster Hall, has lacked leisure for any other work. Now that Wilkie is no more, we can but put up with one subject and one only from the fascinating pencil of Edwin Landseer, while a sketch from Mulready, however excellent, can ill repay the spectator, who expects a finished work from the hand he has so many times admire. Critics, it is true, are easily disappointed, and an admiring public perhaps expects too much. Why should Landseer paint so little. Eastlake and Mulready remain so idle, and Maclise disappoint us altogether?

The council has assigned the place of honour in the present exhibition to the single work of Edwin Landseer—a picture without a name, a kind of "Good Shepherd" in connexion, it is understood, from Sir Robert Peel. on the right hand part of the picture is seen a rude figure in stone of Christ on the Cross, and before this figure a "Good Shepherd" is represented kneeling, with his flock of sheep around him, and his dog seated distant, by his cap and crook. The story is, therefore, very small—the sentiment and execution everything. It is really a very fine picture, though the sheep, in dexterity of touch, are hardly equal to the well-known picture among the Tethered Ram," and the stone cross and figure are a little too large for the surrounding portions. The "Good Shepherd," however, is beyond all praise, a sketch of genius beyond Mr. Landseer's usual flight, from which we may augur well of his success hereafter in the higher branches of his calling.

Mr. Eastlake's picture has all the usual excellences, and all the yearafter-year deficiencies of his style. It wants breadth—and more, it is hardly equal to "the height of that great argument" he has chosen—the noble conclusion of Milton's "Masque of Comus." Pure and refined in its conception, and careful in its execution, it yet wants that passing touch which would place it at once in the regions of high art. The painter is scarcely spiritual enough for the poet whose conception he embodies, and we have, moreover, a repetition of the excellences and defects of face recognizable in the inventive powers of Mr. Eastlake's pencil. The winged boys want the spirituality of Sir Joshua's circle of winged heads, now under Mr. Eastlake's charge in the National Gallery, and the hands of the female figure (Psyche, we suppose) are of too fleshy a substance, and, what is more, of too large a size for the possessor.

Mr Etty deals, as before, in Loves and Graces, dipped in the colours of the rainbow, and fresh from a banquet of Provence roses. "Come to me and I will give you flesh," was the cry of a wild MacGregor to an eagle that soared above his head in one of his native fastnesses. Come to me and I will give you flesh, Mr. Etty might make his cry to the Loves and Graces of poetic fancy, for no one can paint flesh as he can paint it. He has here a subject from L'Allegro—"Zephyr with Aurora Playing," for he has got three of "Comus" for a lamp. Mr. Etty has a fluent pencil, and is one of the best works we have lately seen from his hand. Eastlake and Etty combined, would make one great painter. The purity of the one would keep down the occasional impurity of the other, and Etty's colour would give a glow divine to the cold clay like execution of Mr. Eastlake's pencil.

Mr. Howard (R.A.) is here again in one of his unhappy dotages—it is pleasant, however, to see, that if he has lost his early mantle, it has fallen on the shoulders of one who wears it with a becoming grace. The "Sabrina" of Mr. Frost is a fine conception of Milton's meaning in his Masque. well grouped, full of fine feeling, and in parts very delicately painted. At first sight it will pass for a Howard, before

> That sprightly case
> Which marks security to please

had altogether left him. But Mr. Frost must not remain content with the fame this picture will acquire him; he must forsake, moreover, the servile paths of imitation, and fly a flight hereafter with unborrowed wings.

Mulready's little picture is excellent in its way, full of humour and full of character, indicating a story rather than telling it. A boy is seen seated at a table, with an illustrated edition of a "Big Ha' Bible" before him. He has a child on his knee, represented in the act of starting forward with a childish exultation of constrained delight—we say constrained, because the boy alone keeps the child from leaping altogether from his knee. All the little accessories are admirable—the wife with her ample pot upon it, the chimney-piece with the painted figures on its shelf, the back of the person who is taking in the bread at the door—all are happy. It is really, we add again, admirable in its way.

Collins has a picture embodying a humorous incident, and called in the catalogue, "Fetching the Doctor." A boy has just alighted from the back of a rough shaggy pony, at the door of a villager, Dr. Loocck. He has knocked, and the Doctor has come down with a light in his hand to hear what he has to say. The expression on the boy's face, as seen by the effect of the Doctor's light, is most excellent. Nor is the Doctor's face without those extraordinary torturings of muscle, pointing all over faces when newly awakened from a heavy sleep, and at an unusual hour. The whole story is well told, and the painting firmer than is usually observable, in the later style of this admirable artist.

Leslie has a small picture, called "The Heiress"—representing a well-proportioned room, furnished in the purest taste, with two female figures seated, and a third in her walking dress, who has newly entered the room, followed by a page with a letter on a silver tray. Story there is none, but the taste is excellent, and the several parts throughout are painted in the finished style of an old Dutch picture. Articles of elegance abound about the room, and a full length figure of a man, by Van Somer, is seen on one part of the wall, and a three-quarter portrait in a wig, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in another. The young lady, "Heiress that she is," very properly supposed to be tormented with offers. This is a superior picture to the scene from "Molière," by the same artist, hanging here as a pendant to it, but, which, if we recollect aright, we have seen before in Mr. Sheepshanks' keeping.

Mr. Webster, who has acquired the name, from the frequency of his school subjects, and the skill with which he treats them, of "Do his Boy Webster," has here a "Dame's School," fully equal to the well known "Frown" and "smile," in the collection of the late Mr. Knott, and now, since the sale, at Christie's, in that of Mr. Bicknell's Leaping. It is full of incident, and differs throughout from every other picture of a village school that we can call to memory. The child repeating her lessons to herself, and the little girl wholly intent at learning to thread a needle, are pictures within a picture We have but one fault to find, and it is a very small one, though of some moment in our eyes. Why did he put a cane in the hands of the school mistress? Shenstone gives her a birch, and describes the children when out of school as shaping, in their fancies, a tree before the door into village rods, and "tingling at the view."

We must own to having felt a good deal of disappointment at the pictures by Sir William Allen in this year's Exhibition. His "Nelson at Cape St. Vincent Boarding the San Nicolas" is poor and petty in its style and treatment; and his "Peter the Great Teaching his People the Art of Ship-Building" a little too showy in its action for the Czar, who worked as a common shipwright. But the Russian faces in the picture carry the stamp of their nation about them, and Allen has here been equal to himself.

"The Duc de Biron," of Mr. Lance, has the merit of telling its own story, without the aid of words. The incident in the picture may be new, however, to many of our readers. The Duke of Savoy, who has received a letter he has received from the Duke of Savoy, crushes the letter in one hand and grasps his sword, in the act of vowing vengeance, in the other. His sister, who is standing by, seizes his arm, and begs him to pause. The King (Henry IV., of France) whose life he seeks, had saved his life, at the battle of Fontaine-Française, with this very sword. This is an affecting incident, and Mr Lance has made the most of it

Mr. Leitch's landscape, engraved for our present number (a view in the kingdom of Naples, near Ournelo Contrada di Sora) is a charming picture, in the manner of the late Sir Augustus Wall Callcott. We do not like the sight in the picture before us, of Unwins and Penry Williams. The figures are cleverly disposed about the foreground, and the story—a kind of Halt—is appropriate in every part to the surrounding scenery.

We shall return to the Royal Academy Exhibition in our next week's number. A cursory examination is required for anything like criticism, and such has been the crowded state of the rooms during the present week, that incivility was almost necessary to get one near a picture of any name.

FESTIVALOF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated at St. Paul's. Owing to the announcement that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would be present, the attendance was exceedingly great. Amongst the stewards on the occasion were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Waterford, Viscount Beresford, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, &c., &c. Full choral service, accompanied by the organ, was performed, and at the conclusion, the committee, stewards, and others, repaired to Merchant Tailors' Hall, where the annual dinner took place.

EARLY LETTERS.—Peaches were on Wednesday sold at Covent-garden market at 5*s.* each.

VISITORS TO THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Rogers, the celebrated poets, visited the Royal Exchange on Tuesday, and inspected the establishment of Lloyd's. Although the author of "The Pleasures of Memory" is well known in the city, from his connection with the bank of Rogers, Olding, &Co., still the visit of "Rogers the poet" to be is familiarly but with respectful deference called in business, with his contemporary Wordsworth, could not fail to attract attention.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GREY PORTER FROM THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Grey Porter has seceded from the Repeal Association. Mr. Grey Porter assigns, as the reason of his resignation, that he has discovered, from the speeches at the recent Dundalk demonstration, that Mr. O'Connell is determined, at all hazards, to have Repeal, and that no concessions which the Imperial Parliament may, or can make, will divert him from his purpose. Mr. Grey Porter has no sympathy with this feeling. He thinks that the Imperial Legislature could, were it so disposed, administer the affairs of Ireland quite as beneficially and satisfactorily to the Irish people, as a Parliament located in College green.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 11.—Whitsuntide, or Pentecost, from the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles.

MONDAY, 12.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641.

TUESDAY, 13.—Old May Day.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Henry Grattan died, 1820.

THURSDAY, 15.—Rapin died, 1725.

FRIDAY, 16.—Titus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.

SATURDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838.

HIGH WATERS at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 17.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5	5	5 44	6 6	6 26	6 52	7 18	7 46	8 21	8 58	9 31	10 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Son of Tak," Ipswich.—We do not know the date when the "nick" was first cast in printing type; in all probability, it was an early improvement; for "it is one of those pretty contrivances for saving labour which experience has introduced into every art, and which are as valuable for diminishing the cost of production as the more elaborate inventions of machinery."

"A Two Years' Subscriber," near Penzance.—The "Flute Preceptor" and the song in question may be obtained, by order, of any music-seller.

"Pittore."—Mr. Ackermann, 96, Strand, purchases drawings of artists. Our rate of remuneration for contributions varies with their merit.

"X. Y. Z."—The London and Birmingham Railway runs by a tunnel at Kensal-green, north of the Cemetery.

"J. J." Liverpool.—The subject suggested has been omitted for want of room

"T. O." Bishopsgate-street Without, will see by our present number that we are not unmindful of "the many poor of Great Britain and Ireland."

"A Subscriber," River-view-terrace.—It is not usual to divulge the authorship of literary contributions published anonymously.

"Rara Avis."—We shall be glad to engrave our correspondent's namesake, on the arrival of the specimen.

"John Harrison."—See No. 88 of our journal for a description of the Atmospheric Railway.

"H. M."—"James's Novels" is correct; the possessive s is only dropped when the noun ends with double s; as "righteousness' sake."

"The Rising of the "Bromley Higgerum" are thanked for Nos. I. and II. of their miscellany, the staple of which is by the pupils of Mr Hawes's Academy; the papers on botany are excellent.

"E. L." South Wales.—The present circulation of the journal in question is within 3 or 400 of 25,000 copies.

"Allegro," Dorchester.—The concluding number of our present volume will be published on June 28 next: the Index, Title-page, &c., will be given with the first number of the next volume.

"A Constant Reader," West Malling.—St. George was adopted as the patron of soldiers by the English Crusaders, for the succour which he was supposed to have afforded them at the siege of Antioch. As such, Edward III. made him patron of the Order of the Garter; and he thus gradually became considered as the patron of chivalry, and the tutelar saint of England.

"Sweepstakes."—Not at present.

"L. M. N."—The ingenious author of "The Bible in Spain" is, we believe, in good health.

"D. S.," Glasgow.—The first Waverley Ball was given in Edinburgh last spring; and on July 8, a similar fête was given at Wilhe's Rooms, St. James's.

"A Well-wisher."—We are ever anxious to gratify "the fair portion of our readers;" but the list of drawing room dresses would occupy more room than we can possibly spare.

"A Correspondent" is thanked for the sketch of the Stuke Monument, which shall appear anon.

"J. A."—The account of the six-oared match at Eton reached us too late for insertion.

"Hibernicus" is thanked for the hint

"Ticonensis."—Dr. Elliotson's work on Physiology and Anatomy is a first-rate production.

"G. C.," Middleton.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance

"A. M. S."—Trafficking in presentations to Christ's Hospital, by receiving money, or other consideration, by an order of Court, dated Jan. 8, 1830, disqualifies the child entering by such presentation, from being admitted into the hospital; and any Governor implicated in any part of the transaction will for ever be disqualified from granting a presentation. We do not find the name in question in the Post Office Directory.

"Melksham." Laughing and talking in church are highly indecorous, though reproof from the pulpit may subject the clergyman to the charge of eccentricity.

"J. O. R. N." Sheerness, is thanked for the sketch of the vessel: a few details would be also acceptable.

"Pedes" is too prosaic.

"T. W." East Smithfield.—The Duke of Wellington completed his 76th year on Thursday week

"J. A. S." Poole.—The necessity of residence is superseded by license.

"J. H." Llangollen. Chess is unexceptionable. Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess" is an excellent first book

"J. N. A." Pyndtree.—Is a bookseller, price 2s., coloured, in a case.

"M. N. O." Yorkshire. St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, will be found described in Nos. 90, 135, and 139 of our journal.

"Y. Z." should apply to the Income-tax Commissioners of the district.

"A Subscriber" should consult Senefelder and Rawcourt's Treatises on Lithography, both translated into English

"A Wanderer" is thanked for the sketch

"J. R. H." Hyde.—We already have a correspondent in "the island."

"Sarah Harrop," Chester.—The "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."

"A Tailor," on reaching the metropolis, will readily meet with a work on "The Art of Cutting"

"O. J. R." Corfe Castle.—The sketches have been omitted for want of room.

"E. H." Ipswich.—We have no intention, at present, of engraving the Custom House.

"H. P."—Mr. Bunn's address is Theatre Royal, Drury lane.

"W. H. C." York, begs to inform a correspondent that Hogarth's print of the March to Finchley, in 1745, with the S left out of the title of the King of Prussia, is valuable; very few having been worked from the plate before the error was discovered.

"Caddie." The common trout has been found weighing as much as 15 lbs.

"A Regular Subscriber."—A divorce can only be obtained by Act of Parliament, the expense of which is great; the time depends on the nature of the evidence

"J. H." Bilston. The Camera Obscura may be seen at the Adelaide Gallery, or Polytechnic Institution. The other exhibition named is closed.

"F. S." Huddersfield.—Mr. Corse Wilson's case has already been detailed in our journal.

"Y. Z." wishes to ascertain whether leases were not, prior to 1821, held at Dublin Castle on Sundays.

"C. J. G."—The second named Assurance office.

"Frank Johnson," Stamford.—The central span between the piers of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge is 676¼ feet, being 110 feet wider than the Menai Bridge. See our last number

"A Subscriber," Plymouth.—The title is given by virtue of the office.

"J. S. T." Carlisle.—The person would, certainly, not be eligible to the office named.

"T. H. W.," Bermondsey.—The emoluments are too varied and uncertain to be enumerated

"Beppo," Cork.—"Rococo" is antiquated, old fashioned.

"Gipsy Queen," St. Columb.—The mistletoe is found on other trees besides the oak, the apple, for instance.

"J. H." Bilston. The Camera Obscura may be seen at the Adelaide Gallery, or Polytechnic Institution. The other exhibition named is closed.

"A Correspondent," Stamford.—The price of the Paging Machines varies from £60 upwards, and £30 per annum for the use of the same to the patentee.

"A Constant Reader," Derby, should consult an agent for patents.

"A Foreign Lady, and an Old Subscriber."—The engravings will a ear shortly

"B. B."—The dewlap is the loose skin that hangs from the coat of the ox, &c.

"Zaccheus."—The triple leg on the reverse of the Manx halfpenny is the arms of the Isle of Man, and not those of Sicily, as the Scots obtaining possession of the country, with the Western Islands. These arms are triles, three in one legs conjoined, or rather issuing from one, at the upper part of the thigh, couched in a circle, and the spurs bare. It is said of the three legs, that as the top of the one touches upon Ireland, with the spur of the other they look at Scotland, and with the third they bow to England. The Latin legend implies otherwise it falls at well stand

Monument to the Duke of Sussex, Kensal-green. The stone was supplied by the Haytor Granite Company, from their Foggaton Quarry, Dartmoor, known by the top stone weighs eight tons, and the other four about fifteen tons; total, upwards of twenty-three tons.

"Y. Z." "Quad Sacra," is as to sacred things; but the meaning of the phrase depends upon the context. The quotation was exaggerated, and is not sense. "Macdonnell's Dictionary of Quotations" is a serviceable work

A Constant Subscriber."—The questions can be decided by reference to a gazetteer of the United States, which we have not at hand.

MONEY MARKET.—*The Railway List enclosed to us, by a correspondent, is one of the most clear and readily to be understood that is issued. It is impossible to simplify anything so plain.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

THE Court of Aldermen has been compelled to take notice of the loud expression of the disgust of the public, at the late scene in Newgate, and of the discretion it has caused in Parliament. At the meeting of the Court on Tuesday last, some explanations were given by the parties immediately concerned, which had the effect of placing the matter in a worse light than before; inasmuch as everybody confessed to the grossest negligence in the discharge of their duty. There have been two orders issued by the Court itself, against the practice of admitting the public to the chapel of the gaol—on in 1825, the other in 1842; but, with a mode of doing business, peculiar, we should think, to the Corporation of London, the first order was never communicated to the Governor of the prison—the very person of all others who ought to have known it—and the second was never sent to any of the Sheriffs who succeeded those of the year in which it was issued! We should like to see the Merchant's or Banker's establishment in London, in which such bungling and neglect would be tolerated for one moment; and we should like also to be informed, why the business of the public, for which these officers receive honours and emoluments, cannot be as well attended to? There seems to have been the most superb indifference to anything like duty on all hands, though the Town Clerk is kind enough to take the greatest share of the blame upon himself. The statements of the Sheriffs, in explanation of the affair, are not extraordinary as all the rest of the extraordinary. Mr. Sheriff Hunter acknowledged "the propriety of the observations that had been made in the High Court of Parliament;" and that "the Sheriffs were gratified with the interference ordered by the Secretary of State into the whole matter." As those observations contained an exceedingly strong condemnation from every speaker, of the conduct of all concerned, it is strange that Mr. Sheriff Hunter's colleague should assert, immediately after the above acknowledgments, that "the Sheriffs did not admit they had committed any act of which they were ashamed;"—that "everything that had been done, was done after due reflection, and advisedly; and that he defied any one to say that they had done anything wrong. All that had been done, he was prepared manfully to defend." This is chivalrous certainly, but does not appear to be "absolute wisdom." What is wrong, is wrong; all the defending in the world will not alter its character, and if it was done "advisedly, and after due reflection," it is just so much the less excusable. But we are happy to think that the end of these abuses is near at hand. A conversation took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, which pretty well settles the matter; in answer to a question on the subject from Captain Pechill, Sir James Graham said, after touching somewhat lightly on the disregard by the Corporation authorities of their own regulations—

He was bound to state, as to the former part of the subject, that his attention having been painfully called to great irregularities on the preaching, not only of the last condemned sermon, but also on the morning of the execution (hear, hear), he had, in the exercise of the power vested in him as Secretary of State under the Prisons Act, directed one of the principal inspectors to proceed to Newgate, and to institute a strict and rapid inquiry into all the transactions that occurred, both on the Sunday and the morning of the execution. That report, founded on evidence, he had not yet received, but when it was, he should be prepared to state his opinion to the House; but his present impression was that, founded on that report, some legislative interference would be necessary.

An Act of Parliament will, we hope, put an end to these disgusting exhibitions of religion degraded for the gratification of a depraved curiosity, for an act cannot be set at defiance even by the Corporation of London; and the penalties of breaking it may serve to remind them of it, if another fit of forgetfulness comes over them. But we trust that Sir James Graham will go further than the City of London, and not legislate for Newgate only; we hope the measure will be general, and apply to every prison in the kingdom, restraining, in express terms, the attendance at executions to the Sheriffs and the officers of the prison; the public and the press, which is but the public represented, ought to be rigorously excluded, and, for its own credit, the journals of England ought to give every support in their power to the Home Secretary, if he brings forward such a measure, and to urge him to originate one, if he does not. We dismiss the disagreeable subject, with the following description given by Alderman Copeland, of the detestable sort of excitement that the possibility of getting admittance to such scenes creates:—

There was a morbid appetite to witness those exhibitions, and the importunities upon such occasions exceeded anything the House could possibly conceive. Upon the morning of Hocker, and subsequently to the execution, the importunities the magistrates of the City of London received from persons of all classes of the community, not only for seats to hear the trial, but to be present at the execution, were beyond anything that could be conceived

The Court of Justice must be open and free, for the publicity there is a safeguard; but the chapel and the cell, when the prisoner stands within the darkness of the shadow of death, are no places for the intrusion of a callous and indifferent crowd. Let the doors be shut, and the entrance forbidden; when admittance is impossible, the desire to be admitted must cease, or, at all events, remain ungratified.

WHATEVER may be the immediate cause of the dreadful catastrophe at Yarmouth, the accident furnishes another proof of what we have before had occasion to make some remarks on—the utter helplessness of an English crowd in any situation of danger. The complete ignorance of the great mass of people of those physical laws—the powers of nature—the violating which is death or mutilation of the most horrible kinds—is absolutely afflicting; nothing more completely proves our deficiency in the matter of general education. It would be scarcely credible were it not supported by the evidence of more than one person, that between the first sign of the giving way of the Suspension-bridge and the fall itself, time enough elapsed for all upon it to have escaped! But no one understood that first thing—that the "noise," that was to so many the sentence of death, only caused "laughter," as if the failure of the fastenings on which all their lives depended was an excellent joke, second only to the miserable exhibition that assembled them! How slight a knowledge of the construction of such a work would have enabled them to comprehend the warning; but all was careless ignorance. We believe the same thing would happen under the same circumstances in any part of England—nowhere sooner than in this great Metropolis. The sailor does not laugh at the cracking mast or the parting cable, on the strength of which his existence depends; the peasant of the Alps does not laugh at the signs of the falling avalanche; it is not courage that can be careless, and "laugh" at such moments; it is merely that pitiable ignorance of which we have so often to plament the effects, but, as in this instance, to no means to dispel. We cannot expect a pleasure-seeking crowd to be all philosophers; but a moderate degree of reflection would often show them the risks they run. If any one wishes to see an example of the perils of ignorance, let him go to one of the landing-places of our river steamers, on a fine summer Sunday or holiday. The cupidity of the owners of these vessels, and the indifference and carelessness of the authorities, are admirably seconded by the total inability of the London holiday makers to see when they are in danger and when not. It is a common thing to see a boat loaded with at least four times the number that the natural law in virtue of which she floats, will safely permit. A breaking crank, the slightest panic, with cause or without, the smallest rush to one side or the other, and the whole mass would go to the bottom in a hideous scene of shrieking and despair; the entire city would then ring with the

"Appalling Accident," the Coroner would be busy, and the penny-a-liners and the papers would make a fortune by the event.

The happy ignorance with which the Cockneys embark in an already over-crowded boat amounts really to something remarkable; not a suspicion crosses them that they are courting their own destruction; and that they escape it by no merit of their own. We have seen seamen who had many times crossed the Atlantic exhibit dismay at the spectacle of the rocking and swaying mass; the smart linen-draper's shopman would think it a want of "pluck" so show any such apprehension; but the Tar is right and the shopman is wrong; one knows the danger from being able to comprehend the circumstances; the other's indifference is not courage but ignorance. Till some fatality as great as that at Yarmouth occurs on the river we do not expect the Government or the City will take any means of protecting the people against the consequences of their own carelessness. It is melancholy to think that in the recent case most of the victims might have escaped had they had but ordinary perception of the danger impending over them; perhaps it may do some good if we thus point out the perils that the same ignorance and carelessness are exposing people to in the other.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—It having been arranged for the Court to proceed to Claremont on Saturday, some of her Majesty's carriages and horses have been commanded to leave the Royal Mews on that morning, for the use of the Queen and the Prince Consort during their short stay in Surrey. According to present arrangements, her Majesty and his Royal Highness will leave the Euston Station, on the line of the South Western Railway, by a special train, for Gosport, on Monday morning, proceeding thence in the *Lightning*, Government steamer, to Osborne House, and returning the same afternoon. The object of the Royal visit to the Isle of Wight is for the purpose of inspecting the extensive alterations and improvements now in progress in the vicinity of her Majesty's newly purchased marine residence at Cowes.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen had a concert on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, arrived at half-past nine o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent (attended by Lady Mary Maria Dawson), and the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden (attended by Baroness de Strumfeder and Baron de Schreckenstein), arrived shortly after wards. Later in the evening, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and Prince George, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived. The general company were ushered into the Picture Gallery. At ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert were conducted by the Lord Steward to the music room in the saloon, which had been fitted up for the concert. The Royal Family and the other distinguished visitors followed, and the performance commenced. Supper was served in the dining room.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty again held a Levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, at which numerous presentations took place. His Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince George, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince of Leiningen and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, attended the levee.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend proceeding to Osborn House, her Majesty's late purchase at the Isle of Wight, on Monday next, going down to Gosport by special train on the South-Western Railway, and embarking from the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard on board the Lightning steam tender, which vessel is ordered round from Woolwich specially for the purpose of conveying the Royal party to the island. Her Majesty's stay at Osborn, we believe, will be short, the only object being to inspect the arrangements being made, and to determine on such new alterations and improvements in the house, barton, and estates, necessary and befitting the marine residence of the Sovereign.

CHRISTENING OF THE SON OF THE MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLAS.—The christening of the infant Earl of Angus and Arran, son and heir of the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, took place on Tuesday, in the presence of a select circle, in St. James's Chapel, Paddington. After the ceremony all the company present returned with the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas to their residence in Connaught place, where a *déjeuner* was served. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was present.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A marriage, which has been some time in contemplation, will be solemnised on the 16th inst., between the second Lovelace, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Beverley, and Miss Drummond, the daughter of Mr. Drummond, of Albury Park, Surrey.

HER MAJESTY'S FANCY DRESS BALL.—This splendid *fête* is definitively fixed to take place at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, the 6th of June A portion of the invitations have been already issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office. The period selected for illustration by the costume worn upon the occasion is that from 1740 to 1750. The era intended to be illustrated is that of the second George exclusively. The following may be taken as a general description of the dresses at the period of the present Queen's accession. The usual full dress female costume were white velvet or white satin of the richest description, elaborately embroidered. The bodies were made extremely deep, the lower portion of the dress being set out by hoops. Brocade dresses were also very much in vogue at this period. The ladies wore small, coloured shoes, with high heels, and the hair was of course powdered. The gentleman's dress of the period consisted of a velvet coat, with large deep flaps, the whole richly embroidered The waistcoat gene rally of white satin, embroidered in gold, extended half way to the knee, and the breeches were made tight of the same material as the coat. The stockings reached to the top of the leg, and were generally rolled down just above the knee, below which they were fastened by an ornamental garter of the richest description. The shoes generally worn were those with a cocked hat, buff boots with high tops, and a sword, completed the attire. Those of the guests invited to participate in the *fête* can appear at Court unless their costume is fully identified with the period specified in the cards of invitation.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD MURDERED BY A SERVANT GIRL.

On Sunday morning, about ten o'clock, Martha Brixey, a girl of about 18 years of age, murdered the son of Mr. J. D. Finch, a solicitor of Greenwich, under the following frightful circumstances. The girl, who is a very recent servant in Mr. Finch's family, went into the kitchen shortly before ten o'clock, and asked the cook for a knife, and said she wanted to cut a pencil for Mary, who was up stairs in the nursery. The cook gave her a table knife, handled table knife, but remarked that a smaller one would do better for the purpose. She said no, that would do, as she could use it for cutting the bread and butter at tea in the afternoon, and immediately proceeded up stairs. In a few minutes she came down and returned the knife, and, opening the pantry door, told her master and mistress that she had killed the baby. Mrs. Finch, in a state of indescribable astonishment, asked the wretched girl said; and was in the act of running up stairs to the nursery, but was stayed by her husband and Mr. Traill, the Union hall police magistrate, who was paying the family a morning visit. She presented an unusual and distracted appearance, and, handing the knife, said, "What have I done? What have I done?" many times over—and again; "What will become of me? what will become of me? I am a murderer; I have killed the baby." On Mr. Finch and family going up stairs, his infant son was discovered lying on the bed with his head severed from his body. On this fact being made known, the whole of the family became horror struck.

At the inquest on the child, which was held on Monday, the following evidence was given by Sarah May, upper nurse in the family of deceased's father. She deposed that she had been two years in Mr. Finch's family. The deceased was nine months old. Five minutes before she left the nursery the under nurse. Witness saw the infant last at a quarter before ten on Sunday morning. She put him into his cot, and left him sleeping at that time. The nursery is on the next room. Five minutes before she left the nursery the under nurse was in the next room. Mrs. Finch will forgive me; will she let me prisoner said, "Do you think Mrs. Finch will forgive me; will she let me stop?" Witness replied no; Mrs. F. had candidly told her she would not. She then advised the prisoner to go, as it would be much better for her. She had been worrying her mistress on Saturday, begging her to forgive her, and let her remain. Mrs. Finch had said no positively. She had been a person that would suit, and could remain in her service no longer. To all this the prisoner made no answer. On Sunday morning at breakfast the prisoner said she wondered if Mrs. F. had seen the new maid. Witness remarked that she would call on Monday. This conversation took place while making the beds. Witness then left the room, went down to the kitchen, taking one of the younger children with her. She there left the children with the cook and housemaid, and went into the back yard, and while there she heard loud screams. She immediately ran into the house, and went up into the nursery, from whence the cries came. All the children were crying very much, and Mrs. Finch was in a frantic state. Mr. Finch was preventing the prisoner from going up stairs. The cook had gone up stairs. Mr. Traill and Mrs. Finch were below in the hall. Witness found the child lying on its side, its back, and the head nearly off. She had left it lying safely on its side. On looking round she saw an ivory-handled table knife covered with blood. The children were at this time all below crying in the hall. About a few minutes elapsed during all this. The knife used was much sharper than others. The prisoner had always behaved very well towards the children. The prisoner had behaved very strangely about a gown (mourning) which her mistress had given her, and she was going to leave partly on that account about three weeks ago. She complained much about the dress not fitting her. She subsequently cut the body from the skirt in the nursery, and burnt it. Witness told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and that she would tell Mrs. Finch on her return home. The prisoner was in a great passion when she burnt the body of her dress, but became quiet afterwards, and seemed satisfied with what she had done. Witness repeatedly advised her not to burn it, as it fitted her. She was most determined, and said she wished the dressmaker had been at the devil before she had made the gown.

Some corroborative testimony was given. The girl, who was present, being questioned by the Coroner, told him she had nothing to say. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Martha Brixey, who was committed to Newgate.—She is of very genteel, but slight stature, and looked very pale

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WOOD PAVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Bedford held an inquest in Duke-street, Adelphi, on the body of George Hurst. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was driving one of Gibson's cabs between six and seven o'clock, on Friday evening, last week, along the wood pavement in the Strand, near Agar street, when his horse slipped, and he was precipitated on the road over the cab and his horse's head. He instantly recovered himself, and got up, and in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Thornwood, the stockbroker, who was in the cab, he said, "All right, sir, I am not hurt." He then was proceeding to raise his horse, when the animal struck him in the breast with his head, and threw him on his back, at the moment that the Windsor coach drove up. The deceased fell between the horse's feet and the fore wheels of the latter. He was instantly carried to the hospital, where he died at two o'clock on the following day On a *post mortem* examination, it was understood that his left arm and three ribs of his right side had been broken, and that his liver was ruptured. All the witnesses attributed the accident to the bad state of the wood pavement. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with the desire that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the dangerous condition of the wood pavement in that locality.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Vienna states that a violent storm burst over that city on the 24th ult, accompanied by so much rain as to cause an inundation. Several persons are said to have perished.

The German papers mention that M. Liebig, the celebrated professor of chemistry at the University of Giessen, has discovered a mineral substance, which, when combined with guano, will produce one of the most fertilising manures known.

According to a letter from Rome the guillotine has lately become of more general use in the Papal states; several executions had recently taken place in the provinces, and on the 18th ult a young man, only 23 years of age, was executed for the crime of murder. This young man had been sentenced to death some time ago, for a murder committed a few years before, but in consequence of his youth he had been pardoned, his sentence being commuted to a term of imprisonment. His execution was for the murder of an attendant in prison.

The *Duke of Sussex* steamer, belonging to the New Commercial Packet Company, was wrecked off Boulogne on Saturday night, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The passengers, upwards of 20 in number, and also the crew, were happily saved. The captain succeeded in rescuing the wreck ashore. The occurrence took place near the spot where the *Amphitrite* was lost in 1833. There is scarcely a portion of the ship which is not strained, and many of her planks are started. She is a very old vessel.

Advices from Padang, of the 20th of December, make mention of accounts having been received there of fresh troubles in the high country of Padang Troops were at once dispatched to the scene of disorder, and had made themselves masters of the district. The last correspondence announced the destruction of some villages by incendiaries.

A grand banquet is to be given to the leading members of the Cabinet, and a large party of the Conservative Peers, on the 17th instant, at Goldsmiths' Hall.

The branch railroad from Woking to Guildford is completed, and has been opened to the public.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 16th ult says: "The Sublime Porte has just come to a decision, in virtue of which ten commissions are named to visit the provinces of the interior, for the purpose of receiving the complaints and demands of the inhabitants, including into the wants and complaints of each locality, and collecting with care information calculated to enlighten the Government, and enable it to adopt efficacious measures to ameliorate the condition of the country, secure the welfare of all classes of the population, open new modes of communication, encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, create useful and charitable establishments, and render education general, &c."

The papers received by the West India mail mention that the first Jamaica railway is progressing rapidly towards completion; and it is satisfactory to learn that the fifty men sent out from England to carry on the factory to learn that the fifty men sent out from England to carry on the undertaking, have all continued in excellent health, although exposed daily to the sun's rays, and working the line through a marshy district, where miasma must necessarily prevail.

According to the *Frankfurter Journal*, the official reports of the damages caused by the recent inundations in Bohemia contain the most disastrous accounts Five districts in particular are described as completely desolated. In that of Leitmeritz alone no less than 40 villages were destroyed Out of the 170 houses in the village of Kehl, not one was spared; and half of the hamlet of Lieben, principally inhabited by Jews, was carried away A century will hardly suffice to repair the damage.

The Diet at Coblentz has declared in favour of the protective system of commercial policy. It appears that the visit of the King of Prussia has been postponed.

Among the many new things that steam brings from abroad are new potatoes, some of which have been brought by the steamer *Clyde*, from Bermuda.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Journal* states that the Court of Wirtemberg and the head of the house of Hohenzollern are in treaty respecting a matrimonial alliance between the Crown Prince of that kingdom and a Russian Princess.

According to a letter from Alexandria the youngest daughter of the Pacha of Egypt is to be married to Kaimeel Bey, one of the Pacha's chief officers, on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Sultan on an order for camps. A French house at Marseilles received the order for a handsome necklace, which they have sent out, the cost of which is not less than 200,000 dollars. The postal convention with Egypt has not been ratified.

The *Commerce* states that the accounts of the famine which continues to prevail in the district of Arva, in Hungary, are filled with details truly horrible. Scarcely a *post mortem* examination of the body of a young man who had died of hunger, he found in the stomach a quantity of undigested hay.

It appears from the investigation by Mr. Law, of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, into the affairs of Mr. C. Matthews, that the estate will pay a dividend of about 6d. in the pound.

A New York paper, by the last arrival, states that General Jackson was in such a dangerous condition, that his death was hourly expected.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Alexandria, which states that "a commission sent to Egypt by the Russian Government in the year 1843, to study the important question of the possibility of counteracting by the effects of heat objects contaminated by the plague," has completely proceeded on its object. It is no longer permitted to doubt that heat is one of the most effective agents of disinfection, and one of the most easy of application by religious disinfection."

On Tuesday night there was an incendiary fire in the premises, Little Rope House Farm, Great Coxwell, Suffolk, in the occupation of Mr. W. Rope House Farm, Great Coxwell, Suffolk, in the occupation of Mr. W. Taylor. In about three hours the dwelling house, double barn, stables, sheds and pigsgenies, with 6 horses, 17 pigs, and a quantity of poultry, 22 coombs of barley, and 7 of tare seed, fell a prey to the flames. Three men who are suspected are remanded.

A letter from Warsaw, of April 25, states that the Emperor of Russia has published a Ukase, declaring that all Jews must lay aside their costume, and assume the national one. No one can escape from the effects of this ukase any longer than for five years from the present time, and even then only by paying a sum of money.

It appears from the official list of petitions that the number presented to be £36,000. The timber, furniture, and fixtures to be taken at a valuation. up to the present time in favour of the grant to Maynooth was 46 only, signed by 15,483 persons, whilst there are no less than 7699 petitions against the proposed endowment of that seminary, signed by the enormous number of 982,858 persons.

The breaking up of the ice in Canada has been attended with sad results. Such has been its movement over the falls of Niagara, accompanied by a strong wind, that the Niagara river was completely blocked up. The damage is not far from 100,000 dollars.

The Bishop of Rochester has, it is said, purchased the seat of Mr. John Round, M.P., Danbury-place, Essex The purchase-money is stated

The *Courrier Français* announces the death of a former member of the Council of Five Hundred, M. Chabert, Lieutenant General on the retired list at Grenoble, in the 87th year of his age

M. Boyer Fonfrede, brother to the illustrious Girondin, beheaded in the revolution, died at Bagneres de Bigorre, on the 2nd inst.

A letter from Barranquilla (near Carthagena) dated March 15, gives an account of an awful catastrophe which occurred on the plains of Maracaiquita, two days' journey this side Bogota, at the head of the Magdalena. A part of one of the snowy mountains gave way, and a torrent of snow, mud, gravel, &c., overflowed the plains for six square leagues, burying everything under it. It is said, at its first outbreak, to have topped the highest trees, and that a thousand souls have perished.

A silver fountain of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workmanship, intended as a present to Mehemet Ali from the East India Company, has just been completed. It is upwards of ten feet high, and contains 10,400 ounces of silver. It is richly ornamented with fruits and flowers.

POSTSCRIPT.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The annual meeting of the members of this distinguished club was held yesterday (Friday), at the Thatched House Tavern. The Commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, presided. The attendance comprised 43 other noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Donegal, the Marquis of Blandford, &c. The noble chairman said that there was every prospect of their having a brilliant season, as the number of yachts at the head-quarters (Cowes) was much greater than on any previous year, several new ones were being constructed, and he had no doubt but that on the opening-day, there would be a brilliant display. The prizes, as yet announced, consist of two cups of £50 each, and her Majesty's Cup. The annual ball and dinner will take place as usual. After the admission of several additional members, the proceedings terminated.

DENBIGHSHIRE ELECTION.—On Wednesday Sir W. W. Wynn, who had vacated his seat for Denbighshire by accepting the Stewardship of the Manorial Courts in that county, was re-elected without opposition. Several of the freeholders, however, objected to the vote which the honourable baronet had given in favour of the Maynooth grant.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The will and codicil of Philip John Miles, Esq., late of Bristol, banker, have been proved in Doctors' Commons by Wm. Miles, Esq., Philip Wm. Skinner Miles, Esq., and John Wm. Miles, Esq., the sons and executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of one million sterling (the highest amount to which duty is payable). The deceased bequeaths to his sons (eight in number) £100,000 each, and to William Miles an additional sum of £50,000; to grandsons £200 each, to several godsons £200 each; to nieces and many other relatives, legacies varying from £100 to £3000. He observes that he has provided for his three eldest daughters, on their marriage, and bequeaths them £1000 each, and directs his collection of pictures and his best service of plate to go with his mansion, in the nature of heirlooms. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of £15 7s.

THE CRASH.—The Yarmouth Railway Company's Solicitor, Mr. Cooper, the part of the line on which the accident occurred, to-day (Saturday) to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the resumption of the traffic. Tuesday was market-day, and a great deal of interest was excited in the event, from the extensive preparations which were being made for the accident, the scene of which has since been visited by a large number of persons. It is generally stated that Nelson, the clown, the unhappy yet fortunate author of the late Coldstream joke, has very deeply affected by the consequences of the fatal catastrophe in which he took so prominent a part, and that he has suffered great mental and bodily anguish. He has not left his house.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."

The *Great Western* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, at twelve o'clock.

The *Great Western* left New York on the 24th of April. She brings very important intelligence relative to the effect of Sir Robert Peel's declaration respecting Oregon. From the tone of the newspapers received from New York the effect is, on the whole, favourable. One of them says:—

"The temper of this country, as a whole, is for peace;—we assume unhesitatingly that the desire of England is also for peace. It is contrary to all sense and reason—to say nothing of moral or religious obligations—for two cognate and Christian people to go to war about a barren region, which can be of little use or value to either of them for generations to come."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* observes, that the British people, and the Government, too, have misinterpreted the language used by President Polk in his inaugural address, and expresses its conviction that the whole thing will be fully explained away, and the question amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries. The *New York Tribune*, however, says the Millions have now assumed such an aspect as to render either war or arbitration indispensable, and declares itself in favour of the latter alternative. The *New York Herald* says that the time has arrived when it must be decided whether a trial of strength of the two countries shall be tested. The *Sun* takes the same ground, and thinks the conduct of Great Britain insolent and tyrannical.

It appears certain that Mexico will declare war against the United States, unless the annexation of Texas to the United States is abandoned. The *Great Western* brings 140 passengers.

FRANCE.—We find by the latest Paris papers that the health of M. Guizot was so much improved that it is expected he will be able to attend in his place on the Chamber, and support his Budget as a Minister of Finances. The question of the general principle of the Paris Fortification Armament Bill has terminated, the Chamber passing, by a large majority, to the consideration of its clauses.

SPAIN.—By the arrival of her Majesty's schooner *Viper*, at Falmouth, we have accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 23rd March, which are of very great importance. The Brazilian Ministers, it appears, have taken up very great importance. The Brazilian Ministers, it appears, have taken up a high-handed and insulting position with the country as far as commercial relations are concerned. They have officially announced that as the treaty conferring the right of search to British ships of war, of the vessels of Brazil, for the purpose of the importation of slaves, expired on the 13th of March, it shall not be resumed until Brazilian sugars are admitted into the British dominions at the same rate of duty as that from any other country.

The Hon. David Canabarro, one of the chief insurgents in Rio Grande, published on the 28th of February last, a proclamation to those under his command, declaring that the civil war, which for more than nine years had made, declaring that the civil war, which for more than nine years had devastated that province, was at an end. A foreign power having threatened the integrity of the empire, could not but unite all Brazilians in opposing such a calamity

OPENING OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE BAZAAR.

On Thursday, punctually at 12 o'clock, the doors of Covent-garden Theatre were opened to hundreds of well-dressed visitors to the Great Bazaar, in support of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The arrangements were very complete and will be best understood by a sort of descriptive *détour* of the theatre.

Under the portico is the vestibule, through which is the entrance to the Bazaar. Visitors ascend a wide staircase of stone, decorated on each side with statuary, to the Shakspeare Hall or Saloon. On the left side of this hall is the exhibition of tapestry, shawls, and carpets, and in the corners next the is the exhibition of tapestry, shawls, and carpets, and in the corners next the passage are displayed a splendid mirror and a stall of chemical preparations. Passing this hall, and bussing to the right, visitors enter the Box lobby, the side wing of which will be closed during the Bazaar. On the left is a stall for Miller's Glass Works. Visitors proceed to the left, and on coming opposite the central box of the dress circle, they reach the entrance to the Grand Gothic Hall. The first view at the entrance is very imposing; the illuminated roof, with its Gothic mouldings and richly decorated arches, the two vistas of pillars extending along each side, and the gorgeous painted window at the remote extreme are very striking. The elevation of the dress circle at the remote extreme are very striking. The elevation of the dress circle above the level of the Pit, enables the visitor to take in the whole at the first glance, and hence the effect of the *coup d'œil* is most striking and imposing.

There is a descent of a few steps into the body of the hall, where the stalls are situated, and we shall first describe those connected with the range on boxes on the right hand side of the visitor at entrance. The boxes next to the entrance are themselves fitted up as stalls, and are occupied by a platform; there are rooms divided between the towns of Northampton and Rochdale. The pillars projecting into the body of the hall extend from this point to the proscenium, and the stalls allocated to Yorkshire are placed between the pillars, the boxes and flooring being for the display of goods, and also as magazines for the supply of the stalls. These four stalls are assigned to Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, the towns having contributed in the manufacturing districts to the Anti-Corn-Law fund. In the centre of the hall is a double row of stalls, but from the angle at which they are placed, they appear to be a single row, and we shall only describe that row now which is opposite and nearest to the box stalls we have enumerated. Next the entrance are the stalls of Bolton, Stockport, and Manchester; then follow those of Swansea, Carlisle, York, Stockton on Tees, Hull, Beverley, Bristol, and Newcastle.

The stalls we have enumerated are those on the right hand side from the stage of the theatre in front of the stage. The stage itself being quadrangular, admits of a different arrangement. From the central line of stalls, adjoining that allocated to Bristol, there extends a series of stalls in the shape of a reversed L, the extreme of the letter joining the central stalls. The Newcastle stall is continued at right angles; then follow those of Huddersfield, Barnsley, Wakefield, and Bloomsbury, on the perpendicular side of the L. The base of the top is the Kentish Town stall. Opposite to these, forming the right hand side of the Gothic Hall, is first an ornamented door, and then two recesses, each richly illuminated with transparencies, painted to imitate stained glass; the first of these is the Peckham stall; and the second the Islington stall.

The right side of the upper part of the stage fronting the entrance, is appropriated to the Metropolis, and is divided into three stalls, named in their proper places the right hand corner, the City, Kensington, and Camden stalls, order, from the right hand corner, the City, Kensington, and Camden stalls, in the order mentioned. Returning again to the entrance, the centre table, and which Returning again to the entrance of the Camden (the reader will remember, that as he turns into the recess, he faces the door of entrance), at the extreme end of the Gothic Hall, is formed with transparencies, painted to then two recesses, each richly illuminated with transparencies, painted to imitate stained glass; the first of these is the Peckham stall; and the second the Islington stall.

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FREE TRADE BAZAAR, AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

the wall, assigned to Manchester, equal in extent to the London stalls on the opposite side; and there are in the side-wall three recesses, each illuminated by a transparency, representing a window of stained glass, also occupied by stalls connected with Manchester. In the recess, formed by the second reversed L and the centre table, are the stalls assigned to Gloucester, Norwich, Exeter, Dudley, Warrington, Preston, and Lancaster. The outer side of the L, beginning at the top, opposite Manchester's stalls are allocated to the contributions from Liverpool, Staley-bridge, Ashton, and Bury; the end facing the body of the house is assigned to the Blackburn stall.

Crossing back from the stage to the body of the house, we have the boxes on our right, and the second central line of stalls on our left. This central line is given to the Midland Counties; and the stalls are assigned in the following order, beginning from the stage - to Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton. Near the top is a Scotch stall, and at the top is a stall for contributions from Colebrook Dale, in addition to those in the saloon, to be described hereafter. The stalls on the right-hand, between the pillars, in front of the boxes, are assigned to Scotland, and are distributed, beginning from the stage, to Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley. The stalls in the boxes, next to the place of exit, are given to the contributions from Shetland, Dunstable, and Luton.

The door of exit is separated by a thin partition from the door of entrance; it leads into the Box-lobby, from which visitors pass into the lower Saloon. This noble room is divided into a central hall, and two spacious wings. The wing through which we enter is occupied by the Sheffield stall, and exhibits a gorgeous display of the articles for the manufacture of which that town has long been celebrated. To the central hall are arranged the contributions from the iron works of Colebrook Dale. The remaining wing is assigned to the contributions from the Potteries, which consist of porcelain, china-ware, &c.

We next ascend the staircase leading from the central saloon to the upper boxes, and may at our choice go on to the upper saloon, or take a view of the Gothic Hall from the second circle of boxes. The upper saloon is the only part of the exposition to which daylight is admitted. It has been papered and fitted up for the present occasion by Messrs. Hennell and Crosby, who have here introduced a novel style of decoration. Free Trade mottoes are enclosed in rich medallions which form part of the design of the paper hangings, and produce a most pleasing effect. The upper saloon is designed for the exhibition of machinery, models, and works of art, and also as a place for promenade and conversation.

REFRESHMENT ROOM FREE TRADE BAZAAR.

We must now venture behind the scenes. At the Manchester side of the stage is a door leading to a gallery of apartments fitted up as dressing-rooms for the ladies. At the end of the gallery is a large saloon, commonly called the King's room, where refreshments are provided for the ladies attending stalls.

On the opposite side of the house is a similar gallery of apartments, which includes two dressing rooms for gentlemen, a refreshment room, a committee room (the old green room), the superintendent's room, the chairman's room, the secretary's room, and the clerk's room

The vast Gothic Hall has been painted, at a great expense, by Messrs. Grieve: it is a most effective specimen of scenic architecture.

At the upper end of the hall was a large and splendidly decorated cake, weighing upwards of 280 pounds, which had been sent from Bury, in Lancashire. The top of it was ornamented with a kind of arabesque work, in portions of which were inscribed the names of the most distinguished free-trade members of the House of Commons This cake, it is stated, is at the close of the Bazaar to be cut up and distributed to the visitors by the ladies who have presided at the stalls.

Among those earliest in attendance were Sir John Cam Hobhouse, M.P. with a party of friends; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; Mr. Hutt, M.P.; and Mr. P. A. Taylor, with a party of friends.

Notwithstanding the check imposed on Thursday, to some extent, by the high prices of admission, the Gothic Hall was nearly full in less than an hour after the doors of the Theatre had been opened; and the sale of articles commenced very early, as indicated by the sound of money, which could be heard in all directions. Some elegant stand fire screens bore the portraits of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Bright; and a splendid piece of Sheffield cutlery, in the shape of a pair of scissors, represented full length figures of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, with the words—"Champions of Free Trade."

The Bazaar will be opened on Monday next, at the admission charge of one shilling.

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT YARMOUTH.

"Tene brevior diem mortis aperta via est."

Whose wends his early way
Through the fields at morning hour,
Will see fine threads from spray to spray,
Linking thorn and linking flow'r,
Some with dewdrops sparkling bright—
Some, dingy cobwebs of the night;
All resembling various ties
That bind up this world's families!
Come there but the slightest breeze
To wake the drowsy morning trees,
The pearly strings are all undone,
Their splendour fled, their beauty gone!

And such is Life! the brightest hour
Doth oft precede the tempest's gloom—
And in the march of Glory's power,
Perhaps we're treading on the tomb!

What is all yon bright array
Seeming met for holiday—
Young and old, and rich and poor
Stand on that suspended floor,
High above the streamy water,
Doom'd, alas! for scene of slaughter!

Hark! what means that dreadful crash—
And that sudden, deep-mouth'd splash,
Yelling forth the piercing cries
Of some who sink no more to rise!
Thickly in the gorging wave
Beyond the power of man to save—
They fall, and falling hold each other,
Husband, wife, with sister, brother,
Father, child, in struggling grasp—
Together end their dying gasp!

But oh! who can with truth relate
That long wild cry so desolate,
Which rang from widows—orphans, there
In dreadful chorus of despair!
Oh! memory sickens at the sound,
It was so deadly shrill;
It turned my brain and heart quite round,
And moans within them still!

W.

In part of our impression last week we gave such particulars as we could obtain of a most fatal accident at Yarmouth, caused by the giving way of a suspension bridge. We now supply the most authentic details which have been received of this calamity.

The scene of the dreadful event was the Suspension bridge, on the North quay, crossing the river Bure, and which had been the entrance to the town from the railway terminus, and the new road from Acle. Cooke's Equestrian Company had, for some time, been staying in Yarmouth, and on the morning of yesterday (Friday) week, it was announced by public hand-bills that Nelson, one of the clowns, would sail up the river Bure, starting from Yarmouth bridge to Vauxhall-gardens, at five o'clock, in a common washing-tub, drawn by four "real geese," elegantly harnessed and caparisoned. At the time appointed, this absurd exhibition took place. The clown and his geese started from the Old Bridge in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, who had assembled to witness the feat. On his arrival at the mouth of the Bure, a current took him towards Braydon, whence he was obliged to be towed back to the union of the two streams. The multitude of persons along the North Quay was greatly increased by the rush from the Old Bridge, and every spot where a view of Nelson and his geese could be obtained, was filled with spectators. By far the most advantageous view was had from the Suspension-bridge, and this was eagerly sought for by the unsuspecting populace. About 400 persons occupied this position, and were pressing on the south side to obtain the first glance of the coming wonder. The bridge is an elegant structure, suspended from two piers, and capable of standing a much larger number of persons; but every point of vision towards the spot where the geese were to be looked for was densely crammed with men, women, and children, and even the chains and suspenders had many occupants. This is the bridge which has been the cause of so much litigation between the Yarmouth Railway Company and Mr. Cory, its proprietor, and which has, since the arrangement with the parties, become the principal, if not the only medium of transit to and from the railway terminus. In order to accommodate this increased traffic, the proprietors were induced to extend the bridge on each side the chains, to the extent of four feet for foot passengers, and the platform on the south side was the chief receptacle for the multitude who were on the bridge on this occasion: the north side was comparatively empty; consequently there was an extreme pressure on the south; so much so, that a gentleman who passed over, noticed that the crown of the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened. He remarked the circumstance to a companion, but at this moment all eyes were stretched to the utmost, and every ear listening with eagerness for the first announcement of the clown's appearance. This anxiety was brought to its highest pitch by the cry of "Here come the geese." The shout resounded from side to side; but amidst was a shriek from the shores; the bridge was observed to give way, it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder one after another in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was riveted to the half-sunken bridge suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom was plunged into the stream; and over them the waters were flowing, as if unconscious of the fearful tragedy which had momentarily occurred.

REMAINS OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE, AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

Those who witnessed it asserted that not a scream was heard, nor a sound emitted from the unfortunate victims. A fearful splash, and a few gurgling struggles, only recognised the spot which had swallowed such a mass of human life. Some few men hanging by the broken chains were earnestly entreated to maintain their hold, but it was soon observed that, in consequence of the obstruction of the stream by the fallen bridge, and the human bodies below, that the advancing tide would soon bury even them from sight. Every boat was immediately in requisition, and as many as twenty-five were soon on the spot, and rendered active and gallant service. The scene at this moment beggars description—husbands and wives, parents and children, were excited with the deepest anxiety. The efforts to save the victims were noble and praiseworthy. One man who was precipitated from the bridge caught a hold and maintained it; a woman made a desperate clutch at his ancles and succeeded in reaching them. The brave fellow looked down, and, though in fearful peril himself, encouraged her to hold tight, and she was rescued. The man refused to get into the boat, telling the occupants to pick up those who were floating about the river—subsequently, however, he was obliged to release his hold, and he fell into the stream. We are happy to say that a rope was thrown to him immediately, and he was brought safely ashore. The bodies were picked up in quick succession, most of them dead. Among the number was a woman, doubtless a mother, who had in her arms an infant, and in one hand a little girl three or four years old—she had firmly grasped both, and her firm hold had not been broken by the struggles of death, for it was with difficulty they were separated. They were all corpses and very stiff. The various incidents of the tragic scene are some of them very touching. The children were many of them found with their heads fast in the railing (which, on the bursting of the chains, lapped over into the water), doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expectant sight. It was with difficulty they were extricated, and there were some discovered with their heads smashed to pieces by the falling of the iron-work. Mr. F. N. Palmer, surgeon, was amongst the parties rescued; by proper attention, however, being paid to him, he was so far restored at ten o'clock as to be considered out of danger. Many others were also restored by similar means. Barrels of hot water were sent from the brewhouse of the Messrs. Lacon, to Mr. Laws, of the Norwich Arms Inn, where the scene was most dreadful. The kitchen, the tap-room, and other rooms, with the stables, were filled with victims. As many as ten or a dozen were ultimately restored, but no less than 53 bodies were brought into that house, which defied all the means of restoration; others were taken to other public houses in the neighbourhood, but not in very considerable numbers. Of the number who had been taken out of the river at 11 o'clock at night, the eyes of 73 were for ever closed in

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND RIVER, GREAT YARMOUTH.

death The great majority of them were women and children. About 30 umbrellas were taken on shore. Persons whose relatives and whose children were down to see the sight, on hearing of the catastrophe, flocked from all parts of the town to make inquiries, and to examine the dead bodies; fathers and mothers were mourning for their children, and children for their parents, husbands for their wives, and the awfully distressing scenes was such, that no description can do justice to. The bodies were removed by the relations as they were recognised, and at 12 o'clock only one body remained in the Norwich Arms stables that had not been recognised. Several bodies are said to have passed under the bridge, and it seems to be impossible to remove them without great violence, or, as our informant says, "pulling them limb from limb." It is said that the coachman of Mr. H. N. Burroughes, M.P., of Burlingham, is missing, and it is feared he has experienced the common fate, but no such body has been picked up.

The escape of some was miraculous. One woman, of the name of Gilbings, the wife of a carpenter, was on the bridge with her child, when she was hurled into the water. With extraordinary presence of mind she seized her child's clothes with her teeth, thus preventing the rush of water, and paddled herself to a place of safety.

The scene presented at one time was most agonising. Children, mothers, and fathers, seeking one or other of their families, trusting and despairing in the pale face of some of the fiend one of their dearest ties. In every street were to be seen one or more bodies extended on biers, returning to those homes from which but some short minutes before they had passed in health and life.

The scene at the broken bridge on Saturday morning, was most distressing. Before the faintest approach of morning, a number of boatmen and others were actively engaged, endeavouring to find the bodies of the missing persons, and their efforts were, in some degree, successful.

It is generally supposed that many persons who were standing on the edge of the bridge, or on that portion allotted to foot passengers, when the accident occurred, clasped the hand rails, and were precipitated head foremost into the stream, and became entangled among the broken balustrades.

1. Suspension Bridge, scene of accident.
2. Vauxhall Gardens.
3. Railway Station.
4. Yarmouth Bridge.

Never since the devastating plague, in 1759, which swept off two thousand of its inhabitants, has Yarmouth, notwithstanding its numberless harrowing scenes, been visited with so dire a calamity—a calamity occurring at the very moment a public meeting was anout to be held to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds which have been received for the widows and families of the benchmen who were lost in January last.

On Saturday morning last the magistrates assembled at ten o'clock. The Mayor in the chair. There was a very full attendance of the bench. Mr. W. Cooke, the proprietor of the Circus, was in attendance.

Of course the late melancholy and calamitous event excited the utmost sympathy on the part of the bench. After a little delay Mr. Cooke said he had come to the determination of withdrawing the company from the town. The Mayor expressed his satisfaction at this announcement, as, while the Circus was open, the feelings of the relatives of the unfortunate sufferers must continue to be very much excited.

The following is the best list which has been produced of the names of the unfortunate sufferers. It was presented to the magistrates at this meeting. Martha Yallop, 29, George-street, 11; Wm. Tracy, 11; Sarah Johnson, 15, Elizabeth Johnson, 7, both of Row 23; Caroline Utting, 9, Louisa Utting, 6, Charlotte-street; Elizabeth Fulcher, 16, St. John's Head-row; Jane Cole, 16, White Horse-row; Emily Borking, 5, George-street; Fanny Richardson, 17, Row 99, Gaol-street; Amelia Hannah Fowley, White Lion opening; Wm. George Durrant, 12, Blue Anchor-row; Eliza Duffield, 16, Laughing Image-corner; Richard Powley, same place; Eliza Crowe, 13, Rainbow-corner; Ann Maria Scottow, 20; Betsey Morgan, 22, Wm. Lynes, 6, Mary Ann Jenkinson, 10, Rampart-row; Thomas Johnson, 8; William Tennant, 10, Elm-walk; John Tennant, 12, Elm-walk; Mary Ann Lake, 8, George and Dragon-row; Harriet Tann, 13; Eliza Barber, 11; Harriet Mary Little, Market-row, Clara May, 26, Elizabeth Powley, 24, Laughing Image-corner; Sarah Hunn, 14, same place; Eliza Conyers, 13; Sarah Ann Battiard, 13, Black Horse-row; Charles Dye, Monk; William Grimmer, 8, Most; Rachel Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Mary Anne King, 8, Apollo-walk; Elizabeth Manship, 28, Laughing Image-corner; Maria Vincent, 20, Apollo-walk; Benjamin, 28, Laughing Image-corner; Maria Vincent, 6, Horne row; Dye, 9; Maria Jumper, 9, Ferry Boat-row; Caroline Church, 6, Horne row; Susan Meers, 9, Garden-row; W. Hindle, 10; Maria Stalworthy, 14, King's Arms; Epping Thorpe, 11, Black Horse-row, Maria Edwards, 12, Gardener-row; Caroline Parker, 6; Hannah Field, 8; Sarah Gilbert, 12, George and Dragon row; Caroline Anger, 16, Charlotte-street; Horace Fox, 30, Sarah Utting, Walter Watts, — Foulcher, James Livingstone, 9, Matilda Livingstone, 6, Eliz. Hatch, 12, — Barking, — Durrant, Elizabeth Hunerable, — Burton, Robert Burton, — Moss, 28, — Troty, Daniel Ebbage, 9, the two Misses Johnson, Charlotte-street.

Up to Sunday last 11 bodies had been taken out of the river; the number will probably be 130 to 140, as many are under the bridge, as well as those who have been carried up the river.

The bridge has fallen down on the side nearest Breydon, and forms a complete barrier to the stream and navigation.

THE INQUEST.

On Saturday the Coroner held an inquest, at the Church Hall, on the bodies of Harriet Mary Little, Joseph Johnson, and Matilda Livingstone.

After an address from the Coroner, the Jury went to view some of the bodies. A discussion then ensued as to the time and mode in which the remainder of the bodies should be viewed. Some gentlemen wished to proceed about the business at once; but it was ultimately agreed that the inquiry into the case of all the bodies, with the exception of one, should be adjourned to Monday, at nine o'clock. This was the case of the son of Mr. Bradbury, of King street, Norwich, whose brother appeared in court and made an application for the removal of the body of the deceased. The Jury proceeded to the public house lying; and, subsequently, a brief inquiry into the causes of death took place, which terminated in a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Jury re-assembled on Monday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, at the Church-hall, and proceeded with the investigation of this melancholy affair.

After some conversation, which turned upon the subject of the respective jurisdictions of the Borough and County Coroners, the Jury proceeded to hear evidence merely for the purpose of identifying the bodies, that no obstruction might stand in the way of their burial; it being understood that their cases should be reserved on which to try the general merits of the case.

Daniel Cooper was the first witness called. He identified one of the deceased persons, named Maria Vincent. He saw her on the bridge on Friday.

Jane Grimmer identified the body of her child, William Grimmer, 8 years of age.

Elizabeth Blogg identified Charles Dye, 2 years old.

In the same manner, and by a variety of persons, the following bodies were also identified, viz.:—William Tennant, aged 11; John Tennant, aged 10; Matilda Livingstone, aged 6; James Livingstone, aged 9; Harriet Mary Little, aged 13; Caroline August, aged 16; Caroline Utting, aged 6; James Adams; and Ann Phebe Robertson, 17; Richard Powley, 5; Elizabeth Powley, 21; Marianne Jenkinson, 10; Thomas Johnson, 8; and Mary Ann King, 8.

A youth, named J. B. Thorndike, identified the body of Sarah Utting, and deposed that he was on the Suspension-bridge when the accident took place He stood in the carriage-way, and in about the centre of the bridge. He heard a cracking noise, and observed that one of the connecting links had broken, the ends of the severed link being about two inches apart. He did not apprehend any danger from what he saw. There was, however, a sudden rush to the Yarmouth shore; but several persons laughed, and thereon back to their places. The interval of his belief five or ten minutes elapsed between that time and the time when the bridge fell, when he, with others, was immersed in the water.

By the Foreman.—I had been on the bridge about five minutes before I heard the crack. It was crowded with people. There were a great many persons upon it, but they were not on the centre chain. I should not say they were about the centre. The bridge was not half full. Sufficient time elapsed between my first observing the link break and the bridge falling for every one upon it to have gone off. I saw more persons on the bridge by a good many upon the occasion of the prisoners who were lately accused of what was called "the Yarmouth murder" returning from Norwich, after their acquittal.

The identification of the following persons was then gone through, none but the necessary questions being put to ascertain that the deceased per sons were up on the bridge at the time when the accident occurred, viz.; Betsy Morgan, aged 16; Caroline Lyons 6; Sarah Ann Butterfint 18; Harriett Bussey 24; Sarah Ann Hunn 14; Happy Thorpe 11; Clara May 26

Grace Duffield identified the bodies of Elizabeth Manship and Eliza Duffield 16

She corroborated, in nearly the same words, the evidence given by Master Thorndike, more especially with reference to the time that elapsed between hearing the bar crack and the falling of the bridge. She stated, also, to the circumstance of herself feeling no alarm when she heard the cracking noise, and to there being sufficient time between the cracking and actual falling in for all to have escaped.

Elizabeth Brown, in identifying the body of Ann Maria Scotton, spoke in nearly similar terms, having no fear when she heard the bridge crack.

In several instances an order for burial was then given, but in many cases where the parents or surviving friends were themselves unable to bear the expense, after which the jury proceeded with the identification evidence.

The following were the bodies identified:—Eleanor Deckham, aged 64; Caroline Church, aged 16; James Church; Sarah Ann Susan Pake, aged 2½; Sarah Gilbert, aged 12; Susannah Elizabeth Mears, aged 8; Maria Edwards, aged 12; Hannah Field, aged 12; William Lucas, aged 13; Emily Hazel worth Borking, aged 5; Benjamin Pattison Burton, aged 7, David Habbage, aged 9; Jane Cole, Elizabeth Jane Hanibell, Elizabeth Hatch, George Henry John Belce, Elizabeth Conyers, Charlotte Packer, and Martha Yallop.

The court adjourned at seven o'clock, until nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is understood that a full inquiry into the cause of the accident is to take place.

The jury re-assembled on Tuesday morning at the Church-hall, shortly after nine o'clock, and thence proceeded at once to view the bodies of eleven persons, whose names had been registered at the police office

The names of the other deceased persons are:—Henry Dye, aged 9 years, Elizabeth Read (6), Mary Ann Roberts (19), Ann Beckett (3), William Walter Watts (3), Reeder Humston Balls (10), Elizabeth Fulcher (16), Alice Gott, jun. (9), Alice Gott (51), Emily Young (6), Susannah Field (8).

The following three persons are all who have been registered and have not been found, viz.:—James S. Buck (4), Louisa Utting (7), John Funnell (19)

The jury, having completed their view of the bodies, returned to the Church-hall, and re-commenced the task of formal identification

The whole of the eleven above-mentioned were identified, and the total number that has been viewed by the jury and formally identified, amounts to 75.

At the conclusion of this duty, a discussion took place upon the propriety of obtaining the assistance of some engineer, to enlighten the jury upon the causes of the accident.

The foreman said it was certainly a matter of necessity in the consideration of so important a case as that now under consideration, that the bridge was at the time of the accident. He thought it was essentially necessary that some scientific gentleman should be had before them, and he had in his hand a list of questions which had been suggested to him as fit ones to be proposed to such a witness.

A juror said, that according to the mechanical rule, he believed, that every square foot of surface should bear a certain weight, and that the a superior power was generally made exactly in that proportion. It appeared here that one third additional surface had been added to the bridge by the platforms on each side of it, and therefore it was to be considered as increasing the power.

The room was then cleared of strangers; and, after another discussion amongst the jury,

The Foreman said it had been moved by Mr. Blowers and seconded by Mr. Spilling, that the Council be requested to grant them the aid of an eminent engineer to assist them in their investigation.

The Coroner requested that those who were in favour of the motion would hold up their hands.

All the jury, with the exception of three, held up their hands at once.

Mr. Simon Cobbe, a magistrate, expressed his readiness to bring this matter forward at the meeting of the Town Council, and he promised to give it his best support

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

We subjoin some additional incidents of interest connected with the sad transaction, selected from the communications of correspondents at Yarmouth, and from other sources.

When it was known amongst the thousands assembled that the clown, Nelson, was approaching the landing place, those on the suspension bridge, eager to obtain a sight of him, pressed forward towards the south side of the bridge, the suspending rods of which, suddenly strained by the unequal pressure, after a minute's warning, gave way in the manner represented by our sketch, and at least 400 persons were thrown in a mass into the water. Numbers were instantly snatched out by the persons in the numerous boats and wherries on the spot, but, as the tide was high, and continued to increase in depth for two hours afterwards, a large number, of course, fell a sacrifice to their temerity or ignorance. Several persons saw the irons giving way, and warned the parties of the danger, but in vain; they were too eager to see the clown, and, probably, did not believe in it, thinking it was a ruse to obtain possession of their places. In one minute the bridge fell. To describe the scene is impossible, and it will never be forgotten by any one who saw it. By eight o'clock the same evening (that is, two hours and a half afterwards) more than 70 bodies had been recovered.

On Sunday night at nine o'clock (says a correspondent) I was down there, and from the most accurate inquiries I found that about a hundred and seven had been then found. A young man, about eighteen, taken home, and a little girl about eight, who had been lost with her brother, about four years old, and was found with a child's cap, supposed to be his, but which parted from the hands, and was lost, and, consequently, gone to the darkness, was for that time lost. As some have been found from two to three miles up the river, there is no saying at present how many more may be found. Many are still missing, and are supposed to be carried out by the receding or known Many are still missing, and are supposed to be carried out by the receding or known tide, who were among the victims. The sufferers are principally among the lower classes. Although no blame seems attributable to any individual except the parties themselves, who were the victims of their temerity, this appalling accident ought surely to suggest the propriety of Government interfering to prevent the occurrence of similar calamities.

A gentleman who was in a boat close to the washing tub, which can tained the clown, was not aware of the accident except from the shrieks which arose from both sides of the river—"The bridge is gone!" A fearful splash occasioned by the bridge coming in contact with the water, and the gurgling cries of those who were drowning, was all the noise which could be distinguished by the bystanders.

The sufferers consist, for the most part, of young women and children. We do but recollect only two full-grown men, three old ladies above 60 years of age, forming an exception to this rule; it will be seen, however, that there are very many girls from 16 to 20, and several young married women.

The writer of this account has been in conversation with probably more than twenty individuals who were on the bridge at the time, and who have been saved, with a view to ascertain the cause of the accident, and whether any kind of intimation was given of the danger which impended. Though contradictory in some minor points, they all seem to agree that for about three or four minutes before the crash, a loud, rumbling, grating sound was heard, proceeding from the bridge necessarily vibrated, when even a slight weight was put upon it, it excited no general alarm, and would never have been probably noticed, except from the awful catastrophe of which it turns out to be the precursor. One individual, however, was so alarmed at this, that he ran off on the Vauxhall side of the bridge, and arrived there at the very moment of its fall. Others were not the same.

Never, perhaps, have any eighteen men such a painfully-distressing and truly melancholy task as devolved upon the jury. They assembled at three o'clock for the purpose of viewing the bodies remaining in the Ship Inn, and the neighbours and fellow townsmen—they had to traverse the dirtiest and worst constructed rows in the town, some of which had as many as four or five bodies lying in each—in the great majority of cases they were conducted up staircases of barely sufficient dimensions to enable a full-sized man to pass through, and on arriving at the summit were shown into the apartment where the body was lain forth, surrounded by relatives uttering the lamentations of distress and misery. In numerous other instances the parties were too poor to be able to occupy more than one room, and there were seen, in an incredibly small space, all huddled together, the living, the dying, and the dead; one unfortunate child, recently shrouded, and with a parish coffin beside it in one corner; another child, suffering from the bruises occasioned by the fall and in extricating her from her perilous condition, in a second; and in the centre of the apartment, the mother suckling newly born twins! In one instance this was literally true. At a house in the North Entrance, where lay the body of Wm. Grimmer, a child eight years of age, the Jury found only one apartment for a husband, wife, and family of four children, and at the time of viewing the body, two children were lingering over a fire a very infectious stage of small-pox. Two or three other of the houses visited were found to contain several cases of the above disease in its various stages.

The jury did not finish viewing the bodies until nine o'clock in the evening, having been engaged upwards of *seven hours* in this heart-rending duty.

This melancholy affair will cost the borough, probably not so little as £20 in the Coroner has a legal claim of £1 6s. 8d. on *every body* identified, in addition to which, each jurryman has a claim of 4d. on each; the summoning officer 9s. 6d. upon each; sums of money must also be paid for exertions in picking up each individual body.

Some sensation has been caused at Yarmouth by the production of a letter reported to be written by a young man residing in the neighbourhood of Bury, who alleges that he was amongst the persons on the bridge, and whose tale, in harrowing detail, exceeds all that perhaps was ever placed before the public. He says. "The chain on the Yarmouth side broke, and let it drop down on that side I remember, while the other side still hung all right. You will have an exact resemblance by letting the leaf of a table down. Not a timber or bar of the bridge broke, but it shot us all into the water. There we were—the screams were horrible—they were heard for miles. To supernatural presence of mind and a strong arm I owe my escape. I felt an iron under me, and clung to it in a death grasp. My mouth being full of salt water—for the tide was up—I raised myself on the bridge, and got my head above water. I clung up the iron and looked about me. Scarcely had I done so (I was not out of water further than my chin) than a man grasped me round the neck; his head was just above the water. I felt myself going. I threw my arm, and struck him on the face. I hit him hard, for the skin is off my knuckles. A woman next seized me; I was forced to strike her, and her blood spirted from her nose all over my face, and dimmed my eyes. I was the only one above water, but the bridge gave another move; I was under. I rose again, but child after child were under the water clinging to me. The case was now desperate. I felt my pocket, and, holding by one hand I opened my knife with the other, and cut all down my legs, but could not make them leave go. My knife and hands were covered with blood. A woman seized my waistcoat; she was young and really handsome, a trades man's daughter. I did not like to strike her, but necessity was imperative. I hit her, she rolled over and was drowned. Never shall I forget her look at me; it seemed to say, "You murdered me." I once more used my knife about a man, and jumped to a boat and was pulled in, with two girls hanging to me, and got safe on shore. The presence of mind that supported me during this trial instantly deserted me, and I was carried to the next public-house. I drank some brandy and walked home, with my hands and face covered with blood. I went to bed and dreamt of it. I thought the woman whom I last struck came and reproached me for murdering her." This extraordinary statement appeared in one of the local papers.

It is in contemplation to build a stone bridge with two arches over the river at the spot where the accident occurred, and another bridge is also spoken of on the site of the Old Yarmouth Bridge, which is at present a most miserable structure.

The suspension bridge was erected by the late Robert Cory, Esq., in lieu of the ancient ferry across the Bure, of which he was possessed, and was opened on the 23rd of April, 1829, and suspended from a chain on either side, attached to four pedestals or peers, also of iron, and fastened to abutment stones.

A fatality seems to attend Cooke's Equestrian Circus. A few years since Mr. Cooke, sen., lost his valuable horses, theatrical properties, &c., by fire, in the United States, and subsequently experienced a disastrous loss in Ireland. In the early part of the present year, the circus belonging to Mr. Cooke was torn down by a violent gust of wind, just before the performance, at Hackney, by which Mrs. Isbister and her nephew lost their lives, and many visitors narrowly escaped serious injury.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—In the above account we have stated some particulars respecting the bridge, but the following additional statement of a Yarmouth Correspondent will make the account more complete.—"The Act of Parliament for erecting the bridge, was passed on the 30th of May, 1827, and on the 29th of July, 1826, the first stone was laid. The bridge was completed and opened for public traffic on the 23rd of April, 1829, and the total cost of its construction, with the toll-houses, amounted to about £3500. Previously to the opening of the Railway, for gaining increased width, and in order to prevent danger to passengers, from the carriages passing over the bridge, a small footpath on each side was added. These footpaths we have measured, and find the additional width to be 26 inches on each side, and the additional weight to the platforms was on both sides about one ton, or one ton on each side. The weight of the platform has been stated at 10 tons, but, in fact, including the entire weight of the platform, chains, rails, paths, and everything between the columns, the weight is the total cost of its construction, with the toll-houses, amounted to about £3500. Previously to the opening of the Railway, for gaining increased width, and in order to prevent danger to passengers, from the carriages passing over the bridge, a small footpath on each side was added. These footpaths we have measured, and find the additional width to be 26 inches on each side, and the additional weight to the platforms was on both sides about one ton, or one ton on each side. The weight of the platform has been stated at 10 tons, but, in fact, including the entire weight of the platform, chains, rails, paths, and everything between the columns, the weight is between twenty four and twenty-five tons. We understand that several engineers have visited the late bridge, and some have made calculations respecting the powers of the chains and other parts of the structure, and we have been unable to collect, from conversations with parties who have either made or witnessed the computation, that the statement that the bridge was fully capable of supporting 150 tons is confirmed. of course we mean presuming the materials to be of their proper quality, and the manufacture of them agreeably to the instructions of the builder. The length of the platform of the bridge is eighty-six feet, the width about twenty feet, and, upon a fair computation, we consider the greatest weight that could be put upon it, viz., about 50 tons, which would leave 50 tons to spare before the material ought to have gone. When the accident happened there were about 300 persons only on the bridge, not exceeding 17 tons at most; and at the point where the chain snapped, the pressure could not have exceeded nine tons. At other times the bridge has been completely filled; and we are confirmed in our opinion, which we have elsewhere expressed, that it will be found that the calamity was occasioned by the breaking of two of the links opposite each other, which had not been properly welded, and which, having suffered considerable strain on previous occasions, and from the action of the temperature, had at length been reduced below their capability to bear scarcely any weight. In one of the links is a considerable space where the iron never was welded, and which has not been properly joined. We have also heard the opinion of three several engineers, unknown to each other, who have all expressed their convictions that no inspection, however careful, of the metal, could have detected the flaws. One gentleman of our acquaintance has told us that he was present at the testing of a part of the iron, which, at the time, was immersed in boiling oil."

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, was only remarkable for the statement of Mr. O'Connell, that it was too late to bring the question of the Repeal of the Union before the Legislature during the present session. In warmly advocating the measure, "During the present month," he said, "they would have a demonstration in Cork, and another in Meath, besides the celebration of the 30th of May, in Dublin. (Cheers.) Before the commencement of the next session of Parliament, they would have petitions from every county, every town, every village, and every family in Ireland, in favour of domestic legislation. The Government would see that the people were determined to make a demonstration of the feelings and wishes of the Irish people." (Hear, and cheers.)

THE REPEALERS OF DUNDALK.—Last week, Mr. O'Connell made his promised entry into Dundalk, and was entertained at a banquet. The learned gentleman's speech to the people in the streets, as well as that made at the banquet, ridiculed the idea that the Government would ever consider the Repeal would stop Repeal. Mr. O'Connell gave this figurative illustration of the inutility of trying to coax the Repealers—"Ministers, amongst themselves, said they would take away the Repealers, but they themselves, said they would take away the Repealers, but they themselves, said they would take away the Repealers—oh, we will give a spoonful of Honey to Mayneoth College.' Cheers and laughter And there is an old proverb that you can catch more flies with a spoonful of honey than with a tun of vinegar Laughter. They were using the vinegar hitherto, and they at length sent it to us in a vinegar cruet on two legs. All they General Sm th Laughter But, said they, we cannot catch the Irish with the vinegar, and we will now try the honey. Well, the honey was very good, and from my heart I am delighted that Maynooth got it; but I can tell the Government this for their comfort, that they are not near catching the flies as if they had used nothing but vinegar." (Laughter.) In another part of his speech, Mr. O'Connell again hinted that the threatening state of America was the motive for the conciliatory tone of the Government. In his dinner speech his language became still more threatening, and his attitude than restitution. (Cheers.) There is no exaggeration in stating it that the opinions of the British Ministry, of the British Government, must abide the messages of peace they send to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) If they conciliate Ireland they can bully the rest of the world, but they cannot bully Ireland. We are this day laughing at them, because we have the solid foundation of a people's voice backing us in our solemn determination." (Loud cheers.)

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the Metropolitan districts during the week ending the 3rd of May was, 883—an amount very near the average of the last five Sprngs (886). The total number of births during the week was 1339, there being an excess over the deaths of 456

THE THEATRES.

The present week has been a *lull* in the theatrical world; and the play-going public have either been content with the established performances, or feasted upon the anticipation of Whitsun novelties.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The great event of the present week's performances has been the return of Fanny Cerito, fuller of health and spirits, more animated, and more buoyant than ever. On welcoming her back to England, after seven months' absence, and the introduction of another favourite in the ballet, we cannot but observe how entirely different a character her dancing bears to that of all her competitors. With Cerito graceful and animated motion seems the natural result of overflowing exuberance of spirits; no effort is visible in the movements which, executed by her, lose their power of astonishing, while they gain an additional one of pleasing. To this peculiar charm of Cerito's dancing she has added this year a degree of refined and poetical conception hitherto unknown to her, and the warmth of the plaudits bestowed on her new steps testified to the improvement of what many of her admirers doubtless already imagined to be perfect. In the "Vivandière," with her airy costume, her arch look, and her characteristic and spirited *pas*; and in the ballet of "Ondine," she equally vindicated the justice of the enthusiastic welcome that she received. Saint Leon came to the c. longer share than last year of the applause so warmly lavished on his fair bride — a triumph to him enhanced by the fact that the dance Esmeralda, and the admirable crowds who flocked to witness and applaud his feats, are passed, and that the *Dea de la danse* herself would very likely, in these days, be looked upon as a somewhat absurd combination of affectation and physical effort. St. Leon, however, escapes the unpopularity into which male dancers are fallen, and the theatre has, at each of his wonderful steps, resounded with applause, in which we have been compelled in justice to join, though somewhat in contradiction to our individual taste: for, to our eyes, the graceful Perrot himself gained greatly in the second which he gave and the year before declared him to be perfect. The pirouettes and *sauts perilleux*, in which every male dancer rejoices, and brought forth that display of intellectual pantomime art which so highly distinguishes him.

Of the ballets performed, we have little to say; for every one has seen and admired "Ondine," and those who have seen it once, are certain to desire to see it again. The same may be said of the "Vivandière," which, however, we think, protracted disadvantageously to the plot, to rather an unreasonable length for a *divertissement*, by the numerous extraneous dances introduced. The novelty of the little Vivandière has been lost by the return of Carlotta and particular effect, and executed marvellously; it being hardly possible not to believe in the reality of the manly mirror at the back of the stage, and not to disbelieve the real existence of the little beings who, being placed behind, reflect the motions of their elder sisters with such wonderful precision. Sconces of saxpiphus and bouquets on Saturday night, created a gen[illegible] scramble, as usual, and the amusing effect of this scene was heightened by the laughing chorus of all the children in the boxes

If we have given this week an unjust predominance to the ballet, it is not that the musical performances did not merit an important place in our records, but that "I Puritani," "Ernani," and "Don Giovanni" the operas of the past week —though of such different dates, are all established favourites of the English public, and known to every opera frequenter. "I Puritani," still charming as ever, the opera the most universally popular in both Europe and America, and presenting the four great artists—Grisi, Lablache, Mario, and Formasari—was not received with the degree of applause bestowed on "Ernani," on opera in which the music is of so far more serious and scientific a cast, but whose massive, harmonious, and splendid concerted pieces are listened to and encored with increasing enthusiasm each night of their performance. To a real *fanatico per la musica*, however, the dances, charming as they are, interpolated between each act of the opera, somewhat break its thread, and destroy its unity. Last, not least, "Don Giovanni," that wonderful creation of Mozart, with a cast (including even the exception of Moriani) all the great stars of her Majesty's Theatre, was performed on Thursday, but deserves a longer notice than pressure of time, and matter, would allow us to bestow on it this week.

At DRURY-LANE there has been a succession of benefits, with revivals *pour servir*, "in mendite" concerts, and performances too various to enumerate, the most attractive being for the benefit of Miss Romer, on Thursday night, when Mons. Duprez sang in three operas! The Whitsun novelty here will be Balfe's new opera of "The Enchantress," with Madame Anna Thillon.

At the HAYMARKET the new comedy of "Time Works Wonders" has drawn crowded houses throughout the week; the play has already been reprinted.

The Lyceum has been moderately well attended; but the little comedy lately produced here is somewhat too slight for a first piece. On Whitsun novelty will be a romantic burlesque of "Cinderella."

At the ADELPHI, the bench bills have filled the house. On Thursday, the revival of "Paul Pry," with Wright as the hero; and "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg," with Webster's *Napoleon*, drew an immense overflow."

At the PRINCESS'S, Mr. Kenny's five-act play of "Woodstock," has been repeated with advantage; Miss Cushman has continued to gather fresh laurels on each additional performance. A farce, entitled "Love in Livery," the only novelty of the week, is too trifling for further notice.

The FRENCH PLAYS have been again honoured by the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert: and the Royal pair have been greatly amused with the quaint and comic peculiarities of Reval. On the 6th inst. Mdlle. Judith Philippe has repeated his *Scarbo Mysterieuses*; his performances out-Dobler Dobler.

SIR HENRY BISHOP has resigned his *bâton* at the Philharmonic, and Mr. Moscheles has been appointed in his room, to conduct the remaining Concerts. Of a verity, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."—What a pity that society should be made up of the elements of discord.

THE MARKETS.

(COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL.)

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat for our market still continue on a most moderate scale, yet the show of samples here to-day was quite equal to many previous occasions, and the enterprise the demand was in a sluggish state. Monday's prices, in the finest qualities of wheat met a very indistinct inquiry, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Barley and malt were exceedingly dull, and the rate lower. Oats, beans, and peas the supplies of which were more moderate, met a ready sale, at full currencies.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 1,790 quarters, 2,781 oats, 4,060 quarters; Irish wheat, barley, —; oats, 1,200 quarters; foreign wheat, 6,680; barley, 13,870; oats, 10,250; and flour, 15,270 quarters. Flour, 6,000 sacks; malt, 700 quarters.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 57s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 33s to 36s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 23s; potato ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork ditto, 23s to 24s; Limerick, white, 24s to —; Sligo ditto, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 25s to 26s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 36s; white ditto, 36s to 38s; beans, 34s to 36s per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s, per 28 lb. *Foreign*.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Dantzic, red, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 44s. *In Bond*.—Barley, 27s to 28s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 32s to 33s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to —, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have not the slightest alteration to note in the value of any kind of seeds, the demand for which is in a very sluggish state. Linseed, Mediterranean, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 49s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s. Hempseed 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 20s. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 10s, white ditto, 12s to 16s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s, ditto foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton. Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, from 50s; extra, 52s to 56s; white, 60s to 68s; extra, up to 80s. Foreign red, 40s to 48s, extra, 50s to 52s; white, 60s to 72s, extra, 74s per cwt.

Bread. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d, of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 29s 9d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 34s 10d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 31s 1d; oats, 21s 2d, rye, 30s 4d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 35s 11d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 7s; oats, 5s; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s.

Tea.—A good demand continues to be experienced for both black and green teas, at fully previous prices. Common Congous are selling at 9½d to 10d; fine ditto, 11d to 12d; good Souchong, 11d to 12d; and Hyson, low to fine, 2s 4d to 3s 6d per lb. The deliveries last week, but upwards of 3,000,000 lb. have been imported since our last. The stock in London is now 28,362,260 lb., against 27,481,000 lb at the same time in 1844

Sugar. Both grocers and refiners being now well in, stock, all kinds of raw sugar have met a very dull inquiry this week, at barely stationary prices. Refined goods are in slow request, at 44s per cwt. less discount. Molasses are selling at from 25s to 28s. Bonded stock, 6½ to 6¾ per cwt. Very large quantities are being received almost daily from our colonies, while the stocks in warehouse are materially increasing.

Coffee.—In Ceylon a good business has been doing, at —s to 45s 6d for good ordinary, being an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are selling at very full prices.

Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales have been to the extent of 400 packages. About 200 chests have sold, at a decline of 1d to 3d per lb.

Rice Bengal is in good request, at very full prices, while the value of other parcels is steadily supported.

Provisions.—The stock of Irish butter is now only 356 firkins; while so little is doing in the article, that prices may be considered almost nominal. Arrivals of new butters are shortly expected, when the quotations will be established. A few casks, for immediate delivery, have been made, at 80s for Limerick and Cork; and 80s to 82s for the best Waterford. The supplies of foreign butter being large, the article is heavy, on easier terms, the best Friesland being worth only 84s per cwt. A good business has been done in bacon, at previous rates. Hams, mess and Irish are steady, but most other kinds of provisions are dull and heavy.

Tallow.—For Russian we have a better demand, at very full prices, 38s 3d to 38s 6d having been paid for Petersburg. On the spot, P.Y.C. is steady, at 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is 38s to 39s, net cash.

Oils.—Although a fair business has been doing in most descriptions of oil since our last prices may be considered about stationary.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay is selling at 42s to £4 15s; useful do. at £4 16s to £5 3s; fine, picked do. £5 10s to £5 15s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6 6s; oat straw, £2 to £2 5s; wheat straw, £2 2s to £2 8s per load.

Meat.—The Public Sales commence on the 13th inst. About 9000 bales will be offered. Privately, a good business is doing in English wools, at full prices, but foreign and Colonial sorts are heavy.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes continuing very extensive, the demand for them is heavy, at barely late rates—Kent, 70s to 90s; Scotch, 80s to 100s per ton.

Hops, Friday).—From the plantations, the accounts are by far more favourable than of late In many parts, pulling has been finished, while tying is progressing somewhat rapidly. We have only a moderate business transacting here, at about stationary prices. Sussex Pockets, £7 10s to £9 15s; Wealds, £7 5s to £9 10s. Mid Kent, £8 5s to £11 5s. East Kent, £9 10s to £12; Choice ditto, £13 5s to £15 15s; Mid Kent bags, £8 5s to £12 15s; East Kent ditto, £9 10s to £12 5s.

Cattle (Friday — On Monday, 12s 6d. Tuesday More, 12s 6d. Heaton, 16s 6d; Hilda, 16s; Kirkheaton, 15s; Mark, 17s; Bentley's Butcher, 15s; Lamond, 16s; Lockwood, 16s; Mitchell, 16s; Stewart, 15s 3d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday). In to-day's market the supply of beasts—amongst which we noticed 70 from Holland and 400 from Scotland was, the time of year considered, rather extensive. To most markets and sales the trade was inactive, at barely Monday's prices. The numbers of sheep were larger, owing to which the sale for them was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8lb. For lambs 2d or 3d can be got all round from the late of August—the demand was active, at full prices. Calves were in great supply, heavy unsale, at a depression of 2d per 8lb. The pork trade was dull, at late rates. Milch cows moved off nearly, at from £16 to £21 10s each.

Per 8lb, to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime Scots, &c, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime coarse woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s; lean stock, 3s to 3s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s. Quarge sheep, 80s to 84s. Downs, 84s to 88s. Lambs, 8s to 8s 6d. Calves, 4s to 4s 4d. Pigs, 3s to 3s 4d.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The demand for such kind of meat was rather inactive at our quotations

Per 8lb, by the carcase:—Inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; good ditto, 3s 10d to 4s; prime ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 5s 0d to 5s 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market has been very flat during the week, and several large sales of Stock for money have, coupled with the speculative transactions for the fall, caused a decline of nearly ½ per cent. upon last week's prices. Consols, on Monday, quoted 98⅞ for money and time, but, on Wednesday, were conceded to 98⅜. This price has been slightly improved on since, and the last quotation is 98⅝, for money, and 98⅝ for account. The Three per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., close very heavily. The final quotation of Reduced is 97¾; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 100⅜ Exchequer Bills are also declining, closing at 54 to 56. Long Annuities are 11 5-16; and Bank Stock, 209½ to 210½.

The only occurrence of interest in the foreign house, has been the fluctuation in Mexican Stock. The news received by the mail on Tuesday, appeared to be so favourable, that the name of Santa Anna was not at all considered hopeless by his party, caused an immense decline in the price of the Active Bonds. In addition to this probability of a recurrence of civil war, the amount of the remittance on account of the over-due dividend, was not unusually small. The price receded to 36⅞ during the day, ultimately closing at 37 to ⅝. The other Stocks were also flat. Spanish Five per Cents. have ranged between 20¾ and 20¼, the closing price. The Three per Cents. have been, and continue, at 41¾, although heavy at that price. Passives have suddenly advanced to 8. Upon reference to the City article of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a few weeks since, the probability of the rise will be found to have been alluded to. Portuguese are 66⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 63⅜; Four per Cent. Certificates, 97⅛

The Railway Market has been very flat during the week, in consequence of continental sales. If a rise occurs, it is immediately met by sales left on limits, in the hands of the brokers, and a decline to the former quotation is, of course, the result. It must be confessed, however, that this reaction should have occurred so early, is scarcely understood. But, happening as it does, much of the disastrous effect that would have resulted from a postponement will now be probably averted. The rise in the market has been more readily improve. Much anxiety begins to be felt with regard to the concessions of the French lines, and some doubt has been expressed as to whether the Great Northern of France will be adjusted on this session. Caledonians, London and York, and Orleans and Bordeaux, are the only lines improved towards the close of the week. Dublin and Galway have been done at 3 premium, but close at 2. Brighton are 9⅜; Caledonians, 10⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 3; Eastern Counties, 1; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61¾; Great Western, 184; Hull and Selby, 103; Birmingham, Stock, 235; Blackwalls, 8⅝; Brighton, 62¾; Croydons, 18; London and York, 4⅜; Newcastle and Darlington, 40¾; Newcastle and Berwick, 13⅛; Newry and Enniskillen, 4¾; Newark and Sheffield, 4; North British, 7¼; Nottingham and Mansfield, 2¾; North Kent, 4⅜; Rugbys, 4; Scottish Central, 6¾; Scottish Midland, 2¾; Shrewsbury, &c., 4¾; South Wales, 5; Dovers, 20¾; Trent Valley Continuation, 2¾; West Yorkshires, 1; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 9¾; Bordeaux and Toulouse, 2¾; Great Northern of France, 5¾; Ditto Rosamel's, 2¾; Namur and Liege, 5; Orleans and Bordeaux, 10; Over Yssell, ¾, prem.; Paris and Lyons (Lefebre's), 2¾; Ditto (Gauzendorf's), 2¾; Paris and Orleans, 40¾; Sambre and Meuse, 2¾; Tours and Nantes Mackenzie's), 3.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The news received yesterday from the United States produced a further tone in the Market, Consols closing at 98⅞ for Money and 99 for Account. The Railway Market was less flat, but no improvement of consequence took place. The French lines were the weakest.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 6

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 15.—Royal Regiment of Artillery. Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Maxwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Walcott, Second Captain Thomas Lawrence to be Captain, vice Hamilton; Second Lieutenant William Henry Hamilton to be Second Captain, vice Shenn; Second Lieutenant Paul Winslow Phillips to be First Lieutenant, vice Henderson. Second Captain James Turner to be Captain, vice Sir Richard Lyttelton, Bart. Charles John Terrotin to be Second Captain, vice Turner, Second Lieutenant Edward Mowbray Cowper to be First Lieutenant.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, May 5.—Errata in the *Gazette* of the 29th ultimo.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: For Captain Trevor, retired on full pay, read Captain Trevor, retired on half pay."

BANKRUPTCY.—W THURNELL, Leadenhall-street, and Great Windmill-street, Coventry-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer. G. WARRINER, Lloyd's Coffee-house, Royal Exchange, underwriter. R. ROBINSON, King William-street, Strand, wholesale cheesemonger. J. BATT and T. BATT, Old Broad-street, stationer. E. S. DARVELL, Great Tower-street, colonial broker. D. CLARKSON, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. J. TAYLOR, Rutland-street, Camden-town, grocer. B. CROSS, Hythe, Coachmaker, corn-merchant. W. MEESON, Aston, Staffordshire, innkeeper. W. STANG, Sneinton, Nottingham, lace-maker. H. BEE, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, chain-maker. J. HAIGH, Almondbury, Yorkshire, clothier. J. W. NEWTON and E. J. NEWTON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit and porter merchants and druggists. C. HALL, Sheffield, grocer and tea-dealer. J. BROWNING and A. USQUHART, Manchester, carpet-warehousemen and staff dealers. M. HUMPHREYS, Hulme, Lancashire, joiner and builder. G. LAWRIE, Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley, Lancashire, chemist and druggist. M. GLYN, Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, ironmonger. T. FORSYTH, Dinsdale Spa Hotel, Durham, hotelkeeper and farmer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. DAVIDSON, Aberdeen, painter and glazier. A. M'ARTHUR, jun., Harbert, Argyleshire, merchant

FRIDAY, MAY 9

WAR OFFICE, MAY 7.—Her Majesty has been pleased to promote his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, K.G., Colonel of the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major General in the Army.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 9. 8th Dragoon Guards: Ensign and Adjutant W. G. Sutton to be Cornet.

7th Light Dragoons. Cornet G. F. W. Miles to be Lieutenant, vice Saville, William Viscount Lowther to be Cornet, vice W. Miles.

9th Foot: Ensign R. Portal to be Lieutenant, vice Cameron. 10th: Ensign E. R. Dickenson to be Lieutenant, vice Wall. C. C. Grant to be Ensign, vice Hamilton. 12th: Capt. W. Evans to be Capt., vice Staveley. Lieut. H. F. Barclay to be Captain. Lieut. J. R. Travers, to be Paymaster, vice Matthews. 22d: Assist.-Surg. G. Scott, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Dickenson. 26th: W. M. Dowding to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice Scott. 37th: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Spencer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bunbury. Lieut. Henry Forster to be Captain, vice C. A. Marshall. 45th: Lieut. the Hon. C. H. Lindsay to be Captain, vice Wright; Ensign J. S. Kenneally to be Ensign, vice Hon. E. W. D. Stanley to be Captain, vice Evans. 54th: T. J. Grant to be Ensign, vice Kennedy. 60th: Lieut. Col. J. Bradshaw to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Spencer. 86th: S. Nunn to be Ensign, vice Macneill. 90th: H. M. Malone Ensign to be Ensign, vice Thurston

2d West India Regiment: J. T. Barnes to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

3d West India Regiment: Ensign H. J. Hills to be Lieutenant, vice Smith

Staff: Ens. Rich. Bethune, Lieutenant of Invalids, to be Captain, vice D. E. Layard, Second Lieutenant J. O'Gorman to be First Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, D. D. Fergusson to be Second Lieutenant, vice O'Gorman. Ens. Thomas Gore, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Muller.

BANKRUPTCY.—Capt. G. E. Turner to be Major in the Army

CERTIFICATE.—Lieut.-Colonel Major J. Hay to be Captain

WAR OFFICE, MAY 8.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut. W. J. Smythe to be Second Captain, vice W. Smith; Second Lieut. R. A. Carson to be First Lieutenant, vice W. J. Smythe. Ordnance Medical Department: Surgeon H. Evatt to be Inspector of Hospitals.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 9.—Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. T. A. M. D'Veber Pennington to be First Lieutenant, vice H. Crespin; Second Lieut. J. Elliott to be First Lieutenant, vice J. P. W. Cimpertz.

BANKRUPTCIES.—T. P. PIPER, Chesapide, wholesale stay-manufacturer. E. BALDWIN, and R. GARRETT, Hereford, Saxon, linen-drapers. W. HASLEHURST, jun., Carpenter-square, Hyde-park-corner, builder. G. W. GEE and J. F. GEE, Leeds, drapers. J. JONES, Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, innkeeper. J. P. W. Cimpertz, Bristol, builder. T. COOKE, Leicester, glove manufacturer. J. WOODALL, Leicester, draper. H. PARES, Loughborough, plumber, glazier, and gas-fitter. J. BAKER, Leeds, grocer and tea-dealer. J. NEWTON, jun., and T. W. NEWTON, and E. J. NEWTON, Rotherham, Yorkshire, spirit and porter-merchants

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'EAN, Glasgow, calico-printer. A. WEBSTER, jun., Aberdeenshire, grocer. R. W. SUTHERLAND, Argyll-street, Glasgow, bookseller. W. DICK, Dundee, baker. C. M. ROY, Banff, merchant. J. ARBES, Orchard, near Hawick, farmer

BIRTHS

At Hyde-park gardens, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Kinnaird, of a daughter.—At High street, Shoreditch, Mrs. Edward Isaacs, of a daughter.—At Chester-square, Mrs. Hutchinson Mansfield, of a son.—At Gloucester, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Royal Reg. ment, of a daughter.—At Kensington, the wife of the Rev. D. F. Morgan, of a son.

MARRIAGES

At Stanground, Hunts, the Rev. John Mills, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Strong, of Stanground, one of her Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.—At Bermondsey-square, Roland Musgrave, Esq., eldest son of Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., to Frances Mary, daughter of John Addon Yates, Esq.—At Pendleton, Mr. Frederick Herring, Esq., to Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Hurle, Esq.—At Llanllwyny, Colonel Rosslegh, Esq., of Nobland Kenlay, Esq.—At Clifton, Clapham, Gloucestershire, 12th Regiment, to Anna Maria Frances, relict of the late J. Crooke Freeman, Esq.—At Holmwood, Surrey, William Godfrey Wollaston, Esq., to Eliza, the youngest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Heath.—At Denbigh, Denbighshire, the Rev. Alleyne Higgs Barlow, M.A., rector of Wouldham, Kent, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Hieronimus Barnston, Esq.—At Bath, Lieutenant Wm. Mackinlay, Esq., of Lewisahlne, to Charlotte Ellen, youngest daughter of the late George Dixon, Esq., of Higher Ardwick, formerly of Halifax.

DEATHS

At Ithinghield Rectory, Horsham, the Rev. Edward Elms.—At Woolwich, Sarah, the wife of Bernard O'Neill, Esq., Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper.—At St. Heliers, William Stronge, of Stangmund, one of her Majesty's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TISSINGTON WELL-DRESSING IN 1845.

MISS GOODWIN'S WELL.

house adjoining the well. The day was fine, and the company numerous and respectable.

The service in the church was performed by the Rev. Mr. Arkwright, who read the prayers; and the Rev. Alleyne Fitzherbert, who preached from the 12th and 13th verses of the 19th chapter of St. Luke. The Procession moved from the church to the Hall-well, where the 8th Psalm was read, and a portion of the Benedicite was sung, accompanied by music: at Hand's Well the 15th Psalm and a Hymn were performed; at the Town Well, the 21st Psalm and a hymn; and at Miss Goodwin's Well the Epistle and Gospel for the day were read; and the ceremony concluded with the Old 100th Psalm.

There are beautiful springs in the village of Tissington, besides those which are annually adorned with flowers: one was liberated from the limestone only 30 years ago, and it has continued to supply a copious and regular stream. This fount is in a private garden; it was called the "Nymph of the Spring," by one who wrote the following lines about the time of its discovery:—

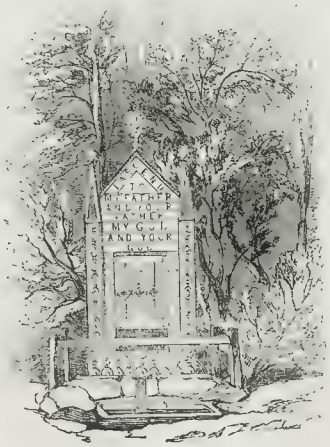
> 'Tis fit and right the inquiring world should know
> 'Twas Johnson caus'd this copious stream to flow.
> Doom, then, the stones that late my prison were
> To shield my waters from the sting air.
> [illegible] and modest dome [illegible],
> [illegible] [illegible] to pro[illegible]t,
> Which [illegible], on this propitious [illegible]rn,
> With garlands gay shall annually adorn
> Their daughters' daughters shall perform the same,
> And thus, to latest times, transmit thy name.

These lines were addressed to John Goodwin, Esq., the proprietor of the garden.

HAND'S WELL.

THE CEREMONY AT THE HALL WELL.

THE COFFIN WELL.



THE TOWN WELL.

THE HALL WELL.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE-VESSEL, OFF THE CONGO RIVER.

EXTRAORDINARY CAPTURE OF A SLAVE VESSEL.

We have been exclusively favoured with the sight of a letter from an officer of the *Albatross*, 16, Captain R. Yorke, describing the capture of a slave brig, on the 1st March, off the Congo River, on the coast of Africa. The extreme vigilance of our cruisers must be a source of congratulation to those who have laboured so hard for the suppression of this traffic in human flesh; and the *Albatross* in particular has been instrumental in the capture and destruction of many noted and previously successful slavers.

"On the 28th Feb. we observed, as we thought, a vessel lying close under the land, near the River Congo. The weather was rather hazy; and as it appeared to us that the vessel in question was on fire, we hoisted the pinnace out, and sent her to ascertain what nation she belonged to. The pinnace remained absent all night, and in the meanwhile we ran in under the land, and anchored about seven miles to the southward of the river. At daylight on the following morning, observing a brig to the northward, we got under weigh, and made all sail. As we neared, we saw several boats rowing to and fro, and two objects in shore, which seemed to us to be wrecks, that had burnt down to the water's edge. Shortly afterwards we observed our pinnace board the brig, but she shortly afterwards left her again, and pulled in towards the land, in the direction of what we thought to be the wrecks. One or two muskets were fired at our boat from the shore, which the boat's crew returned, and shortly afterwards we saw our red ensign flying at the vessel's mast-head, which gave us all hopes that it was a prize. Other boats were now sent away, and we at length made out that what we took to be wrecks were two rafts, formed of water casks, each carrying two hundred slaves, which the brig was in the act of taking on board when our pinnace interrupted them.

"The brig was of 250 tons, and had already embarked 300 negroes; and had we been a day later in the field, she would have had her whole cargo of 743 slaves on board, and have been on her way to Rio Janeiro. A supply of water and provisions, as well as slave irons, was also on its way; but our arrival induced the canoes conveying it to put back.

"Our boats were now very busy in taking the slaves off the rafts, and had not our brig been there, we must have lost very many; but, as it was, we took every soul of them, and carried them on board the slave brig.

"By the log of the captured vessel we found that she had cleared out at Loando, about twelve days previously, bound to Pernambuco; but that after stretching off for a week to the westward, articles had been signed for a slave voyage, and she stood in for the Congo river, to embark her cargo. Of course the clearance for Pernambuco was nothing but a blind, as every arrangement must have been previously made to purchase her cargo and to provide her slave fitments. We have since heard that the merchants of Loando had entered into a bond for 16,000 dollars to guarantee that the vessel was actually going to Pernambuco, which they will probably have to pay, as the captain and crew deserted her in such haste that he had not time to destroy his papers and log, which will be brought forward on the vessel's trial.

"Our having captured this brig is very singular. The fires, which first attracted our attention, were on shore, where they were clearing the land and burning wood, so that our sending away our pinnace was the result of accident, and yet proved the cause of our taking this large vessel. They did not see our brig, or they would not have anchored; indeed, they only anchored a few hours before we did. Had they seen us, or our boat, they would have set fire to the brig in the night, and escaped to the shore.

"Shortly after we had obtained possession of the brig, she went adrift—one of the Portuguese crew having nearly cut a link of the chain cable in two before quitting. The Portuguese, who had in the meanwhile taken possession of a schooner in the river, observing the brig to be adrift, were coming out with the view of obtaining some of the slaves; but by pointing a gun at them, they kept their distance for the night. We were obliged to carry our prize to Loando, in order to procure provisions for the negroes on their voyage to Sierra Leone; and in running down for the former place, we passed several vessels with rafts in tow, which no doubt had provisions on board for the brig. One vessel which I saw throw slave irons overboard, had bags of farina on board, which they give to the slaves. After provisioning the brig, we sent her to Sierra Leone in charge of the Second Lieutenant."

THOMAS HOOD.

Tom Hood has been taken from among us! The hand of Death has arrested a writer of an original kind—a real wit and humorist, in the best sense of the word. Hood has followed Hook. "Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, to set the table on a roar? Not one now!" Poor Hood! and at the too early age of forty-seven—three-and-twenty years before the scriptural three score and ten.

> The heary mower strides apace,
> Nor crops alone the ripen'd ear;
> And we may miss the merriest face
> Among us 'gainst another year.

But Mr. Hood's was not a merry face—rather, indeed, of a serious caste. His mouth, however, had a peculiar expression of humour, and his eyes sparkled at a story of his own telling, or at the happy flash of merriment in a friend he loved, for Hood, like Charles Lamb, was shy amongst strangers, and required a friend to call him out.

Thomas Hood was born in the Poultry, London, in the year 1798. His father was a native of Scotland, and for many years acting partner in the firm of Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe, extensive booksellers and publishers. "There was a dash of ink in my blood," he writes; "my father wrote two novels, and my brother was decidedly of a literary turn, to the great disquietude, for a time, of an anxious parent. My mother suspected him, on the strength of several amatory poems of a very desponding cast, of being the victim of a hopeless attachment; so he was caught, closeted, and catechised, and, after a deal of delicate and tender sounding, he confessed—not with the anticipated sighs and tears, but a very unexpected burst of laughter—that he had been guilty of translating some fragments of Petrarch!"

No one has told us what kind of education Mr. Hood received. He finished his education, it is said, at Mr. Wanostrocht's academy, Camberwell; "And here," he writes, "I may correct an assertion of my biographer in the 'Book of Gems,' who states that my education was finished at a certain suburban academy. In this ignorant world, where we proverbially live and learn, we may indeed leave off school, but our education only terminates with life itself. Instead of my education being finished, my own impression is, that it never so much as progressed towards so desirable a consummation at any such establishment." From Mr. Wanostrocht's school he was removed to a merchant's counting-house in the City, where he realised his own inimitable sketch of the boy "Just set up in Business."

THE LATE THOMAS HOOD—FROM A BUST BY E. DAVIS, IN THE PRESENT ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

> Time was I sat upon a lofty stool,
> At lofty desk, and with a clerkly pen,
> Began each morning at the stroke of ten
> To write in Bell and Co.'s commercial school,
> In Warnford-court, a shady nook and cool,
> The favourite retreat of merchant men;
> Yet would my quill turn vagrant even then,
> And take stray dips in the Castalian pool.
> Now double entry—now a flowery trope—
> Mingling poetic honey with trade wax;
> Blagg, Brothers—Milton—Grote and Prescott—Pope—
> Bristles and Hogg—Glyn, Mills, and Halifax—
> Rogers and Towgood—Hemp—the Bard of Hope—
> Barilla—Byron—Tallow—Burns, and Flax.

His avocations at this time were very much as he has here described them—penning stanzas, playing upon words, and attending to his master's books. "My commercial career," he writes, "was a brief one, and deserved only a sonnet in commemoration." The fault, however, lay not with the Muses: his health was so precarious that his friends were advised to remove him from the stool and

BELVIDERE. BLUE BELLE. INO. CHAMPION. MYSTERY. ANTAGONIST.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—MATCH FOR THE BELVIDERE CUP.—DRAWN BY M. M. COMBY, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ledger, and try the effects of the bracing breezes of the north of Scotland on a sickly constitution. "Accordingly," he says, "I was soon shipped, as per advice, in a Scotch smack, which *smacked* through the breeze, as Dibdin sings so merrily, that on the fourth morning we were in sight of the prominent old steeple of 'Bonny Dundee.'" Here he remained for two years and more with some relations in Dundee, and acquired the art of drawing with ease and skill, and his first acquaintance with the press in the columns of a Dublin newspaper and the pages of the *Dundee Magazine*. On his return he was articled to his uncle, Mr. Robert Sands, to learn the art and mystery of engraving. The Muses, however, won and wooed him away from the copper; and the success of the *London Magazine*, in or about the year 1821, made him irrecoverably an author. He became, on John Scott's death, a sort of sub-editor of that magazine, with Charles Lamb, Cary, Allan Cunningham, Barry Cornwall, and the rest of that fine phalanx of contributors to "The London" for his friends.

Mr. Hood's first work was anonymous—his "Odes and Addresses to Great People"—a little, thin, mean-looking sort of a foolscap sub-octavo of poems, with nothing but wit and humour (could it want more?) to recommend it. Coleridge was delighted with the work, and taxed Charles Lamb by letter with the authorship. "My dear Charles," he says, "it was certainly written by you, or under you, or *una cum* you. I know none of your frequent visitors capacious and assimilative enough of your converse to have reproduced you so honestly, supposing you had left yourself in pledge in his look-up-house." Coleridge's mistake was a compliment after Hood's own heart; for no one had a higher admiration for Charles Lamb than the real author of the "Odes and Addresses to Great People." Presentation copies were sent, he tells us, at the suggestion of a friend, to Mr. Canning and Sir Walter Scott: "the Minister took no notice of the volume, but the novelist did in his usual kind manner."

His next work was "A Plea for the Midsummer Fairies," a serious poem of infinite beauty, full of fine passages and of promise. The "Plea" was followed by a volume of "Whims and Oddities," inscribed to Sir Walter Scott—the forerunner of the *Comic Annual*. Then came the "Epping Hunt" and the "Dream of Eugene Aram" ("L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"); "Tylney Hall," a novel, in three volumes; a book called "Up the Rhine;" and "Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year," a volume of cuttings from his comic incubrations, "with an infusion of New Blood for General Circulation." The *Comic Annual* became immediately a favourite, and Christmas, the period of its appearance, was looked forward to from year to year with more than common expectation. Hood was seldom in time, but the public forgave him; for his printed letters of excuse were masterpieces in their way—a sort of foretaste of what they were to receive. We are not, however, to attribute this backwardness in publication to the indolent habits of a writer in good health. Poor Hood never knew for any great length of time what good health was; and his last wood-cut of excuses, "half-a-dozen doctor's bottles," was his real apology on all occasions.

Hood followed Hook in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*. He was not, however, long in charge; he quarrelled with Colburn, or Colburn quarrelled with him (perhaps both), and he started in the January of last year, a magazine of his own, with his own name to it. "The Song of the Shirt" had been sung through the whole length and breadth of the three kingdoms, and people were more than usually prepared to receive with welcome, a magazine of *Hood's*. But Hood found, to his wealth as the daily duties of an editor—nay, more, he was disabled by disease from exerting himself in any important way in support of this new bantling of his own. "The Bridge of Sighs" was a flash from the old flint, but the rest of his lucubrations were poor indeed.

The friends of Hood (and he had many) soon found it necessary to do something for their friend—and application was made in the proper quarter for a Government Pension. Hood, from many claims for a pension of this kind—his works—his sufferings—and the inoffensive nature of his writings—for though a satirist, he was always a kindly one. The application was successful, and her Majesty was pleased to issue a warrant for the payment of a pension of £100 a year to Mrs. Hood.

VICTORIA R., Whereas, We are graciously pleased to grant and allow unto Jane Hood, wife of Thomas Hood, Esq., author of various popular works, an annuity or yearly pension of One Hundred Pounds, in consideration of her literary merit and infirm state of health; Our Will and Pleasure is that there be given and granted, and We do hereby give and grant unto William Elliott, M.D., of Victoria Terrace, Stratford, Essex, and Jane Hood, Executors of Administrators, an Annuity or Yearly Pension of One Hundred Pounds in trust for the said Jane Hood, wife of the aforesaid Thomas Hood, for her sole and separate use, payable out of our Civil List, and to commence from and from the 1st day of July, 1844, and from thenceforth to be payable and paid to them or to his Assigns quarterly, free and clear of all deductions whatever, on the 1st day of October, the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, and the 1st day of July, in every and every year, during Our Pleasure; and in case of the death of the said Jane Hood, a rateable proportion of the said Pension for the quarter then current from the last quarter-day to the day of her decease, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle this 28th day of January, 1845, in the 8th year of our reign.

HERBT GOULBURN
ALEXANDER PRINGLE.
HENRY BARING.

To the Commissioners of our Treasury.

Mr. Hood died on Saturday the 3rd of May, and has left a widow and, we believe, two children to lament his loss. Mrs. Hood was the daughter of old Mr. Reynolds, the Head Writing Master at Christ's Hospital, a wit and humorist in his way, and the sister of "Young Reynolds," mentioned encomiastically in the letters of Lord Byron.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH FOR THE BELVIDERE CUP.

Carry on, carry on: rest none, boys, none.
Hang her out on a stewing sail;
Gunnel in, gunnel in, for the race we'll win,
While the breeze blushes so pale
Are fumbling at their points, my son,
For fear of the coming gale. *Old Song.*

The Third of May, of this 'Forty-five of peaceful memory, will live long and honoured in the annals of our metropolitan yachting. It call'd into lusty rivalry, the goodliest display of amateur seamanship ever witness'd on the Thames; and into graceful contrast, the most perfect miniature fleet ever brought together by our pleasure marine. Some mouths ago it was announced that Lord Sayes and Sele proposed to give a prize, to be contended for by vessels of the Club, which hails from that Queen of Rivers, on whose banks he resides. No sooner was this gracious design made known, than sundry keels were laid down by the most distinguished manufacturers of flying craft—and everywhere the yachting interest was on the *qui vive*.

This may be called the Iron Age—of locomotion: the high ways are made of iron, and the high seas promise soon to be covered with it. Fifty years ago, Jack could imagine nothing more disparaging than going to sea in a washing-tub; what would he have said to a cruise in a coal-scuttle? Iron has been discovered to be a great help in getting up "clippers"—so the announcement, as aforesaid, put the crack men of the T.Y.C. on their *metal* as well as their mettle. Lord Alfred Paget having won all before him, last season, with the *Mystery*—a metallic—and sold her in the autumn to Lord Seaham, straightway ordered another such. Not long since she was launched, call'd the "*Belvidere*," and became, as they say on the turf (but more appropriately), "a great *pet*." Mr. Gunston—the father of river sailing—brought out a new boat, the *Antagonist*: Captain Meeson did the same with the *Ino*; and a new *Prime Donna* made her *début* on the occasion. In short, nothing was wanting to ensure the *éclat* of the spectacle but a suitable day, and that was vouchsafed it. Saturday last was perfectly set out for a nautical *fête*—there was a bright gladsome forenoon, with a handsome whole-sail breeze, which, as the day got older, grew more fresh, and finished with a spanker from the Sou' West.

As early as nine A.M., a first class river steamer, appropriated to the friends and guests of the members of the Club, took in a freight of some four or five hundreds of "fair women and brave men," as Childe Harold describes worshipful company; and later in the morning—for May Fair, that goes to bed at four, can scarcely be expected at London-bridge at *nine*—you might have seen the neatest pair of skewbalds in the world penetrating the "imminent deadly break" of Temple Bar, driven by the neatest coachman in England—we won't say, and also the most popular of her peerage, or it might be deemed too particular an allusion to his Grace of Beaufort. Awaiting the dilatory classes, was a little squadron of steam-boats, at Blackwall; and notwithstanding the very early note of preparation, as soon as the *Medea* got into the picturesque bay of Erith, hard by the lordly towers of Belvidere. Here the wager fleet was moored, and hence they were to sail to the Chapman Head Buoy—some seven miles below Gravesend, and back to the ordinary goal—moored off Greenwich Hospital. Because there was a heavy wind down, and plenty of it, and because the flood would not make till late in the afternoon, the start was postponed till half-past twelve. Awaiting the signal for "slipping," the following fleet of clippers, their half-set canvas briskly flapping to the breeze, lay head to it—forming as pretty a picture as a man may expect to look on, as Byron says, in "his nautical existence."

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Antagonist	25	H. Gunston, Esq.
Prima Donna	25	G. R. Tatham, Esq.
Champion	25	T. P. Wickham, Esq.
Belvidere	25	Lord A. Paget.
Ino	25	T. Meeson, Esq. (Captain)
Blue Belle	25	Twisden Hodges, Esq.
Mystery	24	Viscount Seaham.
Widgeon	24	T. E. Snook, Esq.
Cygnet	10	B. M. Williams, Esq.

Also awaiting sailing orders, was the jewel of cutters, Lord Anglesey's *Pearl*, the completest craft that ever sailed salt water or fresh, or both combined, as she was doing at this particular area. The gallant Marquis loves to join the fleeting of a match, but he declines to make one of the competitors. He won't let his beauty *run* the risk of a defeat. She had her day; but, alas! like that of other beauties, it couldn't survive beyond the licence of "Time the pathless." At half-past noon the starting gun boomed a man from the Commodore's vessel, and there was casting off slips, "up jib and foresail," "hurrah, throat and pique," and every sail of ultra marine contrivance; and sung, or might, or could or should have sung, the gallant skipper of each gallant bark—

Haul away! haul away! down helm I say;
Slacken the sheets, let the good boat go
Give her room, give her room, for a spanking boom,
For the wind comes on to blow;
On the weather beam its gathering gloom,
And the send thes high and low.

And so did the wager-fleet send too, with as lofty canvas as vessels of twice their tonnage are prone to show; and their water-lines for ard, "deep in the bosom of the waters" as they were, presented a very questionable policy to press craft so violently out of their trim, as the custom is when "running" in a wager race. With their bows under, Joan is as good as my lady—a Dutch galliot as a Rhode Island water witch. Past Purfleet they swept in noble array, the *Mystery* a good cable's-length ahead of everything; the *Widgeon* next; then the *Blue Belle*, with *such* a gaff-topsail, and the rest well up, because the pace had not begun to tell. Thus they went free to the rounding buoy, which they passed—the *Belvidere* at 11 minutes past two; the *Mystery* almost at the same instant; the *Blue Belle* some *two* minutes later; and the whole squadron, except the *Cygnet*, within seven minutes of the first! a pretty good proof how evenly they were matched in their "running" properties. They now began to "nose" the wind, with a strong ebb to weather, and beautifully they did it. Of course every manœuvre was strained to take advantage of the slack water—where it was to be found. In this the *Belvidere* and the *Blue Bells* eminently distinguished themselves, and the interest of the "beating" centred in these two champions, "in complete iron." A finer specimen of handling fore and aft rigg'd craft was never seen, and certainly it was not from lack of skill, or "hanging on by the eyelids," that the *Belle* was presently found the winner. The *Blue Belle* overhaul them, looking on, as she forged ahead, "like grim death." The fact was, she liked the day, and the more it sneezed the more she didn't mind it: a darling to creep to windward in durty weather. It was half-past eight when she rounded the winning flag at Greenwich, beating the *Belvidere* by very hard upon a quarter of an hour; the *Mystery* third, a few minutes later. It now came on to rain miserably—even so cold as it only *does* in May in England. Whether this be the effect of a temperature lower than at Christmas, or indirections in musketry, we leave to the Royal Humane Society to consider. It poured down, the owner of the "Belle" poured forth his courtesies and congratulations, and so the day closed "just like *life*."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. GRATTAN COOKE has the honour of announcing that HIS SOIREE MUSICALE, is fixed to take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th of MAY, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at which are engaged, Herr Staudigl, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Marras, Signor Puzzi, Signor Benedict, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Russell, Guglielmo, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Parry, Mr. Cooke, Tickets Half-a-guinea. To be had at the principal Music Shops, and at Mr. G. Cooke's, 34, Foley-place, Portland-place, half-past Eight

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—New Model upon a very large Scale, representing the Splendid Charge in the earlier part of the Battle by the British Heavy Cavalry, under the Marquess of Anglesey, and the British Infantry under Sir Thomas Picton. **** DESCRIBED BY WATERLOO MEN.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. "It is a national memorial of one of Britain's most glorious triumphs."—The United Service Gazette.

Open from Eleven in the Morning, till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. —The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53 Pall Mall, next the British Institution, from Nine o'clock till dusk.—Admission, (including Catalogue), Sixpence. JAS. FAHEY, Sec.

MAGNIFICENT AND UNEQUALLED COURT COSTUMES.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS, anxious to give the Madame Classon an exact fac simile of the splendour of the Costume worn by the Royal Family at the Levee, have never before attempted. They respectfully request an early visit, as the exposure to the air must soon tarnish their lustre. The group of the House of Brunswick now enhances the former effects. Admittance One Shilling. Napoleon Rooms, Baker-street, Portman-square. Open from 11 till 10. Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Open from 11 till 10.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—THE OJIB-WAY INDIANS.—A party of these interesting and romantic "Children of the Forest," from the Western Wilds of North America, will make their first appearance at the above Hall, on the 12th inst., when they will remain for a limited period. Admission, One Shilling. Stalls, 2s. Native Costume. The Interpreter will deliver a Lecture descriptive of Indian character and performance. At Two o'clock each Afternoon, a similar descriptive Lecture. Admission is; Children and Schools half price.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY exhibited by a WORKING MODEL, having a power to move visitors. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND on a person who has lost his natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE. Daily. Professor BACHOFFNER'S VARIED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. ELECTRO-MAGNETISM. CHARLES WHEATSTONE, Esq., F.R.S., will explain Mr. A. RUSSELL'S Invention of ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHING, with specimens of the Instrument in action, accompanied by Dr Wallis on the Pianoforte, every evening except Saturday, at half-past 9 o'clock. New and beautiful DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described. DAILY.—Admission, 1s.; Schools half price.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square.—MONDAY, MAY 12th, Seventh Lecture, "On the Genius and Writings of Living English Composers," by W. A. Wordsworth, Esq. (with Vocal Illustrations).

MAY 19th.—A Lecture "On the Manufacture of Glass," by T. Griffiths, Esq.

Tickets to the Lectures, Two Guineas each; to the Lectures, with concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Three Guineas each; to the Lectures and Concerts, Five Guineas each. Members have free admission to the Lectures, and may introduce a friend to the Concerts at half-price, on the Secretary

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Every description of assurance may be effected with this Society, and policies are granted on the lives of persons of all ages.

Table of Premiums for Assuring £100 on a Healthy Life

Age.	For One Year only.	For Seven Years at an Annual Payment.	For 14 Years at an Annual Payment of
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 2 1	1 2 2	1 3 3
30	1 2 2	1 4 1	1 5 3
35	1 3 0	1 5 2	1 6 3
40	1 3 2	1 7 1	1 8 3
45	1 4 2	1 9 3	1 11 0
50	1 6 3	1 13 0	1 15 2
55	1 9 3	1 18 2	2 1 3
60	2 0 3	2 5 0	2 9 2
65	2 5 3	2 13 3	2 19 1
70	2 13 3	3 5 3	3 12 3
75	3 5 3	4 2 3	4 10 3

The sum accumulated and invested, for the security and benefit of the assured, already exceeds half a million sterling, and the income, which is steadily increasing, is now £30,000 per annum.

Bonuses.—The two first divisions averaged £22 per cent. on the premiums paid. The third bonus, declared in January 1842, averaged £38 per cent., and the future bonuses are expected to exceed that amount.

The balance sheets of this Society are at all times open to the inspection of any of the assured.

Further information may be obtained of GEORGE H. PINCHARD, Actuary, 78, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; or of any of the society's agents.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mdlle. LUCILLE GRAHN respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, her Friends, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 15th, being the last night previous to the return of Rosina's Opera. LA GAZZA LADRA. Rosina, Madame Pisaroni; Ninetta, Mdlle. Grahn; Fernando Villabella, Signor Ferlotti. The DANSEUSES VIENNOISES, under the direction of Mdlle. Josephine Weiss, will dance some of their most Favourite Pas. After which the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV. in which Mdlle. Lucille Grahn will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV.; and will dance with Mdlle. Cerito, as the Lady of the first Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte; and in the course of the evening will appear the various Dancers and Dancing Characters. With other Entertainments, in which Madame Anne Caston and Sign. Morlan will appear. In the course of the evening, the following Spanish Dances, Don Felix Garcia, known as La Nena; and the Spanish Bolero Dance, Don Felix Garcia, will appear in some of the National Pas of Spain. LA CROCONTE, or the Conspiracy, by Mdlle. Lucille Grahn. The Entertainments will likewise comprise the PAS DE SIX, from the Ballet Divertissement of KAYA; the DANSE VOLUPTUEUSE, as danced before the Queen of EGOLDA, comprising the Celebrated Marche Pas d'Extase, by Mdlle Lucille Grahn and M. Perrot; and a Selection from the Ballet of ONDINE, including the Celebrated Pas de Fleurs, by Mdlle Cerito.—Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven: the Opera to commence at Half past Seven

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE OF ARTS. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. Unparalleled Combination of Foreign Equestrian Talent, on WHIT MONDAY, May the 26th, being the First Appearance in London of Mons. Pompadour's celebrated Troupe of French, German, and Italian Professors of Equestrian Also, the First Time of the New Grand National Romantic Historical Equestrian Spectacle, in Three Acts, entitled THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN, or the Race Horse of the Desert. The New Classic Ballet of the Circus Olympique, with appropriate Scenery and Decorations, will be submitted to the Public. The Entertainment concludes with a Favourite Farce. The whole will be repeated every Evening during the Week.—Box Office open from 11 till 5.

VAUXHALL GARDENS will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, being WHIT MONDAY, and continue open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, with a GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, MYRRA, or the Spirits of the Air, a Ballet Divertissement. The concert will be greatly extended, and, with the Rotunda, Theatre, Ball room, &c., will, in case of rain, afford shelter for 20,000 persons. Refreshments at Tavern Prices. Admission Days (including Children at Half price. Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—REDUCED PRICE OF ADMITTANCE.—Open Daily, with a NEW and highly interesting EXHIBITION, representing the Castle and Town of Heidelberg (formerly the residence of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine), under the various aspects of Winter and Summer, Mid-day and Evening. The Scene of the Interior of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, as seen at Sunset and by Moonlight, and which has been so universally admired. Both pictures are painted by the Messrs. Bouton and Daguerre.—Open from Ten till Six. Admittance to view each picture, Saloon, 1s.; Stalls, 2s., as heretofore.

NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY.—PROSPECTUSES may be had on Application at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, 14, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, LOWE-HAND STREET, London, May 8th, 1845.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 324, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of teaching the Art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, intended to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The Systems of the Lessons can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery and Dress Rooms.

SKETCHING IN TRUE PERSPECTIVE, by the aid of LALIMIER'S PATENT PLANTS.—The commendations of the press on this simple [illegible] appear to us unbounded. May be had of Mr. Dickinson, 114, New Bond-street, London and Professor Lalimier, Manchester. Also of Messrs. Hodgson, Boys, and Graves, Liverpool; Messrs. Wheldon and Wesley, Birmingham; Mr. Tow, Derby; Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., Newcastle; Messrs. Bell and Bainbridge, Durham; and Messrs. H. Mackie and Co., Edinburgh; and from 300 to 400 agents.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS are constantly to be manufactured as usual, and may be had of the largest and most eminent establishments, and to maintain their supremacy over all others. Each bottle has its proper proportion of alkali and other ingredients, combined with the purest aerated principle, to ascertain, last a child who their NAME is over the cork of each bottle of soda water, and is label on each bottle of lemonade and potass water. Schweppe's Magical Magnesia is of the finest quality, and strongly recommended as a cure for gout, acidity of the stomach, &c., by the first London Physicians.—5, Berners-street, London

CARBURN'S OIL, for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TIC-DOULOUREUX, &c.—"Seabrook, near Hythe, Kent.—To Mr Carburn.—Sir,—A few months since, from the application of your Oil, I derived the greatest benefit imaginable. I had been laid up with my right arm from my shoulder to my fingers from white swelling, and after all the means that were used, I made use of your valuable remedy: I gave a portion, also, to a lady [illegible] and I assure you we are late for 12 weeks past, and a very few applications entirely cured her. Yours, &c., JOHN NORWOOD."

Carburn's Oil is positively under the immediate sanction and recommendation of the Faculty, as may be seen in "Bradshaw's Railway Guide."

A SHOWER BATH, with curtains, 12s. 6d.; ditto, with copper conducting tubes, force pump, and valves, from 63s. Hassall's Patent Shower Bath, with copper tubes, force pump, and valves, 30s.; Sponging Baths, 12s., 18s., and 24s.; Hip ditto, 18s., and 24s. Also every description of Toilet Ware thirty per cent under any former house.—HASSALL'S, 147, BLACK FRIARS-ROAD, near Surrey Theatre. Observe there are no Establishments of their premises, they can confidently warrant them for Durability. Their Illustrated Catalogue of Bathing Apparatus, Portable Furniture, and Ironmongery, may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.—RICHARD and JOHN BLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1820.

POUR BLANCHIR LA PEAU.—Patronised by her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, Prince Albert, and the Nobility of Royalty. MEDINA, ROWLAND'S ITALIAN PASTE, the most effectual and only safe Cosmetic for permanently beautifying the skin, and preserving the same from the effects of time. The great value of this Cosmetic is, that the ingredients being solely herbaceous, the most delicate complexion can apply it without fear, as it is perfectly free from any mineral admixture, the injurious results of which it will stand, besides, to prevent eruptions on the skin during cold and chilly weather, it is recommended as a preventive, because it is that of repressing, without detriment to the sensitory condition of the user, the truly unpleasant sensations accompanying too copious perspiration. For infants it will be found invaluable, as it will preserve them from the irritation and tenderness to which they are subject. Gentlemen who suffer from the effects of shaving will find a ready alleviate in the use of the safe preparation. Sold by ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and 67, Mark-lane, London, without whose signature on the labels none are genuine. To be had of [illegible] Chemists, and of all respectable perfumers, chemists, &c., in town and country, in boxes, price 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each

EXPEDITION ROUND THE WORLD, with PASSENGERS ONLY, under the Patronage of distinguished Men of Science in Germany.—The superbly-fitted and coppered Ship HAMBURG, of 371 tons, 4 feet, class first sailing Ship, of about 350 tons register, on an Expedition Round the World, touching and making short stay at the following places, viz., Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape Verde or Bonthas, Rio de Janeiro, Isle de Plata, Falkland Islands, Valparaiso, and the intermediate ports up the Pacific, Society, Sandwich, and other Islands in the Pacific, on the way to China, Chusan, Hong Kong, Macao, Whampoa, Canton, Manilla, Singapore, Ceylon, Isle de Bourbon or Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension Islands, Western Islands, and so back to Hamburg. The object of this Expedition is the promotion of Science, the extension of knowledge generally, and the gratification in such minds as to enlightened and enquiring minds from distant travel. Respectable Passengers only, and such as are provided with Letters of Introduction from Persons of Rank and Influence in Germany, will be received. The Ship will be in no way be used for trading purposes, nor will be fitted up in the most convenient and comfortable manner for the accommodation of the passengers. Terms, 200 guineas each, payable to Messrs. E. SIEVEKING and SON, 3, Mincing-lane, London, or to ROBERT M. SLOMAN, in Hamburg.

SHAWLS.—EVERINGTON'S successors (Graham and Smith) Have dissolved Partnership. GEORGE SMITH, now carrying on business in the premises recently occupied by Russell and Bridge, 53, Ludgate-hill, respectfully invites the Nobility, Gentry, and Public to inspect his magnificent Stock of SHAWLS, and he pledges himself to sell every article at a remarkably low price. Each piece marked on each article in plain figures. Thirteen years' experience in the late house of Everington, enables George Smith to place before the public the same choice selection of goods which for so many years past it has been his particular department to select from the various and most important markets. The present extensive Stock of New Patterns in a new variety is complete. The economy of his arrangements will supply the best and most fashionable manufacture at exactly one-half the usual prices, while the order of the Establishment effectually the same hours from day's disagreeable impertinence to purchase more than they require, or that which is in opposition to their tastes. Orders executed by same hour's expenses which the same as for procuring goods. George Smith will sell, on ready money terms only, at much less than the usual profit, every useful and fashionable article in Shawls, Scarfs, Sashes, and Velvets, Handkerchiefs, Scotch, Worsted Plaid and Lace Collars and Pelerines. Every description of Printed Dresses, from 8s. each to the most costly kinds of Thibet and Cashmere, and a large assortment of Scotch Plaids for the ensuing sale of British are. Foreign Table Linen, and every kind of Linen for family use, Long Cloths, Muslins, &c. A beautiful assortment of Fancy Articles.—53, Ludgate-hill.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient recommendation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c. TROWSERS.

	Inches		Inches
Round neck-seam, and including Collar		From top of Trousers to bottom	
Round the Breast		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
Round the Bottom to Bottom of Skirt		Round the Waist	
Sleeve		Size round top of Thigh (right)	
From centre of Back to Elbow (right)		Size round Calf	
From Shoulder to length of Sleeve		Round the Knee	
Wrist		Ditto Hips	
Round top of Arm			
Size round Chest under the Coat		HAT	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Measure size round the Head	

BEAVER MADE	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Two Guinea Hats, with silk roll	2 2 0	Three Guinea, ditto	3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	1 15 0	Gossamer ditto	1 12 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, of unparalleled lightness	1 12 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, of unparalleled lightness	1 16 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, for Youths	1 1 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, for Youths	1 5 0
Cashmerette Coats, in every style and make, including the registered Spencer	1 2 0	Quilting Vests, 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d.	0 10 6
Ditto Dress Coats (in all colours)	1 5 0	Ditto, ditto, of fancy patterns	0 14 6
Cord Shooting Coats	0 16 6	Ditto, ditto, of the richest variety	1 1 0
Summer Coats from	0 6 6	Barrister's Gowns, and Bands	2 2 0
Cord Trousers, Fancy ditto, in end.	0 12 6	Ditto, ditto, Medal Hats	2 2 0
Black and Fancy Satins	0 6 0	Trousers	0 19 0
Cord Trousers	0 7 6	Fancy Cassimere Black or Cross ditto	1 0 0
Leather ditto	0 4 6	Drawers ditto	0 15 0
Fancy ditto (woollen)	0 5 6	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1 1 0
Dress Coats	1 0 0	Frock Coats	1 15 0
Frock ditto	0 18 0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	2 2 0

MOURNING to any extent, at Five Minutes' notice.

IMPORTANT Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.

OBSERVE, F. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen.

CAUTION.—MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having lately had a most unwarrantable liberty taken of their name, which is at present connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in or out of London, and those who favour some of Clothing, should to prevent disappointments, &c., call at or send to, 154, Minories, or, 86, Aldgate, opposite the Church.

N.B.—No business transacted at this Establishment on Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

NOTICE.—This Establishment will be closed on Monday, the 26th, and Tuesday, the 27th inst., returning business as usual on Wednesday morning.

Next week will be Published,
THE HISTORY AND ST. ASAPH; or, THE RELIGIOUS POLICY of the CONSERVATIVE CABINET CONSIDERED
London: ROBERT WISS, 57, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Just ready,
MAGARET; or, THE GOLD MINE. From the French of ELIE BERTU
London: ROBERT WISS, 57, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

Just Published, in three volumes, post octavo,
THE SMUGGLER. A NOVEL.—
By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co. 65, Cornhill

NURSERY GOVERNMENT; or, Hints addressed to Mothers and Nurserymaids on the Management of Young Children. By Mrs. BAKWELL. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. GRAHAM AND HARE, 186, Strand

Now Ready, in 3 vols.,
MR. DISRAELI'S NEW WORK, SYBIL, or, THE TWO NATIONS
HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.
To be had of all Booksellers, and at all the Libraries throughout the Kingdom.

THE FAMILY HERALD. The most extensively circulated of English Periodicals. Vol. II. is now ready, price 7s. 6d. No. 105 is the first of a new volume. No loose should be without this popular work, it will please the old and charm the young. It is unquestionably the cheapest and most entertaining miscellany ever published. Buy a number and judge

A NEW (Copyright) EDITION now ready, of MRS. OPIE'S WORKS, price 2s. each, handsomely bound in red cloth, full gilt, back and side.
FATHER AND DAUGHTER
FATHER AND SON
and THE STAGE COACH
Groom and Son, Printers and Publishers, Trinity-street, Southwark; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

TO CHESS PLAYERS
On the 1st of May was published, price 1s. No. V.—Vol. VI. of
THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, by far the Largest and most Valuable Collection of Chess Miscellanea ever published; containing, in addition to an immense amount of every description of Chess Intelligence, nearly TWO THOUSAND GAMES and PROBLEMS, by the Leading Players of Europe, during the last fifty Years, the greater part never before in print.
London: S. HAMMOND, 12, Carey street, Lincoln's-inn; and of All Booksellers

THE NEW GALVANIC ENGRAVING.—
AN EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATION.
Exclusively published in Nos. I., II., and III. of "JOB MILLER THE YOUNGER," containing more Fun, Broad Grins, and Guffawsome than any other publication of the day
Price only THREE HALFPENCE; Stamped Edition, TWOPENCE HALF-PENNY WEEKLY.
Office, 1, Crane-court, Fleet street; and Sold by all Booksellers and Newsvendors.

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT.—Juvenile and Prize Books for the Entertainment and Instruction of Youth.—An extensive collection, comprising the works of the following eminent writers: Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Holland, Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Howitt, Miss Edgeworth, L. E. L., Mrs. Marcet, Anna Maria Hare, Mary Elliott, Mrs. Markham, Ann Fraser Tytler, Mrs. Hall, Miss Julia Corner, Miss Mathew, Peter Parley, &c. &c., beautifully illustrated, at FIELD'S CHEAP BOOK and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 68, Quadrant, Coloured Picture Books in every variety from 6d

FIELD'S CHEAP STATIONERY and BOOK WAREHOUSE, 68, Quadrant, Corner of Air-street.—Stamped Paper, Envelopes, Cases, Wafers, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. Fine Cream Laid, 5s. per ream, post, 6d. per quire, or 100 Note Paper, 4 quires, 2s. 6d. per 100. Satin ditto, 3d. per

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "TIME WORKS WONDERS," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. Jerrold's excellent comedy of "Time Works Wonders," judiciously curtailed on its second representation, has been repeated every evening with increasing success. The points—and the play is like a hedgehog, all points—continue to be *taken* by the audience with as nice discrimination as they were seized upon at the first performance. The piece is admirably acted throughout; the *mise en scène* has not yet grown dingy with its popularity; though we augur it will become so; and this good fortune is due to the spirited management under which the comedy has been produced.

Our artist has chosen, for illustration, the early portion of the 4th Act, where, in the well-appointed drawing-room of *Florentine's* cottage, *Felix Goldthumb* and *Professor Truffles* are surprised: we quote a portion of the scene:—

Felix. And the world has, I perceive, been grateful. Now tell me—where did you leave my father?

Truff. Coming here, as he says, to find the mate of the Honeymoon.

Felix. Professor Truffles, I am that mate.

Truff Yes? And that young lady—

Felix What of her?

Truff. Nothing. Your father and mother already dont upon her.

Felix (Aside.) As I would wish.

Truff She said she had a letter for your father, but—

Felix Here it is,—I've just written it. A marvellous letter, crammed with travellers' truths

Truff. And may I ask for what mysterious purpose?

Felix. This. If I can but melt my father—can but hear him wish me home again—

Truff Melt him! There never was a softer—that is, never was so sweet a minded gentleman.

Felix But his pocket has suffered so many gashes at my hands; and then it is his vanity to think himself firm! Seven years ago he lined his trunks with Roman history, and he's believed himself Cato ever since.

Truff True. 'Twas but last night, your mother, speaking of you, told your father he hadn't flesh and blood.

Felix. And what said he?

Truff He struck his heart, and talked of Roman brass, and Roman cement.

Felix. Dear soul! he thinks himself marble, when in truth he's the very best fresh butter. Nevertheless, this heroic whim I have to combat, and

Truff. To your heels, your father's here!

Felix. The devil! (*Enter* GOLDTHUMB *and* MRS GOLDTHUMB. FELIX *is running to the centre door when enter from the garden* Miss TUCKER, *who confronts him.*) The devil again!—(*Resse enters a moment afterwards*)

Miss T. Welcome, Mr. Goldtnumb! How lucky too, for here's the mate of the Honeymoon.

Gold. Where—where? He must have seen my dear boy, and he can tell me—

Benny. (*Coming down between Felix and Goldthumb.*) Not a word, sir—not a syllable.

Gold Why not?

Benny His poor gentleman's got the tooth-ache.

Miss T. The tooth-ache!

Benny Poor creature! (*Significantly to Felix.*) He's obliged to cover his face with a handkerchief to the very top of his nose, and to pull his cap quite over his eyebrows. (*He does thus, wholly covering his face.*)

Truff Why, why is so?

Benny His gum's in his two teeth, sir

Miss T. A most severe toothache! The gentleman was well a moment since.

Benny He's been to the dentist's and

Truff Tooth—he often comes us at the dentist's door.

Benny And then comes again.

Miss T. If I say so, it's very strange

Benny Strange, Miss Tucker! If you only knew the middle watches this gentleman has kept, you'd not think it strange

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Exhibition of this Society took place on Wednesday week (the 30th ult.) at the Rotunda Rooms, Dublin, when the several prizes were adjudged to the fortunate exhibitors. Our artist has sketched the scene in its full picturesque gaiety. The Rooms were crowded with company in elegant morning costume, who promenaded between the tables and stands upon which the flowers were placed. The company likewise promenaded in the adjoining grounds, where two bands played alternately on the terrace. The display was, altogether, very fine; and the superbly decorated saloon presented a truly delightful scene.

We have not room for the list of prizes. The surpassing beauty of the various productions contributed by Mr. Moore, from the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Gardens, were especially deserving of notice: they were truly magnificent plants, and, distributed throughout the stages, imparted an air of grandeur and elegance to the whole. They consisted of Banksias, Dryandras, Palms, and Rhododendrons, with a beautiful specimen of Eutaxia myrtifolia. One of the Rhododendrons of this collection was placed on a stage in the centre of the Roundroom, and presented a blaze of brilliant flowers.

Among the articles not entered for competition was a collection of rare and beautiful orchidaceous plants from the garden of J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston. These splendid specimens, as well as those exhibited in the classes by the same gentleman, excited the greatest admiration; and when we consider the expense and trouble involved in the transmission of such fragile structures from so great a distance, we cannot but admire the public spirit of Mr. Lyons which led him to encounter so great a risk.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*A. J.*" *Tarbolton.*—*Your solution of the first capped-pawn problem is quite correct. Mate cannot be given in four moves in the way you suggest. The position you send is much too simple for any but the merest tyros. With regard to the Indian problem, persons wishing to see it should buy the work in which it was originally published*

"M. E. L."—*If you mean by the term "solution" to the married pawn problem No. 1, you are right in "Black to mate;" but we can see no checkmate. Why cannot the Knight play to K B 3rd?*

"S. H. G."—*Your solutions are all correctly played. Try again.*

"J. L. W."—*Incorrect.—See answer to Agnes.*

"H. N."—*Incorrect.—See answer to Agnes. It is not the first time we have been called problematical.*

"A Z."—*The King cannot go into check; he must not, therefore, in casting, pass over any square which is attacked by an adverse piece*

"M. A."—*You may elevate a Queen for every pawn you can advance to his eighth square, and thus, have half a dozen Queens on the board at once.*

"Running Rein."—*Your question is too vague. Do you refer to ancient or modern authors on chess?*

"Rook."—*Lewis' "Second Series of Lessons on Chess." Your solution is all wrong*

"R. R. F."—*We do not intend to publish the Indian problem. It is published on the wrapper of every monthly number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.*

"A. C." "A. J. M." *Torbolton*; "H. P." "H. D." "S. J." "R. S. S." "H. N." "J. A." *Birmingham*. "J. M." "Novice." *The solutions are correct*

"J. L. C."—*Hardly difficult enough for publication.*

"*A Member of the Reading Mechanics' Institution.*"—*Your problem is very neat and shall appear shortly.*

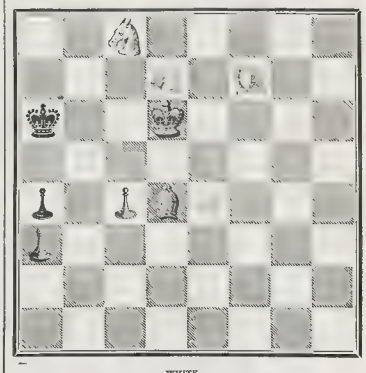
"*Indagator.*"—*Little's problem is not correctly transcribed. You give Black two Queens, which the author, we are sure, did not*

"*L.*" *Newport.*—*The problem is ingenious, though somewhat easy of solution. "L." should send a diagram of it to the editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle." We have not space for a fiftieth part of the contributions of this description which pour in upon us.*

PROBLEM, NO. 71.

The following position has been lately put forward with some parade in "Le Palamède," as an original problem. It is, however, a problem which appeared long ago in the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, slightly modified.

White having to play mates in four moves.



WHITE.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 69.

WHITE.	BLACK
1. Q to her Kt's 3rd (ch)	K to R 2nd (best)
2. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K to Kt's sq
3. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to R's 2nd (best)
4. Q to K's 4th (ch)	K to Kt's sq
5. R to B's 8th (ch)	K takes R
6. Q to K's 8th (checkmate)	

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 70.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her B's 2nd	Q B P one
2. Q B P one	P takes P
3. Q to her Kt's 3rd	P takes P
4. Q to her B 2nd	P one
5. Q to her B square (checkmate)	

GREAT MATCH OF CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PARIS AND PESTH (HUNGARY) FOR 100 GUINEAS.

In November, 1842, a match by correspondence, between the Chess Clubs of Paris and Pesth was proposed by the members of the latter, and accepted by the players of the Cercle des Echecs. As the contest has excited a remarkable degree of interest throughout Europe, and is now, after a struggle of two years and a half, on the point of terminating, we have no doubt the moves in the two games played will be highly acceptable to the readers of our Chess Department. The leading players on the French side are MM St. Amant, Laroche, Calvi, Devinck, Lemivain, Savias, and Charnoullet, and on the part of Hungary, MM. Stein and Lowenthal, with other players of Pesth whose names have not reached us.

PARIS GAME

WHITE (PARIS).	BLACK (PESTH).	WHITE (PARIS).	BLACK (PESTH).
1. K P two	K P two	20. K to R 2nd	Q B takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	21. P takes B	Kt takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K 2nd	29. Q takes Kt	Q Kt to Q 2nd
4. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	23. Q Kt P one	Q to K B 7th (ch)
5. Q P two	Q P one	24. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K 8th
6. Q P one	Q Kt to his sq	25. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	B to K Kt 4th
7. K Kt to Q 3rd	Castles	26. Kt to Q 2nd	B to his 5th (ch)
8. K R P one	Q R P one	27. K to R 3rd	Q to K 6th (ch)
9. Q B P two	Q B P takes P	28. Kt to K B 3rd	B takes P
10. Q B P takes P	K Kt to K's sq	29. B takes B	Kt takes B
11. Q to her B 2nd	K Kt P one	30. R to K sq	Q takes Kt (ch)
12. K Kt to R 2nd	K Kt to his 2nd	31. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
13. K B P two	K B P two	32. K to K 7th	R to K B sq
14. K B P takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	33. K takes Q Kt P	R to K B 2nd
15. K to R sq	K Kt to K 4th	34. R to Kt 8th (ch)	K to his Kt 2nd
16. K R to B 3rd	K B P takes K P	35. Q R P two	K to his B 3rd
17. K B takes P	R takes R	36. Q R P one	K to his 4th
18. P takes R	Q B takes K R P	37. Q R P one	K takes P
19. K Kt to his 4th	Kt to his 6th (ch)	38. Q Kt P one	

And Black have now to play.

In our next we shall give the moves in the game began by the players of Pesth.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 159.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE NEW COLLEGES.

SIR ROBERT PEEL is at present standing between two fires; his endeavours to establish any plan of education, either for Priests or Laymen, in Ireland, seem to be anything but fortunate; if he gives a permanent grant to an exclusively theological seminary, he encounters the most violent opposition and is denounced as something resembling a political Antechrist. If he proposes to establish colleges where theological differences shall not be allowed to disturb the course of secular education, an immense body of religionists take fright again, and hold him up as "godless" and indifferent, and in matters of faith inclining to a Sadducean laxity of opinion. By the former plan he offended a most powerful body in England, but he, at least, secured the support of another powerful class in Ireland. The second proposal is more unfortunate in this respect, that it seems to offend one interest without pleasing the other, being at the present moment condemned by both.

In these conflicting forces a statesman finds his "chief difficulty," when legislating on such a question as education. It is by no means the first time it has had to be encountered even by the present Ministry. The clauses of the Factory Bill, which gave to the Church of England a power over the education of the children of the class affected by the measure, were assailed with as much virulence as the bill that favours the teaching of the Church of Rome. The jealousy shown by the great mass of Dissent in England was fatal to the measure in this respect, and the education of the working classes of the factory districts remains much as it was before. Thus, whatever exertions a Government may make, either to place the means of education within the reach of those who cannot command it themselves, or to give a higher kind of tuition to those who are shut out of our exclusive colleges and universities, it is met by the opposition of differing sects, or churches. Dissent defeated the attempt to give the Church of England the educating power under the Factory Bill; the Church of England and Dissent forgot their quarrel for a time, and joined in the effort to defeat the Maynooth Endowment Bill as a Catholic measure; and now the Establishment, and Catholicism are both banded together against a plan in which the State will not give the predominance to either of them. They each fight strenuously with one another, if there is the slightest appearance of a preference on the part of the State to either; they unite and attack the Government the moment it professes to stand neuter, and show equal favour to all. Now there is something exceedingly unreasonable in this. If a Government—we speak of the ruling power, not of any one party—has repeatedly found itself checked and foiled in all its efforts to advance in this direction by some one of these separate interests in turn, what is left it except to avoid all conflict with them? In England, the Dissenter would not allow the Churchman to teach his child; why, then, in the name of consistency, should both these insist on educating the children of Catholics in Ireland? There can be no objection to allowing each and every sect to teach their own principles to their own flocks; but a vast amount of mischief has always been caused by the attempt to force a creed upon others. All the efforts that were made to bring Scotland over to Episcopacy failed, though seconded by the power of the Crown, by massacres, by martial law, by military executions, by atrocities of every description. Laud and his master lost their heads on a scaffold, the throne was overturned, the sceptre of England passed to a plebeian hand, but Episcopacy, as the dominant system, never crossed the Tweed. Every attempt to make Ireland Protestant has signally failed; England accepted the Reformation from the King and Prelates with whom it commenced; but Ireland remained steadfast to the old church, and all it learned of the merits of Protestantism was from the savage and detestable policy of Elizabeth, who, by her armies wasted the land and murdered the inhabitants, seized its church revenues, and gave them to a host of unprincipled and profligate ruffians, who disgraced religion itself in the name of Protestantism, by their rapacity, profligacy, and violence. It was all in vain; the land of the nobles was confiscated, the people were all but exterminated, the country was made a desert; but Protestantism never took root there, and it would have been strange if it had, considering how its preachers

> Fixed their faith upon
> The holy text of pike and gun,
> And proved their doctrine orthodox,
> By apostolic blows and knocks;
> Called fire and sword, and desolation,
> A godly, thorough Reformation.

The struggle was continued for centuries, the chronicles of which are crowded with horrors, and stained by those dark penal laws which remained in operation down to the close of the last century, and long within living memory. Yet what is the present state of Ireland? Seven-eighths of the people are Catholics. Would the English nation sanction another series of massacres and confiscations there for that reason? We apprehend not. Then there only remains to us the course of governing with justice and impartiality: and next comes the question, how is this to be done?

The law for a long period did not recognise the existence of a single Catholic in Ireland; there was not till very lately any recognised Church there but the Protestant Establishment; it is only of late years that any provision was made for education except through that Church. The consequence was, that this provision was wholly inefficient. As long ago as 1812, a Protestant Commission, of which the Archbishop of Armagh was a member, stated in a report that any project of education for the poorer classes of Ireland would be impracticable, unless it was clearly stipulated that it should be based on the non-interference in religious doctrine. It took nearly a quarter of a century to force this truth on the Government; but Lord Stanley at last established the present system of National Education, on the above non-interfering principle. In 1839, under its operation, there were 1581 schools, attended by 205,000 children; and the number of both has since increased. A Protestant society had been supported by Parliamentary grants for many years, without producing a hundredth part of this effect. Catholics and Protestants now attend the schools together for elementary instruction; their religious training is left to their parents and pastors.

This system, which has been found to work so well among the poorer classes, Sir Robert Peel now proposes to extend to a higher kind of education, that of the College or Academy, which may also be shared alike by Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian; this plan Sir Robert Inglis denounces as "godless;" we object to the term as conveying a falsehood most offensively expressed. He talks as if irreligion was deliberately encouraged, because all creeds are placed on an equal footing. In what other way is any education possible in a country like Ireland, where there are three established faiths? Because neither of these can have the exclusive education of the people, are the people to be for ever untaught? The plan leaves it free and open to all of them, to found and endow professorships of their respective creeds, but the State will not make attendance on the exclusive teaching of one of them the condition of admittance to study, or gaining honours; this is all there is in the plan to justify so harsh a term as "godless!" We hope the good sense of the people of both countries will not be frightened by this groundless accusation, or induced by it to withhold their support from a really practical measure.

WHITE HEADED EAGLES, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

WHITE-HEADED EAGLES, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The singular and interesting spectacle of a pair of White-headed Eagles (*Haliætus leucocephalus*) building a nest in captivity, and joining together in the parental offices of incubation, under circumstances purely artificial, and very far removed from their natural instincts and habits, has, for the last month, been

daily witnessed by thousands of spectators in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park. The birds are now sitting, and a few days, it is expected, will bring the eaglets to light.

By Zoologists, the event is anticipated with a laudable amount of professional anxiety, as the future growth of the young birds, will afford an opportunity of testing the theories which have been propounded in support of "*species*," whose only claim to individual existence is suspected to rest on chronological changes of plumage. n one and the same bird; and by the public the whole affair is justly regarded as a wonder, not merely on account of its unparalleled rarity, but in regard of the very curious domestic behaviour exhibited through the whole proceeding by these ordinarily unsocial and savage birds. The nest is scanty and shallow, made of sticks and straws, and contains two eggs, upon which, both the male and female sit by turns. Our cut shows the male bird on the nest.

It is not generally known that the White-headed Eagle is the famous Bald Eagle of America, and that it is the national emblem of the United States Benjamin Franklin, in alluding to this circumstance, says, "For my part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly. You may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labours of the fishing hawk, and when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest, for the support of his mate and young ones, the Bald Eagle pursues him, and takes it from him. With all this injustice, he is never in good case, but, like those among men who live by sharping and robbing, he is generally poor, and very often lousy. Besides, he is a rank coward: the little kingbird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly, and drives him out of the district. He is, therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the *King Birds* from our country; though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call *Chevaliers d'Industrie*."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

You are aware of the excitement that was caused by the destruction of the grand organ which belonged to the Church of Eustache by fire. In England, the injury would have been quickly repaired, and a hundred chances to one that a more splendid one would have been erected in its place by the donations of a few wealthy parishioners. In the first instance, the Government authorises a lottery for its re-establishment; and then, M. le Comte de Rambuteau, préfet de la Seine, places the great hall of the Hotel de Ville at the disposal of those who wish to gamble for the good purpose. Here are exposed to view the various objects to be raffled for—each manufacturer and donor have places for their specialities—to each article is attached the trade price—large as is the hall it is impossible to find places for the 50,000 articles which are to be drawn for. The hall is open for the public daily from eleven till five. The several salesmen and saleswomen have all the appearance of groom porters, and we fancy the sounds reaching our ears of "Make your game." The whole affair is intensely shabby, and reflects little credit on the spirit of the public functionaries, or on the wealth of the great city

Horace Vernet has returned, and draws crowded *salons*; since his Algerine tour, he has become the most *prononce lion* of the hour. I can excuse the French enthusiasm in this instance, for it is well directed, and the object is right worthy the highest honours the public voice can bestow. I am to have a glance at his sketches, and I assure you I look forward to the hour with great impatience.

I was present at a most extraordinary scene two days since which took place on the Quai Valmy; a young girl, it appears, had been washing some linen on the banks of the canal, and, in endeavouring to regain a handker chief, fell into the water and disappeared. The crowds who witnessed the accident ran shrieking to and fro, but none made the attempt to save the drowning girl Suddenly appeared a young lady fashionably dressed; the moment she was made aware of the circumstance she divested herself of her bonnet and shawl, and dashed into the water; more than thrice this brave girl laboured to save the drowning victim; at length, three young men assisted in drawing both females safely to land. The name of the heroic girl is Adele Chevalier, an actress. She was placed in a fiacre, and conducted to her lodgings; need I add, amidst the cheerings of the populace. This is an instance of devoted heroism which exceeds that of Grace Darling

Apropos, talking of lilies, I have just returned from Nanterre, a charming little village, a few miles from Paris, from witnessing the interesting ceremony of *La Rosière*, another of those fêtes champêtres which attest it is—a beautiful relic of a fine and chivalrous age, when female virtue was something holy, and not to only reward. The floral coronation took place in the old village church, in presence of a considerable crowd, in which might be seen several *gants jaune* from the large city At three o'clock, the Mayor and his Clerk, the Municipal Council, and the National Guard of Nanterre, went to seek the young maiden at the house of her parents, to conduct her to the Mairie, and thence to the Church. She was dressed in white, and accompanied by twenty young maidens, the playmates of her youth and the companions of her innocence, arrayed in the same costume. At the Mairie was read the deliberation of the grave Arc pegus which had decreed the prize to her virtue. Every spot of the little Church was filled. The crown of roses, emblem of her spotless purity, and the pure emblem was placed on the brow of the happy and blushing girl, who was re-conducted to the bosom of her family to the sounds of music. "Never," says Thackeray, "was there a finer sight than I encountered stumbled in her path in after life." I have witnessed many customs of many countries, but never has any left on my mind and heart so vivifying and tender a memory.

Whatever may be the personal feeling—whatever the party politics of the observer—no one can deny that to Louis Philippe is due the peace of Europe. If he has raised himself on the throne, and secured a long reign, it is due principally to his profoundly versed in the habits and tendencies of the intriguing men of the day—it profits the nation and its neighbours. But at this moment his motions are curious. When M. Guizot threw up for a moment in his illness his *portefeuille*, he asked for two months *congé*, in the thought it would refund in his double capacity of ruling minister and leader in the Chamber of Deputies, he would be refused. But no, his request was instantly acceded to. Under the devouring wish of return to power, the case of the minister was marvellously rapid. But when he wished to return to the Rue des Capucines, he was advised not to hurry himself—not to adventure his precious health—to remain quiet two months—to take the benefit of the mineral springs. His zeal and devotion for the state prodigiously increased, but in vain. The anxiety of his Royal Master for his restoration augmented in the same ratio, and the visits of M. Thiers to the Palace have increased likewise in frequency. Did the King only wish to consult with him as to which would be the most curative waters for M. Guizot, the latter would, no doubt, have preferred consulting another physician. Now the question is, will M. Guizot travel and Thiers succeed him? This all the knowing ones assert will be the case—the public body knows that the knowing ones are frequently bitten—the difficulty is to hedge the bet.

FRANCE

We are glad to learn by the Paris papers that the health of M. Guizot is very much improved.

Private letters state that the King and Queen of Holland will visit the King and Queen of the French this summer. "It is equally certain," say those letters, "that King Louis Philippe will visit the Chateau of Pau (now in process of restoration) in a month or two, whence he will go to Bayonne to have an interview with the Queen of Spain, also will proceed to San Sebastian from Barcelona. In fine, it is almost equally certain (at all events strongly hoped), that her Majesty Queen Victoria will, in the course of the season, pay another visit to the Chateau of Eu, where the King and Royal Family propose spending at least a month.

The bill for providing the *matériel* for arming the fortifications of Paris, has passed the Chamber of Deputies, in the form recommended by the committee to which it had been referred, by a large majority. The numbers were —

For the bill	.. ..	227
Against it	.. ..	131
Majority	.. ..	—96

It appears from the estimates made by the Committee on these fortifications, that the total sum expended since their commencement in 1841, is 108,000,000f., about £4,400,000, and that 32,000,000f. voted in addition to that sum by the Chamber during the present session of Parliament.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to report on the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad Bill, has approved the course proposed by the Government.

La Presse announces that the Duchess of Nemours is shortly to leave Paris for London, being invited to the fancy ball to be given by the Queen on her Majesty's birthday.

It seems certain that the French Government, from some strong motive, or from fear of Abd-el-Kader, are determined upon a campaign against the Kabyles. General Bedeau, the military diplomatist, is to proceed to Morocco, to compel the Emperor to fulfil his engagements in respect of Abd-el Kader.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the discussion on the line of railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, with branch lines to Calais and Dunkirk, and also that from Creil to St. Quentin, was commenced.

M. Gauthier de Rumaily opposed the bill on the ground of want of confidence in private companies to carry out undertakings of this nature. He advocated their being executed by the State, and afterwards let out to farming companies. This was not the intention of the bill, for it proposed, after their execution, to let them out to financial companies. This, in his opinion, was a bad system.

Some other members spoke both against the bill and in favour of it, and the general discussion was declared to be closed, and the Chamber proceeded to the consideration of the articles

The *Revue de Paris* asserts that some difficulties have arisen in the way of the negociations now proceeding in London, with the Duke de Broglie and our Government, for the suppression of the slave trade, but we are inclined to think that our Parisian contemporary has no authority for his statement, which is probably founded on mere speculation.

UNITED STATES.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN AMERICA TOWARDS ENGLAND.

In the great part of our impression last week, we gave some extracts from New York papers received by the Great Western, with a view to show the effect produced in America by the declaration of Sir R. Peel, with respect to the Oregon question.

By the *Caledonia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, we have New York papers to the 1st inst., being a week later than those by the *Great Western*. The *Caledonia* also brings late accounts from Washington, Mexico, &c., and a large number of passengers, one of whom is the Hon. A. Smith, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, whose mission, according to the *New York Herald*, is, "to see what new conditions they may procure for Texas, provided she remain independent, and refuse annexation to this country."

The Oregon question naturally occupies a great share of public attention in America, and as there is in this country considerable anxiety to know the effect produced by the recent declaration of Sir R. Peel, we make further selections from American journals of different views. Upon the whole, the accounts may be considered of a pacific character, although it is true that there is no want of bluster on the part of a few violent organs. The semi-official *Washington Globe* has a somewhat ominous article under the head of "War with England." In an article on the subject of the Oregon it says —

"Nothing was ever more true than the sentiment expressed by Mr. Polk in his inaugural address—that every extension of our empire gave an additional security of peace to the world.

"Yet here we been forced at times, and that, too, under the mildest of our rulers, from this, the settled policy of our government; *and it is our solemn conviction that we shall soon again be called on to take up arms against our former and only adversary*. It is perfectly manifest that they regard this as a favourable moment to renew the system of aggression upon us, which has resulted in war heretofore; which to submit to is only to invite new wrongs—new outrages, and for the advantage of which new excuses to them, but arranged and settled upon merely as the means of bring ing on the conflict of arms, or an entire abandonment of our rights as a nation. The only mode to avoid this is the firm adherence by the President to the letter and spirit of his inaugural address. He will be sustained by the nation in that; for, notwithstanding the English Ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton Treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, defeated the respect of the world and ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary.

"The Administration may, then, safely assume that England cannot permanently occupy any of the American wilderness but by the consent of America itself. If England chooses to interrupt negociations, the crisis must be met: if negociations continue, the Administration can know but one rule—to demand nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong' Let the people support the President with union and a sentiment of nationality, and no foreign power will adventure on aggression."

To this the *Courier and Enquirer* replies —

"This, so far as it goes, certainly indicates a disposition on the part of the dominant party, to insist upon our whole claim to Oregon, even at the hazard of war. We do not believe any such action will be sustained by the people. The question is pre-eminently one for *arbitration*. If our claim is not just, we ought not to insist upon it. Great Britain has heretofore offered to submit it to such arbitration, under the most liberal conditions. This proffer of peace was rejected—with more emphasis than dignity—by the Government. Should it be renewed, we have no hesitation in saying that it should be at once *accepted*. We shall never run the risk of losing anything to which we have a right; and when rights are conflicting, mutual concessions —concessions which a neutral party would deem just—should reconcile them. If we should be plunged, by madness or folly, into war with England or with the world, we should be all in favour to ensure its vigorous prosecution and successful issue; but we trust the country will not become engaged in such a contest without having exhausted all honourable efforts for the preservation of peace.

The avowed and acknowledged organ of Mr. Polk is the *Richmond Inquirer*. The latest number of that paper has a leading article as follows —

"What we would recommend is, that we avoid all war with England, of which we see no prospect, we would not recede an inch from our national rights. If Oregon be ours, let us maintain it at all costs. Let, however, no rash proceedings mark the course of our government. Let a wise, prudent, dignified, and enlightened policy be pursued. Let all fair and honourable measures be resorted to, which, while they will maintain our rights, will settle the controversy to the satisfaction of both nations, if it be possible."

The *Washington National Intelligencer* is as calm as a summer's morning in relation to the war rumours. It says there is no talk at Washington of an extra session of Congress, and that the message of the President, to be delivered on the day, "there is no extraordinary activity" in the department of State, that we have heard of; the Secretary, we believe, eats, drinks, smokes his cigars, and sleeps as usual; and that no more than any particular despatches are handed in by Mr. Pakenham," nor of course of any "anxiety" felt about them, or any "reply" to them that is "looked for with considerable interest." The unfortunate Texas and Mexico matters, are entitled to none of the consequences which appear to be given to them.

The Texas quarrel with Mexico had begun to assume a very hostile appearance, and there had been some further angry correspondence between Mr. Shannon and Señor Bocanegra, which ended in the former demanding at once his passports, by the Mexican Minister declining to hold communication or correspondence with Mr. Shannon, who, at the latest accounts, had quitted the capital, and was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz, where he was were on their way, before he quitted the country to return to the United States.

Several meetings of the Cabinet, it is stated, had been held, to consider the relations of the United States with Mexico. The result had not transpired.

Accounts from Rio de Janeiro to the 19th of March, published in the American papers, report the amicable settlement of the difficulties between the Brazilian and United States Governments.

The *Pittsburg Amerikanische*, on the authority of J. R. Snowdon, Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, states, that the interest due on the State debt can only be partially paid on the 1st of August, and that bills will be issued for the unpaid part, redeemable out of the first monies which come into the Treasury.

The Bowery Theatre, in New York, had again been laid in ruins by fire.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.—The latest New York commercial advices say — "We continue in an agitated state in respect of our foreign relations: not that any one thinks war is at hand, but that many fear, through the complication of difficulties, war may at last come. We do not deem such a result possible with common prudence on the part of this nation, and yet the bare apprehension of it causes doubts and hesitation both in the stock and money market. At this season there is generally great activity in home business—and such is the case just now—but the fear of war has had the effect of the war-like rumours and apprehensions. Indeed, this far the whole is confined to the operators in stocks, which rise and fall as rumours more or less angry, or more or less probable, arise."

EARTHQUAKE AT MEXICO.

The *Vera Cruzano*, of the 19th of April, contains the account of an awful earthquake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th of April.

"At the moment we speak, the buildings of the city of the inhabitants of the capital of the republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

"Yesterday, at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock, P.M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be north and south, but was almost two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

"We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty and counting with anxiety the shocks which seemed to convert the most beautiful city in the new world into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated, the flags of the pavement heaved open, the lofty towers trembled, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity, at 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

"It is impossible yet to ascertain the extent of destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen; San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompeate, Zapo, and Victoria-streets, and the Grand street, have particularly suffered.

"The aqueducts were broken in several places. The Hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured. The magnificent chapel of St. Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the ocean, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty, fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

"Fortunately, all those in a church so much frequented succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings, and carried to the hospital.

"At three quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt. They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

"The authorities adopt every thing that wisdom and humanity could suggest to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city."

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Papers have been received from the west coast of South America to the beginning of February. The republic of Chili was in a state of tranquility. General Bustamente Cruz continued at Chillan as a prisoner of state, but was expected to be released before long, at the intercession of the King of the French. Business was not brisk, the simultaneous arrival of four valuable cargoes having tended in some degree to check the upward tendency of prices

General Castillo had been elected to the Presidency of Peru, by a large majority; and that distracted country was looking forward to a more peaceful state of things.

In Bolivia everything was quiet. General Ballivian continued at the head of affairs.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings to-day

RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were severally read a first time, and ordered to be committed:—London and Croydon Railway (Enlargement); London and Croydon Railway (Chatham and Greenwich); London and Croydon Railway (Maidstone, Ashford, and Tonbridge); London and Croydon Railway (Orpington Branch); London and Croydon Railway (Chatham to Chilham).—On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the Dublin, Mullingar, and Athlone Railway Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—The Birmingham, Gloucester, and Wolverhampton Railway Bill was read a second time, after a division.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Mr. WAKLEY moved "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the management of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, also, to investigate the circumstances which led to the grant of an additional Charter to the Council in 1843, and into the effects produced by the operation of that Charter upon the interests and professional rank of the great body of the members of the College."—Mr. Wakley was addressing the house, when a motion was made that the house be counted, and there not being forty members present, an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of several petitions against the Maynooth Grant, the Marquis of SALISBURY presented a petition from the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company of Clothworkers of the City of London, praying to be heard at the bar against the bill for securing the due administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. Lord BROUGHAM wished the noble and learned lord on the woolsack would not press the bill forward, but would afford ample time for discussion. The LORD CHANCELLOR said he was anxious as any one that the bill should undergo a thorough discussion, and would fix the second reading of the bill for Thursday next.—In reply to a remark made by Lord Ashburton, the LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought the petitioners misunderstood the object of the bill. It was only applicable to charities under a certain amount. The only thing that would be required from those parties would be to give him time to state the amount of their revenue, and the application of their funds, and no public body ought to raise an objection to the production of such information. The administration of charities would be carried on as heretofore, provided they were of such a nature as to come within the practical jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice, that on Monday next he should present several bals to their lordships, for the purpose of removing the many great defects which now exist in the system of our civil and criminal jurisprudence.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA presented 55 petitions from places in the counties of Lincoln, York, Lancaster, Gloucester, Kent, Essex, Devon, Surrey, &c. The High Constables Bill, and also a bill for assimilating the law of Scotland with that of England with regard to the keepers of toll-bars selling spirits, were read a second time, and the house adjourned at half past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A number of petitions relating to railways were presented, and ordered to be referred to the committees on the several bills.

Mr. S. WORTLEY moved a resolution, in conformity with that recommended by the First Report of the Committee on Railways of last session, viz.—That the following clause be inserted in all railway bills passing through this house:—"And be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to enable the railway by this or the said recited acts authorised to be made from the provisions of any general act relating to such bills, or of any general act relating to railways which may hereafter pass during the present or any future session of Parliament." That the said resolution be a standing order of this house.—Mr. GISBORNE did not object to the resolution in itself, but he had the greatest objection to its being made a standing order. He should take the sense of the house on the latter question.—A desultory conversation ensued, in which Mr. Darby, Mr. B. Hawes, Mr. S. Wortley, Sir G. Clerk, Mr Labouchere, and Mr. Gladstone took part, after which Mr. Wortley withdrew his motion, on the understanding that it was to be discussed on a future day.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar in his robes of office, and presented a petition from Dublin against the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Bill.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed

On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply being read, Sir R. Peel said he thought it would, on many occasions, be convenient to agree to the motion he was about to propose, viz., that after Monday, the 2nd day of June next, orders of the day shall have precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays.—Mr. J. BERNAL OSBORNE had no important motion which he wished to bring forward; and, therefore, before he agreed to the motion, he wished to have a day appointed for discussing the subject to which his motion alluded.—Mr. HUME, Mr. WARD, and other members, also said they wished for an opportunity to bring forward motions of which they had given notice.—Sir ROBERT PEEL said he wished for Thursday next, to be given up as regular business, on the sole and only ground that the present bills before the house might be proceeded with.—Mr. WAKLEY said he believed that the Government had assisted him in making a house last night, but they did not use any exertion to keep one after it was made. He would not, however, oppose the motion if the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary, would withdraw that "mess," called the Medical Bill. The Medical Bill, which was delivered only this evening, was a most obnoxious measure.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN justified his conduct in moving that the house be counted last night.—The motion of Sir R. Peel was then agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, for going into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. TRELAWNY rose, pursuant to notice, and brought under the consideration of the house the case of John Becombe, mortgagee of the ship *Velocity*, seized and brought into Plymouth for an act of smuggling committed without the knowledge of the owner. Mr. LABOUCHERE could assure the hon. gentleman that the Government had made every inquiry into the circumstance to which he alluded. They found it was impossible for them to interfere on the subject.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the re-committal of the bill to the present system of manning her Majesty's navy, and the difficulty that arises in procuring able seamen for her service.—This motion gave rise to a long debate upon the state of the navy, the consideration of which Lord PALMERSTON taunted the Government for not having made efforts for the suppression of the slave trade.—Sir R. PEEL denied that the Government was indifferent to the subject, and said that when the papers were laid on the table, the noble lord could, if he liked, bring forward a motion directly criminatory of their policy in this respect.—The house then resolved itself into Committee of Supply.—Mr. HUME moved a vote of 400*l* on account of the Admiralty. —After discussion, this vote was agreed to. Some other votes were also passed, and the house adjourned at a late hour.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF LORD CARBERY.—The Irish papers announce the death of Lord Carbery, which took place on Monday morning.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE CALL OF THE HOUSE.—On Monday Mr. O'Connell spoke at the Repeal Association, chiefly upon the subject of the threatened call of the house. He strongly denied the authority of the Speaker to compel the Irish members to attend. He would not obey any such warrant. (Loud cheers.) There was but one contingency which could induce him to obey, and that was the use of force by any one in resisting it, or any ill treatment of the persons employed to serve the warrant. His course, then, would be plain. The moment the Sergeant-at-Arms approached him, armed with Mr Speaker's warrant, and told him he was authorised to arrest him, he (Mr. O'Connell) would desire him to carry his authority into operation by laying hold of him as his prisoner, and when that was done he would apply to the Court of Exchequer for a writ of *habeas corpus*. (Cheers.) He would not go to the Queen's Bench, for the Chief Justice knew as much about constitutional law as he did about Arabic or Gentoo. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He would apply, therefore, to the Court of Exchequer, and try the question fully and legally; but he supposed it would scarcely be considered advisable to give him the opportunity of doing so. Mr. O'Connell condemned the Government's plan for sending out their instruction in Ireland, and agreed with Sir R. Inglis that it was a gigantic system of Godless education. The rent for the week was announced to be £420 12s. 1d.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO COLONEL SHELTON, COMMANDING THE 44TH REGIMENT.—A serious accident occurred to Colonel Shelton of the 44th Regiment, in the square of Richmond Barracks, Dublin, on Saturday last. The regiment had been ordered for an evening parade at four o'clock, at which Colonel Shelton expressed his intention of being present, and at two o'clock went out to ride on Adjutant Phillips's horse, his own not being in good health. On going round one of the squares of the barracks, which are very extensive, the horse shied, and ran away, and on passing through an archway struck the cook-house of the 6th Foot, which is also quartered there, when the Colonel was thrown and the horse fell heavily upon him. On being raised up the Colonel was found to be badly wounded in the back of the head and over the temples Colonel Shelton was insensible until Tuesday evening, when he recovered. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 1*s.* on the horse.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

EDMUND LECHMERE CHARLTON.

Edmund Lechmere Charlton, Esq., of Ludford, in the county of Hereford, of Witton Court, Shropshire, and of Hanley Castle, in the county of Worcester, was the son of Nicholas Lechmere, Esq., of Hanley Castle, and succeeded to the estates and representation of the united families of Charlton and Lechmere upon the demise of his father. The former of these, the Charltons of Witton, descended from one Robert Charlton, a cavalier in the great Rebellion, and a severe sufferer in the cause of royalty, who was the second son of Charlton of Apley Castle. This Robert Charlton was himself the father of Sir Job Charlton, Knt., who was a judge of the Common Pleas in the time of Charles II., and who, in the succeeding reign, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and was advanced to the dignity of a baronet. Sir Job's great grandson, Sir Francis Charlton, died unmarried in 1784; the baronetcy consequently ended with him; and the estates were inherited by his nephew, Nicholas Lechmere, Esq., the son of his sister Elizabeth, who had married Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Hanley Castle. On thus succeeding to the Charlton estates, Mr. Lechmere assumed the additional surname of Charlton, and marrying Susanna, daughter of Jesson Case, Esq., of Powyck, had issue, with another son and a daughter, Edmund Lechmere Charlton, Esq., the subject of this notice. This gentleman, who was born on the 20th September, 1789, was formerly M. P. for Ludlow, but did not take a very prominent part in politics: in opinions he was a Tory. Mr. Charlton died on the 17th ult., at his seat, Ludford Park, Ludlow.

THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.

George Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, Earl of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, Baron Grey, of Groby, in the county of Leicester, and Baron Delamere, of Dunham Massey, in the county of Chester, was born on the 31st October, 1765, and succeeded to the family honours at the demise of his father, the 23rd May, 1819. His lordship married the 23rd Dec., 1797, the Lady Henrietta Charlotte Elizabeth Charteris, granddaughter of Francis, fifth Earl of Wemyss, by whom he had issue with another son, and two daughters, George Harry, who was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony as Lord Grey of Groby, and who married Katherine, daughter of Francis, sixth Earl of Wemyss, and dying the 24th October, 1835, left a daughter, Margaret, and a son, George Harry, born the 7th January, 1827, who now, at the early age of eighteen, inherits the dignities and large possessions of his grandfather, and is the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The late earl was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cheshire, and Chamberlain and Vice-Admiral of the coast of the same palatinate. His lordship, whose health had been declining for some months, expired on Saturday, the 26th ult., at Enville Hall, the ancient seat of the family, near Stourbridge, in Staffordshire—thus, being within a few months of completing his 80th year.

The house of Grey, Earls of Stamford and Warrington, is one of the most ancient and well-known in the peerage. It deduces an uninterrupted line from the Conquest, and has formed alliances with the Plantagenets and the Tudors. Henry de Grey obtained from Richard I. the manor of Turroc, in Essex, and had the same confirmed by King John, with the privilege of hunting the fox and hare in all the lands belonging to the Crown, except the King's own demesnes: he was father of John de Grey, who was Justice of Chester, in the reign of Henry III., and whose son held the same dignity under the succeeding monarch. Their descendant, Sir Thomas Grey, was made Marquis of Dorset in the reign of Edward IV., and was grandfather of the third Marquis, Henry, who espoused for his second wife, Frances, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister of Henry VIII., and was himself soon advanced to the Dukedom of Suffolk. This Henry was the Duke of Suffolk, who, aiding the ambition of his daughter's father-in-law, Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, placed her, the Lady Jane Grey, upon the throne of England, and whose life, as well as hers, paid the forfeit of the treason. From that unhappy period the honours of the family were eclipsed until revived by King James I., who created the nephew of the attainted Duke, Lord Grey of Groby: this nobleman's son, the first Earl of Stamford, with his son, Lord Grey, one of the judges on the trial of King Charles I., earned an unenviable notoriety by deserting the Monarch who had given them all they possessed, and in taking an active part in the Rebellion. The descendant of this first Earl, George Harry, fifth Earl of Stamford, was created the 22nd of May, 1796, Earl of Warrington: he married, in 1763, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, and was father by her of three sons and five daughters: the eldest of these sons was the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, recently deceased.

THOMAS DUNCAN, R.S.A. AND A.R.A.

The untimely death of this promising Associate of the Royal Academy, has followed closely upon that of the Royal Academician, Thomas Phillips, whose memoir we gave a short time ago. It is an event to be equally deplored. Mr. Duncan was a native of Perthshire. When twenty years of age, and not till then, he commenced the elementary studies of the art of painting; he, however, quickly made up for lost time: his advances towards excellence were surprising. His works, many of them well known to the public both in England and Scotland, give unequivocal proof of his genius. There are his "Sir John Falstaff," his "Sweet Anne Page;" and who has not seen and admired, either in the painting itself, or the engraving, his "Entrance of Prince Charles Stuart into Edinburgh?" One of his last works, "The Cave Scene of Prince Charles in Glen Morison," is now being engraved by Ryall. The productions of Mr. Duncan bore the stamp of a mind endowed with pictorial powers of the highest order. There appeared in them a natural arrangement of groups in composition, a correctness of drawing, a truth of expression, a fine distribution of the masses in *chiaro scuro*, together with an exquisitely sweet and masterly finish in working out the details, and a fine eye for harmony in colouring. Mr. Duncan was an industrious, sober, and frugal man, as well as an able artist, and he had just begun to receive the rewards of his talents and assiduity. He had lately had an order from the Marquis of Breadalbane for a picture, for which he was to be paid £1000. In the midst of these flattering prospects, in the prime of his manhood, and in the possession of an apparently powerful constitution, he was attacked by a physical calamity, which in a few months was to end in his death. An internal tumour, first fixing its action near the optic nerves, finally invaded his brain, and the sufferer gradually sunk, in defiance of all the efforts that the most skilful medical friends could devise to save his valuable life. What adds to the bitterness of this affliction is, that he has left a widow and six helpless orphans wholly unprovided for. We trust, however, that his country, and especially all admirers of painting and genius there, will come at once to their assistance.

THEODORE DE SAUSSURE.

M. Theodore de Saussure was the son of the celebrated naturalist of that name, and was himself the author of many works of great merit on physics and chemistry. He died recently at Geneva, in his 78th year.

COLONEL TOWNSEND.

Colonel Townsend, the late gallant commander of the 14th Light Dragoons, served in that distinguished regiment, uninterruptedly, for more than forty years, and only left the corps in India a few months since to recruit his impaired health. Col. Townsend entered the army as a cornet, by purchase, on the 24th January, 1805; he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant the 8th March, 1806, and went with his regiment to the Peninsula, where it commenced that glorious career which imprinted on its colours—"Douro," "Talavera," "Fuentes d' Onor," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Orthes," and "Peninsula." In almost all the brilliant affairs of the Peninsular War, Townsend was present, active, and conspicuous. On the 8th March, 1814, he was taken prisoner in France, near the town of Pau, and on the expiration of his short incarceration, he embarked for America the same year, and there concluded, at the attack on New Orleans, the good service he did his country during the late war. Col. Townsend advanced through every step of military promotion, and was gazetted full Colonel on the 23rd Nov., 1841: he was also aide-de-camp to the Queen. The Colonel was the representative of an ancient and highly respectable Irish family, the Townsends of Castle Townsend, in the County of Cork: he was the son of Richard Boyle Townsend, Esq., by Harriet his wife, daughter of John Newenham, of Maryborough, in the County of Cork, and succeeded to the paternal estate on the demise of his father, the 26th Nov., 1826. Col. Townsend died, unmarried, on the 22nd ultimo, at his seat of Castle Townsend, near the town of Skibbereen: his death was sudden, being the result of apoplexy.

MRS. DAVIES GILBERT.

Mary Anne Gilbert, an eminent philanthropist, was the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, Esq., the representative of an old and respectable family of that name, seated at East-Bourn, in Sussex. On the death of Mr. Gilbert, in 1782, his daughter inherited his estates, and she married, the 16th April, 1808, Davies Giddy, Esq., D.C.L., a gentleman of high reputation in science and antiquities, and the successor of Sir Humphrey Davy in the President's chair of the Royal Society. Mr. Giddy assumed on his marriage the name and arms of Gilbert. In 1804 he sat in Parliament for Helston, and in 1806 for Bodmin: he died the 24th December, 1840. His widow, the subject of this notice, deserves indeed an honourable record. During her whole life her efforts were unwearied in establishing and maintaining schools for the education of the humbler classes in the neighbourhood where her influence existed. She supported with no less laudable devotedness the cause of ground allotments, a plan most beneficial in improving the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor. Her writings in favour of her plans were many and powerful, her ardour never abating in her continual charitable Christian philanthropy. Mrs. Gilbert died at her seat, East-Bourn, on the 26th ultimo: she leaves, with four daughters, a son, John Davies Gilbert, Esq., of Tredrea, in Cornwall, and East-Bourn, in Sussex, one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Sandys.

SIMON COUNT SARSFIELD.

Simon Count Sarsfield had succeeded, as the nearest male relative, to the property of the late celebrated Spanish General Peter Count Sarsfield. Patrick, the father of Count Simon, was a cadet of the family of Sarsfield, of Johnstown, near Carrigtoo-hill, in the county of Cork, and was also in the Spanish service, in one of the Irish Brigade regiments, called the Regiments of Tiltonia, or Ulster, where he ultimately attained the rank of Colonel. Simon Count Sarsfield died at an advanced age, at Cork, on the 19th ultimo.

REGINA MARIA ROCHE.

By some inadvertence we have not before given a notice of this once popular writer, the authoress of "The Children of the Abbey," and of other interesting novels, which delighted our elders half a century ago. Mrs. Roche had long retired from the world. She died about six weeks since, aged eighty-one, at her residence, The Mall, Waterford. "The Children of the Abbey," on which Mrs. Roche's fame chiefly rests, was published so long back as 1798. Her earlier novels were "The Vicar of Lansdowne" and "The Maid of the Hamlet." Her other principal ones, published subsequent to the year 1800, were "The Nocturnal Visit," "The Discarded Son," "The Houses of Osma and Almeria," "The Monastery of St. Colombe," "Trenthick Bower;" and "The Munster Cottage Boy," which appeared in 1819.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The festival of Whitsuntide is described by the old writers on our national pastimes as the prime season of manly revels and such games. Easter was looked upon rather as a holy day, in the more serious meaning of the term: but in Whitsun week merry making took its fling. . . . . .

> In Somer at Whitsuntide,
> When knights most on horsehack ride,
> A cours let them make on a dave,
> Stedes and palfreys for to assay:
> While horse that best may ron,
> Three myles the cours was then,
> Who that might ryde him shoulde
> Have forty pounds of reely nolde.

So sings "*Sir Bevis of Southampton*," while others, his contemporaries, relate equal instances of the pastoral jubilee to which it gave birth. "On the Monday after Whitsun week," says one of these rural chroniclers, "at Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, a fat lamb was provided, and the maidens of the town, having their thumbs tied behind them, are permitted to run after it, and she who, with her mouth, took fast hold of the lamb was declared Lady of the Lamb," with certain attendant honours and profits. To be sure this may not seem sufficiently genteel to our City damsels, who resort to Greenwich fair in silk attire, and attitudes furnished from the studies of Mr. Baron Nathan, and yet, on the score of profit and loss in morals, if not in manners, the balance was more probably in favour of those who chased the lambkin on Kidlington-green, than such as circumvent the Polka at the Crown and Anchor booth. The current week has been more prolific in the general round of popular pastimes, than such amusements as come properly under the head of sports. In the country, May games in all their varieties have been the order of the day, and haply, beneath some patriarch oak or elm, the evening star has rained astre and influence upon lads and lasses discussing the vigorous jig with all the spirit of their sires. In the places of metropolitan assembly, every device of modern pleasure was put in requisition for the holyday people. Recreation wooed them by land and by water: steam awaited their convenience on rail and river. Tens of thousands whose fathers used to read of London as they did of Pekin and Prester John, were seen lounging about Charing-cross, as if they had been to the matter born, while cockneys, whose progenitors knew as little of Hyde Park as of Ryder Ally, called for Brighton excursion tickets as cavalierly as they would hail a Whitechapel bus; and some six and to have crossed over from Folkestone to Boulogne, and "had dinner" at a *table d' hôte*, just as they might a "chop and rabbit" at the Cheshire Cheese. Then the theatres—taste, has once more taken to stage plays—and the exhibitions, and last, but assuredly not least, Vauxhall, rises like a phœnix from its ashes, with Widdicombe as M.C. who, like the Wandering Jew, can never die! Who shall say that this has not been a brave Whitsuntide! All hail the festival at which the whole human family are welcome guests! "Pleasure," says the poet, "was born a twin;" rather, say we, a harbinger of good things, with whom all mankind should be cobers.

The last five days produced a little cricket at Cambridge; a little boating from Putney to Chiswick; but chiefly a little race meeting at Newmarket, known as the Second Spring. This is quite a by-week at the head-quarters of the turf; and occasion rather for making the fathers of steeds acquainted with their race, than offering general inducements to the indiscriminate seekers after sport. It has, indeed, once or twice, brought out a great creature—as Touchstone was, in the person of the winner of the Rowley Mile Plate: but such first-rate horses are to be distinguish it this year. The town, however, not sympathising with the domestic views of the proprietors of racing establishments, and the desire of the last three days of its spring harvest might afford something more than a mere gleaning of the exclusives, lately established a handicap called the Suffolk stakes, well knowing the miscellaneous attractions of such a contrivance. The scheme has been successful to some extent, and promises to go on and prosper. The Second Spring, as aforesaid, commenced on Tuesday, with a fair sprinkling of sport. The important fly *yearling* Rowley Mile Plate brought half-a-dozen to the post, and was won cleverly by Captain Phœbus, whilom the Duke of Beaufort's, now the Duke of Bedford's. He is not on the Derby, which is a clear saving of £25 to his owner. This race settled the hash of Seaman, and of Phœbus—mags once in good odour for the great essay at Epsom. The Suffolk Stakes was a good level betting race. Half-a-score horses were backed for it, the winner, Queen Mab, at 7 to 1. The favourite, of course—when it was known he would go—was Dare Hawthorn. Her weight—looking at the course (the last mile-and-a-half of the R. C.), was certainly not one to stop her, if in form in such a field. She cut up very badly, and, coupled with the signal defeat of Pizarro, at Chester, is seen as if the old mare's day was over. This much the whole of the running at Newmarket has shown: viz.—that, with the exception of Ides, its three-year-olds are good for nothing.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY, MAY 12.—The betting on the Derby the only event on which any real business was transacted was confined to the following:—Bevis, Patience, Pam, Old England, and Doleful, but, except as against the last two, without any material influence on the prices. The rush, however, to back this pair was tremendous, but, as they were the layers of the odds, to very little purpose. Young Eclipse, who is now located at Goodwood for the purpose, it is said, of being put to the test, was in favour at an improved figure, and will, no doubt, be "honestied" into the 20 or 25 to 1 rank. The Ironmaster quotation is still an open question, and, as we said long ago, is likely to find its way into a court of law. The Oaks betting was flat. The following were the market prices at the close:—

6 to 5 agst Alice Hawthorn	6 to 1 agst Bobby or Running Rein's Colt (t)	7 to 1 agst Young Lochinvar	
5 to 1 — Rhoroasan		8 to 1 — Queen Mab	
DERBY.			
2 to 1 agst Ides (t)	14 to 1 agst Pantaea	33 to 1 agst Young Eclipse (t)	
9 to 2 — J. Day's lot	16 to 1 — Alarm	33 to 1 — Ironmaster	
9 to 1 — Forth's lot (t)	20 to 1 — Old England	50 to 1 — Maymouth	
9 to 1 — Wingfield	20 to 1 — Patience	100 to 1 — Ellington	
14 to 1 — Pam (t)	20 to 1 — Newcomenger	100 to 15 agst Colonist	
200 to 30 bar Winchester			
OAKS.			
6 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	8 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere	33 to 1 agst Glee (t)	
7 to 1 — Rose	11 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)		

THURSDAY.—The subjoined list of market prices in the Derby and Oaks, with its remarks on the business transacted in London and Newmarket, up to Thursday evening, is introductory to which we may observe that the horses now most in favour are the four leading fave urites, Old England, and Doleful none others are in force with those who are supposed to be well advised. The Oaks list is not at present, but promises to repay those who have opened books:—

DERBY.			
2 to 1 — Ides	20 to 1 agst Alarm	40 to 1 agst Maymouth	
9 to 2 — J. Day's lot	20 to 1 — Doleful	50 to 1 — Lisle of Cockpen	
9 to 1 — Forth's lot	20 to 1 — Charcoal-the-Way	50 to 1 — Romeo (t)	
9 to 1 — Wingfield	40 to 1 — Miss Whip (t)	50 to 1 — Sister to Lamplighter colt (t)	
14 to 1 — Pam (t)	40 to 1 — Dinmont	100 to 10 — Adela colt (t)	
16 to 1 — Pantaea	40 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)	200 to 15 — Cæsar Boy (t)	
17 to 1 — Old England (t)	40 to 1 — Jupiter (t)	5000 to 25 — Winchester (t)	
	50 to 1 — Furbos		
OAKS.			
7 to 1 agst Hope (t)	10 to 1 agst Rose of Cashmere	17 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans	
7 to 1 — Lancashire Witch	12 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)	(taken)	

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.

Duke of Rutland's f. by Bevsam, 4 yrs	(W. Boyce)	1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 4 yrs	(Mann)	2

Match. Sir J. Hawley's Bishop of Romford's Colt, 8st 7lb (F. Butler), beatLord Exeter's Celia, 7st 13lb (Mann), T.Y.C. 150, h. ft.—7 to 4 on the Colt. Won by a length.

50 sovs. for three-year-old colts.

Duke of Bedford's Captain Phœbus	(G. Edwards)	1
Lord Exeter's Adrianople	(Mann)	2

50 sovs. for three-year-olds.

Mr. Newton's Sister to Ma Mie 3 yrs	(Goodall)	1
Lord Albemarle's Taiphons, 3 yrs	(J. Scarp)	2

WEDNESDAY

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Panther, by Liverpool	(Robinson)	1
Lord Exeter's b. by Beiram, out of Amaryllis	(Mann)	2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Colonel Peel's Little Finch	(Nat)	1
Mr. Rogers's St. Domingo	(Bartholemew)	2
Lord Orford's c. by the Grand Duke, out of Miss Julia ..	(Chapple)	3

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs, 7st 3lb (carried 7st 5lb) ..	(Nat)	1
Sir J. Hawley's the Bishop of Romford's colt, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb	(Bell)	2

Handicap Plate of £50.

Duke of Rutland's Wellesley, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .	(Whitehouse)	1
Mr. B. Charlton's Ruff, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb .	(Dockeray)	2

Match, T.Y.C., 80 sovs.—Lord Exeter's fly Velocipede (W. Boyce), beat Capt. Somerville's The Wryneck, in a canter.

The Jockey Club Plate of £50. B.C.—Duke of Bedford's Oakley walked over, and awarded the Plate with Duke of Rutland's Welbeck.

MANCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY

The Manchester Cup of £100, added to a handicap of 20 sovs.

Mr. Meikham's The Best of Three, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb	(Hutchinson)	1
Mr. Worthington's Hoodon, 5 yrs, 8st	(Marlow)	2

Plate of £50, the second to receive 10 sovs. Heats.

Mr. Robinson's Wasp, aged, 8st 9lb	(Hopwood)	1
Mr. Dawson's Montgomerie, 2 yrs, 7st	(Lye)	2

Won by a length cleverly.

WEDNESDAY.

A Cup of 100 sovs added to a Handicap of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's Philip, 5 yrs, 8st 6lb		1
Mr. Buckley's David, 6 yrs, 8st 6lb		2

Free Handicap of 10 sovs each, and 30 added.

Mr. Dawson's T'Auld Squire, 7st 4lb	(Lye)	1
Lord Stanley's Ambition, 6st 7lb		2

The Fifty Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsey, 8st 3lb	(Bumby)	1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Chemise, 8st 3lb		2

The £50 Plate, on Tuesday, was won in three heats by Mr. Robinson's Wasp (Hopwood), beating Mr. Dawson's Montgomerie and Lord Stanley's Ambition.

THE WAVERLEY CLUB BOAT RACE.

A very spirited pair oared race, with four boats, came off on Tuesday evening, amongst the gentlemen of the Waverley Boat Club. The distance for which the crews ran was chosen for eights and fours in the Thames Regatta, being from Putney bridge to Chiswick Ait.

Messrs. Watkins } Bennet }	Light Blue 1	Messrs. Stratton } Mountgrelue }	Purple .. 3
A. Prior } E. Prior }	Orange .. 2	Westmoreland } Green }	Crimson. 0

Off the Duke's Head purple was leading, closely pressed by orange; and in the heat of the race purple and orange accidentally made a slight foul, and light blue came up, and shortly after took the lead, and kept it. The struggle from the Duke's Head up to Chiswick Ait was very severe, purple and orange, was very interesting; orange frequently rowed up to purple, and ultimately passed them, after a very dashing spurt. Won by about 60 yards.

THE ARIEL CLUB BOAT RACE

The Ariel "scratch," four-oared race, was rowed on Wednesday evening, and drew a strong muster of the various aquatic clubs. The distance was from Westminster to Putney; and the start took place about seven o'clock.

Messrs. Rowland (stroke), H. Cooper, Bolbert, Cubitt, J. Cooper (coxswain). Blue, 1.

Messrs. Peachy (stroke), Chesswright, Williams, Longrove, Hendry (coxswain). Yellow, 2

Messrs. Dodd (stroke), Frusby, Trigge, Gill, Twenham (coxswain). Red, 3.

The gentlemen were started by the Mr. George's, in their sight, and went away from the bridge at the same moment. After being one and one for a few seconds blue took the lead, and although pressed severely throughout the race, maintained it. Yellow and red disputed the second place gallantly. Red had the best of it up to the Penitentiary, when yellow came one and one, and gradually drew a length a head. Red, however, were not so easily shaken off, and were soon upon their adversaries' quarter all the way up. The race was won by two lengths; yellow two yards in advance of the third. The St. George's, Neptune, Waverley, Nautilus, Trident, Herne, and other clubs, accompanied the race.

NOTTINGHAM AQUATIC FESTIVAL AND REGATTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

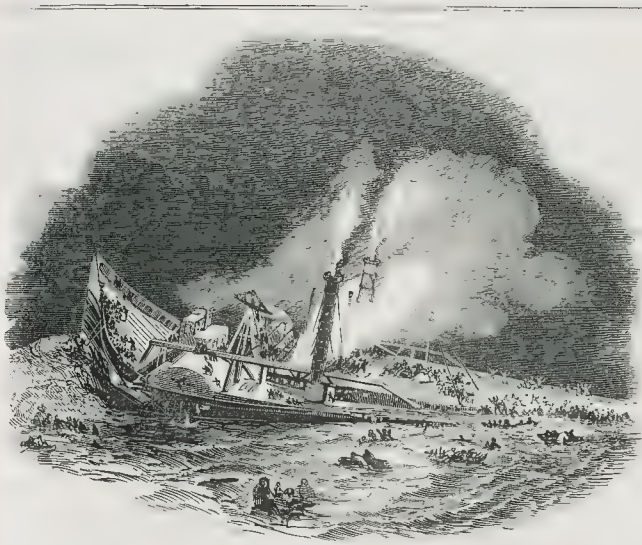
On Monday the holiday folks at Nottingham were delighted with a very novel sight, which had been heralded on as a prelude to the more exciting sports of the following day. The whole of the boats were decorated at their starting, at the Trent-bridge, preparatory to moving in a body, and between eleven and twelve o'clock, headed by the Admiral (Mr. Kenyon), proceeded to the canal, along which they passed on their way to the Beeston Rylands, where the annual dinner was to take place. The boats were upwards of twenty in number, and presented a most beautiful appearance. Each was decorated with evergreens, laurels, ribbons, and fanciful devices. The crews were also attired in costumes peculiar to each, and symbolical of the nature of their craft. The steersman was covered with a magnificent arch of flowers and evergreens, and fire-arms were discharged in numbers, as *feu de joies* on the joyful occasion.

The dinner took place at the Boat Hotel (Mr. Bradshaw's), Beeston Rylands.

The course of the day was from the Wilford Ferry-boat to the Trent-bridge, a distance of a mile and a quarter, starting at the former, and winding under the arches of the latter. The Wilford Ferry forms the crossing from the inn to the villages of Wilford, Clifton, Barton, Ruddington, and other places which can be approached by that means sooner than by the high road lower down, and by the bridge. The Trent-bridge commanded an excellent view of the commencement, and was crowded with spectators, as were the banks on each side, to view the exciting spectacle.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SKYLARK.—A court martial was held on Monday, on board the flag ship *St. Vincent*, in Portsmouth Harbour, to try Lieutenant-Commander George Morris, and the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's late brig *Skylark*, for the loss of the said vessel. It appeared that in consequence of the illness of Lieutenant Morris, the whole charge and responsibility of the navigation and conducting of the vessel rested on Mr. William Henry Crane (acting, Master, and, after hearing all the evidence, and a short but able defence made by Mr. Crane, the Court, after a short deliberation, were of opinion that due precaution had not been used in navigating the *Skylark*, particularly in Mr. Crane not having had the lead constantly going; they therefore sentenced him to be dismissed her Majesty's service, and acquitted Lieutenant Morris and ship's company. Mr. Crane appears, before this unfortunate occurrence, to have been considered a clever and correct officer.

SHIP LAUNCH AND ACCIDENT AT MIDDLESBRO-ON-TEES.—On Saturday evening last a handsome brig, fully rigged, was launched from the building yard of J. G. Holmes, Esq., of Middlesbro-on-Tees. She entered the water in gallant style, and was soon after taken in tow by a steamer to be moved to the coal staithes to load her cargo. On turning her round, owing, it is supposed, to the weight of the masts and rigging, and the ship being tender and entirely without ballast, she capsized, and the vessel that a few minutes before swam so proudly, lay like a wreck on the water. Fortunately there were only five or six persons on board, and these all scrambled on to the ship's broadside. Several small boats and two or three steamers put off to the assistance of the brig, which, after a great deal of exertion, was towed on to the sand bank at the side of the river, and it is expected she will be got afloat in a tide or two.



WRECK OF THE "SWALLOW" STEAM-BOAT, ON THE HUDSON RIVER

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN STEAMER "SWALLOW."

On the evening of Monday, the 7th ult., the city of New York was thrown into great excitement by the striking of the steam-boat *Swallow*, on a rock in coming down the Hudson river. It appears that the steamer left Albany at the usual hour in the evening, with a large number of passengers. The night was dark, and the pilot getting confused in going through the western channel near Athens, ran the boat, while at the top of her speed, on a shoal of rocks. In a few minutes she began to fill with water, and was rapidly sinking when the *Rochester* came by and took off most, if not all of her passengers.

A passenger says, that it is impossible to describe the consternation on board the *Swallow* when the accident occurred. The cries of women and children men running about half frantic—the complete darkness of the night, and the uncertainty whether the next moment would not find all of them in the water, all conspired to render the scene terrific in the extreme Many were disposed to jump overboard in the hope of swimming to the shore, and were only restrained by the persuasions of those who were more cool and collected. The water entered the ladies' cabin so suddenly that several of them were only saved by being drawn up to the hurricane deck through the skylights. In the midst of the confusion the coals escaped from the furnaces and set the boat on fire. In a few moments the whole of them would have been enveloped in flames, but for the arrival of the *Rochester*, and shortly after of the *Express*.

A passenger on board the *Swallow* writes —

"You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this moment, when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed in the midst of falling snow and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler fires, a sheet of mingled steam, smoke, and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the consternation. The conviction that the curse of fire was to be added to our other imminent perils, curbed the resolution of the stout hearts But the rapid sinking of the boat extinguished the fires, and all was darkness again

"In less than five minutes, by the blessing of God, the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon state rooms Several females were drawn out of state rooms by dashing in the windows. Two almost exhausted—one very aged, and now lying on board this boat in a precarious situation—were taken from the ladies' cabin by cutting through the floor. They had sustained themselves on settees, with only a few inches of breathing-room for their faces The bow had been forced high and dry upon the rock, and the boat, split open amidships, was left resting almost perpendicularly upward, covered with anxious beings clinging to the bulwarks. The rest of the passengers were sadly grouped on the forward upper deck, many bewailing the absence of dear companions, and actuated by the most dreadful apprehensions for their fate.

"By this time the alarm had been thoroughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells of the churches began to ring, and the river was soon covered with torches, waving in the fleet of boats that put off to our assistance; while the *Rochester*, which had found it difficult to get to us, and the *Express*, which had now come up, were gradually approaching along side The sound of the bells pealing on the air, the shouts of those in the boats, the light of the waving torches and the wailing grief of many on the wreck, constituted features of the most impressive scene."

The New York papers contain several accounts of the disaster, and the details are truly horrifying The manner of passengers on board is variously stated By some, it is given at 300; by others, over 500. It appears that the *Express* took on board 40; the *Rochester*, 90; carried to Athens and Hudson, 70; making a total of 200. At the lowest computation from 40 to 60 persons were drowned. The calamity is attributed to the reckless racing of the *Swallow* with other steamers; and, in one of the journals, it is remarked:—"If this racing is permitted, we shall soon hear of another accident much worse than that of the *Swallow*. The Hudson is surely becoming the race course to eternity."

The boat is broken into three pieces: the forward part lying upon the island, at an angle of 35 degrees with the water, and the bow some 10 or 15 feet above the rock The *Swallow* must have been going at great speed at the time of the accident, to have run so far up on the rock

We are yet at a loss to conjecture how it was possible for an experienced pilot, as Mr Burnett, of the *Swallow*, is known to be, to have run his vessel aground, in the Athens Channel, with the Hudson and Athens lights on either side, and the bold outline of Prospect Hill in front, to guide his course

FLOATING THEATRE.—"THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES."

This novel aquatic home of Thespis has just been launched at New York.

It is constructed out of one of the old southern steam packets, called the *Virginia*, has a 42 feet beam, perfectly flat bottomed, 22 feet wide, with a keel of about 26 inches; she is about 885 tons burthen, 90 feet in length, and near upon 50 feet high, and draws about seven feet of water. The entrance is ten feet wide, placed about midships, where there is also an engine of about ninety-horse power. The stage, parquette, and boxes are aft. They are formed in the shape of a horse-shoe, and have altogether a very neat and chaste appearance.

It has a roomy little stage, four private boxes in the proscenium, one tier of boxes, a pit, and is capable of seating 1200 persons comfortably. The parquette is 42 feet by 36, the opening of the proscenium 27 feet; the stage is 42 feet wide and 45 feet deep; and the scenery is 16 feet high. The space between the wings is about four feet. At the back of the stage are two dressing-rooms for the ladies; and beneath the stage are the dressing-rooms for the male performers, together with dining-room and bedrooms for the whole company, engineers, &c. In the bows is a large and elegantly furnished saloon, in which all the good things of this life are disposed of, on terms the most reasonable.

It is about 36 feet deep by about 40 wide; in which are two handsomely fitted up bars, well furnished with good eatables and drinkables. The handsome marble-topped tables, the splendid mirrors and some elegant paintings—the beautiful cut ground glass shades to the lamps give this part of the vessel a gay and elegant appearance. A brilliant "Drummond light" surmounts the establishment, illuminating the whole neighbourhood, and directing the visitors to this floating dramatic temple. The whole establishment is brilliantly illuminated with portable gas, and is so constructed, that the north wind will scarce affect it, and she has already buffeted more than one heavy blow.

The orchestra has nine musicians. The scenery is from the pencil of Mr. Grain, one of the best artists in the country. There is an excellent company engaged, and the New York papers speak highly of the performances. One of them facetiously observes:—"Everything appears to go on swimmingly; there is, certainly, considerable floating capital and talent engaged in the concern, and there is little doubt but that, if they take the tide that is set in upon them, it will lead to success."

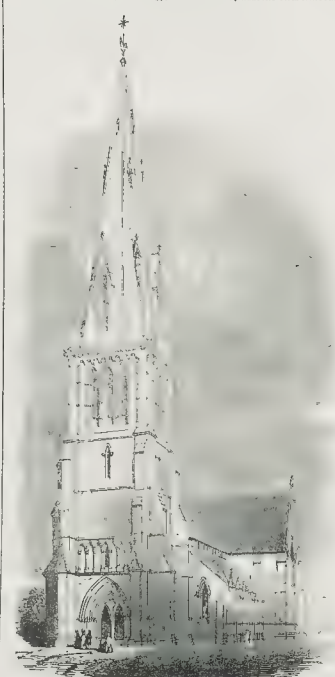
One evening the vessel was moored at the foot of Chambers-street and on other evenings of the week at various other ships towards the Battery and on the East river; after which it proceeded up the North river to visit the several towns on its banks. Next, the establishment is to visit the principal cities and towns on the navigable waters of America, under a coasting license.

FLOATING THEATRE—"THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES," NEW YORK.

NEW CHURCH AT SOUTH HACKNEY.

On Thursday the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of a new parish Church took place in Grove-street, South Hackney. Divine service was first performed in the present Church, at which attended all the workmen employed in the new building, with the committee, and a large number of the neighbouring clergy, besides a numerous congregation of the parishioners.

The service ended, a procession was formed to the works of the new Church, consisting of the parochial school children, the workmen, the architect, carrying the trowel, the purse of coins, and a drawing of the new edifice; the builder, carrying the mallet, triangle, and the glass bottle, followed by the Committee, the Clergy, and the Rector, with the Churchwardens.



NEW CHURCH, SOUTH HACKNEY.

On entering within the walls of the Church (which are already advanced sufficiently above the ground to show the form and general proportions of the plans), the "Venite exultemus" was chanted, as the procession walked along the nave to the east end, where a large platform had been raised to the level of the chancel floor. The ceremony was then continued by reading a few suffrages, followed by the 84th Psalm, the Lord's Prayer, succeeded by a beautiful and appropriate prayer for God's blessing both on the work and on those who had "contributed of their substance" towards it. A parchment scroll, setting forth the name of the Church, &c., was then read, and placed in the bottle, with the coins, and the whole deposited within the foundation-stone, which was laid with the accustomed ceremony, by the Rector, the Rev. H. H. Norris.

We should not omit to mention that during the ceremony, a deputation of pupils from Mr. Eady's Grammar School advanced towards the platform, and presented to the worthy Rector a purse of money, to be added to the building fund, which the Rector kindly and impressively acknowledged.

The new Church (dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem) is from the designs of Mr Edward Hakewill. It is in the style of the best period of Pointed Architecture—13th and 14th centuries: it is cruciform in plan; the tower and stone spire at the west end, rise to the height of nearly 200 feet; the spire is well proportioned, being about equal in height to the tower; it has three tiers of graceful lights, and brackets supporting the Four Evangelists, beneath canopies placed at the four angles. The principal entrance beneath the tower is by a deeply recessed arched double doorway, with centre column; above is a pointed arcade, and the belfry story has in each face a recessed triplet, surmounted by a corbel-table and enriched cornice; and at angles of the tower are massive buttresses, projecting about seven feet. The nave has side aisles with flying buttresses to the clerestory; each of the transepts is lit by a magnificent window, about 20 feet high; the choir has an apsidal end, and is lit by seven lancet windows. The length of the entire edifice is about 200 feet. The materials are Kentish rag and Speldhurst stone. The present contracts amount to about £16,000; but this does not include the cost of the spire, stained glass, or oak carving, which, it is confidently hoped, will be provided for. The present funds have been collected chiefly by the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Norris.

After the ceremony, the company partook of a *déjeuner* at the Rectory; the workmen were regaled with an old English dinner; nor were the charity children and the tenants of the almshouses forgotten; and many were the prayers that the venerable Rector would live to witness the completion of this good and great work.

THE FREE-TRADE BAZAAR, AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We resume our engravings of this great Demonstration, with a view of the Bazaar Hall, on the stage of the theatre; and a sketch of one of the stalls, and a fair *marchande*. There have been large additions made to the stalls since the first opening, and the articles displayed have been rendered more characteristic of their several localities. To the Shakspeare Room the largest additions have been made. It may be regarded as a new Manchester Stall for the exhibition and sale of printed goods, but it also contains some splendid specimens of drapery, contributed by Messrs. Dewar and Co., of Dunfermline, which have surpassed all former productions of the loom in similar materials. One of these is a communion-cloth, having the Bible and Crown damasked in the centre, and a crucifix on each side; the damasking is of silk, and the ground unbleached flax; this difference of material gives a strength and depth to the shading, which throws out the pattern in high relief. Opposite to this is a table-cloth, manufactured by the same gentlemen, Messrs. Dewar and Co., of Dunfermline, containing a coat of arms, similarly damasked. Around the room are printed ladies' dresses, of muslin, and similar materials, contributed by Messrs. Hoyle and Co., Swanwick and Johnson, Cobden, and several other manufacturers. Mr. Hertz has sent several dresses of printed lace, a new style of dress, of such light and gossamer texture that it seems as if it had been woven by fairy hands.

The Sheffield stall has received some very valuable and splendid additions. We particularly noticed a gold-backed knife, valued at twenty guineas, and several cases of table knives and forks, sent by Messrs. Nowill and Sons; an exquisite model of a steam-engine, executed with equal taste and accuracy, so as to be at once a handsome ornament in a drawing-room, and a valuable teacher of mechanical science. This model was contributed by Messrs. Chesterman and Co.

The China and Porcelain Stall, at the upper end of the saloon, exhibits some noble specimens of Wedgewood's unrivalled jasper vases, from New Etruria, in the Staffordshire Potteries. Among them is a fine copy of the Portland or Barberini Vase. Among new contributions in the Gothic Hall, we may mention a lady's scarf, formed of the feathers of the Peacock and Guinea fowl, worked into flower patterns; there is a smaller scarf, similarly worked with feathers, but we did not ascertain from what birds they were obtained. These curious articles were sent to the Islington Stall, by Mrs. Hobson, of No. 5, Hamilton-place, New-road.

Among other novelties, we must not omit to mention a monster sheet of pottery tissue paper, displayed in the outer hall. It is a mile long, and has been manufactured entirely from the old ropes of a coal-mine.

An Ancient Lock from the strong box of Turton's Hall, Wolverhampton, manufactured by Messrs. Moreton and Langley, Wolverhampton. The Lock is of large dimensions, and contains much curious workmanship, and possesses 14 bolts, the whole of which are moved by a single key, working from the centre.

STALL AT THE FREE-TRADE BAZAAR

We notice two literary contributions of value at the Sussex Stall, an original poem on Free-trade over all the world, contributed by Horatio Smith, Esq., one of the authors of "The Rejected Addresses," and lithographed in the fac-simile of his handwriting, and a poem by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, at the Brewster's Stall, printed very elegantly on a glazed card. Miss Martineau has also contributed a tale for the occasion, which has been printed in a pocket volume.

Nor must we omit to mention a very beautiful muslin printed in gold by a galvanic process, by the patentees, Messrs. Vallé and Co., of Manchester, and presented by Messrs. Watson, of Holborn-hill. This new system of gold-printing is intended to supersede the more expensive mode of embroidering fabrics with gold and silver for window-curtains, and other descriptions of furniture. It is peculiarly adapted for long drawing-room draperies; the brilliancy of the gold is rather heightened than impaired by washing; and the fabric is as economical as it is elegant.

The Bazaar has been well attended throughout the week, more especially on the "Shilling Admission" days, when it was densely crowded.

TRIBUTARY LINES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE THOMAS HOOD, ESQ.

Farewell, farewell, Tom Hood,
Many a [illegible]
Before a kinder heart so good
Be destin'd to the tomb!

[illegible]
Fond Muse and Grace upon thee smil'd,
Within thy cradle bow'r!

They kiss'd thee all—then fled,
For Momus was at hand
Who took thee from thy infant bed,
And gave thee this command:

"But seldom heed the smiles
Of those who just have frown
And I'll give thee a world of wiles,
Shall make all earth thine own

"Thou shalt be King of Jest,
Of Wit's best witchers
Go—heed this my farewell behest,
And Lord of Humour be!"

And it was so—for rare
Was thy all-serious lay—
Tho' once thy fancy thou didst dare,
On "A Midsummer's Day."

Still laughter was thy god—
And ne'er was Wisdom known
Her hoary locks to shake and nod,
[illegible]

Is Yorick! Now where [illegible]
The mind that caus'd th[illegible] tear?"
Far up within the blessed skies,
"Tis gone—to come no more!

[illegible]
Thy [illegible]
Spirit [illegible]
Heav'n's porch must back return.'

W.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT BY THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY TO PRINCE ALBERT.—The most extensive preparations are being made to make the grand banquet which will be given by the Goldsmiths' Company to his Royal Highness to-day (Saturday) exceed, if possible, in splendour, the magnificent banquets that have been given at Goldsmiths' Hall. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the whole of the Cabinet Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors, and the principal portion of the nobility and gentry have been invited to meet the Prince in the morning.

THE LITERARY FUND.—On Wednesday the 56th anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated by a public dinner in the Freemasons' Tavern. The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellenborough officiated as chairman, and was supported on the right by the Archbishop of Dublin, Chevalier Bunsen, Lord Colchester, Lord Mahon, Major General Pasley, and Mr. James; and on the left by Lord Brougham, Mr. Murchison Mr. M. Milnes, Sir H. Ellis, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, the Rev. Dr. Russel, Mr. Walter, Mr B. B. Cabbell, &c. The company, which comprised some of the leading literary characters of the day, numbered about 160.

A letter from Berlin, states that the Prussian Government contemplates the establishment of a national bank, with an issue of notes.

THE FREE-TRADE BAZAAR, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 18 —Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 19—St Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 988.
TUESDAY, 20—La Fayette died, 1834
WEDNESDAY, 21 The first Railway Act passed, 1801.
THURSDAY, 22. Trinity Term begins.
FRIDAY, 23.—Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842.
SATURDAY, 24 —Queen Victoria born, 1819

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 24

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 0 0	A. h. m. 0 31	M. h. m. 1 1	A. h. m. 1 31	M. h. m. 2 1	A. h. m. 2 31

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. H. T.," Liverpool. The Duke of Wellington was born at Dangan Castle, County Meath, Ireland.

"B.," Cork. The charge is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance.

"An Old Subscriber."—The lady was divorced previous to her second marriage.

"A E.," Bold street, Liverpool.—Declined.

"E. M. J.," Liverpool.—The price of the book in question is 10s. 6d.

"W. G. S."—The work named is a sound one; its price may be ascertained of any music-seller

"An Old Subscriber," Windsor.—The season of Her Majesty's Theatre usually closes about the same period as the Session of Parliament. The Subscription extends to sixty nights.

"A Subscriber."—Of Messrs. Shoolbred, Jermyn-street.

"Singleton."—Copies of newspapers are only sent, by law, to the Stamp-office. Copies of books are only sent to the libraries named. See H. Ellis, British Museum. To the question about Napoleon—No.

"G. T. M.," Liverpool Thanks.

"H. W.," near Whitstone.—We have not room.

"M. M."—Next week

"J. L. C.," Isleworth, should complain at the Post-office.

"C.," and "S. B.," Limerick.—The price of our Journal is uniformly 6d. per No.

"W. W.," Newent.—On her Majesty's birthday, the houses of the tradesmen to the Royal Household are generally illuminated. There is no formal celebration of Restoration Day.

"W. E. H.," Oxford.—Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary will be published shortly.

"Trevor." The portrait suggested has been engraved more than once of late.

"J. B.," Euston.—The series will be continued.

"Egremus."—"Ruff's Turf Guide" commenced in 1843: the last two numbers may be purchased; those for the previous years are out of print.

"J. F.," West Malling.—In the Strand front of Somerset House, the summit of the attic is crowned by the British Arms, supported by Fame and another female figure, representing the Genius of England

"J. P.," Manchester.—We have not room for the School procession.

"J. R."—The sketch of Ludlow Castle shall appear.

"S. E. B.," Cranbrook. A canvas tub, soaked in oil, and tied up closely, will be liable to ignite spontaneously.

"Samuel on April," and "The Wanderer's Return," shall appear.

"H. M. M.," Oxford, may receive the No. in a bookseller's parcel by railway.

"J. A. M." (Land a head); Lines on the Tissington Wells: Lines by "D.", are ineligible

"L. E. L."—University Intelligence is given in our paper, except upon occasions when the space is required by matter of more pressing and more general interest.

"C. E. H. A."—The Bill in question is for the general regulation of the affairs of the Company. It is impossible for us to find room for a description of the objects of Bills, unless of public interest; but the Bills themselves may be purchased at a very cheap rate

"A Subscriber from the First," is informed that all the latest news is to be found in our Town Edition. It is of course not always practicable to give results of trials in our first impression, as sometimes they are not finished; but every case is given in a complete form in the latest impression; and these additions always appear in the first edition of the following week for the information of our country subscribers. This was done in the instance of the Whitechapel Distillery case; but as our correspondent appears to have received a copy from which the result was withdrawn, we repeat that the verdict was for the Crown, on the 2nd count. The Jury gave their opinion that there was no proof of a fraudulent use having been made of the contravention. A verdict was taken by consent for £75,000, and a verdict of Not Guilty was given on the remaining counts

"Zoccheus."—Lord Glenlyon sits in the House of Lords in right of the Barony of Glenlyon, which was conferred on the patriot, in 1821, on his Lordship's father, the late Lord James Murray, second son of John, fourth Duke of Atholl. The meaning of the motto "Forth Fortune, and fit the fetters," appears to be "Follow fortune, and make as many prisoners as you can," allusive to the success in war so much prized in early times by the Scots.

"A Subscriber," Carshalt.—Our correspondent does not state upon what style of architecture he wishes to obtain a practical work.

"W. H."? I. H. S. is an abbreviation for Jesus Hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of Mankind.

"G. Q."? will find further information on St. George in a work just published by Murray, entitled, "Feasts and Fasts."

"L. M. C."—The charge for admission to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy is One Shilling.

"A. B. Z." Milford Haven The act would be illegal.

"O. P. Q." Kidderminster, had better write to the Secretary to the General Post-Office

"Glaukopis." We do not give medical advice

"Teddy the Tiler."—The first named actor is the most popular of the three named by our correspondent.

"Juvenal" should consult the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts."

"Cassi" should appeal

"A Sneerer," Middlesbro.—We have not room.

"P. R.," Ludlow, may procure the required instruments at a surgical instrument maker's

"A Subscriber."—The New Testament is translated from the Greek, Hebrew, and Syro-Chaldaic. The address of Heralds' College is in the City: fees are customary.

"Monegha" should refer to our edition of the last Census of England and Wales.

*** We are compelled to defer our Chess Department, this week, for want of room.

Erratum.—In the account of the Capture of a Slave Vessel in our last number, page 301, for "Congo," read "Coanza," a smaller river about 200 miles southward of the Congo.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

THE indefatigable attention to public business which Sir Robert Peel exacts from the House of Commons, has prevented the holidays from absorbing the whole of the week; but they have still occupied enough of it to render the topics of home-interest very few. The only question in fact, before the public, is the new scheme of Academic Education in Ireland; on which we have touched in another place. To compensate for this, the intelligence from America is rather important. It enables us to judge of the effect of the declarations made by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, in their places in Parliament, with respect to the disputed territory of Oregon. The general tone of the American journals is pacific; they express a desire for the quiet and amicable settlement of the question which we are sure will be echoed on this side the Atlantic. A war between this country and America would merely result in doing each other an immense deal of injury, while it would leave the cause of the quarrel in the same state as ever. A war of resistance to invasion may be unavoidable, even in an age of civilization; but one for the possession of a comparatively worthless and barren territory, as yet peopled by neither nation, though it is claimed by both, would be a folly as well as a calamity. The nature of the territory itself is such that it could not be held, with anything like an effectual occupancy by any military force this country could spare; we might take possession of the chief points of the coast, by sending troops from India and China, long before America could send any naval force round Cape Horn, and then northward, to oppose us; as to marching any large body of troops from the Western States into the heart of the territory, or to the coast, it is a military impossibility; the war once begun would be carried on everywhere except on the soil contended for; the commerce of both countries would be ruined; the Southern States of the Union would lose their great cotton market; our manufacturing population would be thrown out of work and reduced to destitution; on both sides a great amount of human misery would be created, without one single advantage, for we hope both England and America have outgrown the weakness that sees any advantage in the mere "glory" of war. With such a question pending between us and France we should really tremble for the peace of Europe; but two really great commercial nations are bound over to keep peace towards each other under the most grievous penalties, and they each know too well what they have to lose, to engage in that desperate game, in which all is risked and nothing can be won. Putting aside, then, all apprehensions of war, we think it quite as well that the matter is brought to something like an issue; it might have lingered on for many years, like the boundary question, but for the rash speech of Mr. Polk; the Americans express some degree of wonder that we should have attached so much importance to an address "horribly stuffed with epithets of war," when there was no purpose behind it, other than pacific. A very fair amount of frothy nonsense is talked at the hustings in an English election, about the "flag that braved," and all that sort of thing; but a president of one of the great people of the world, stands in a much more elevated position than the candidate for a "six hundred and fifty-eighth share" of the responsibility of the Government, as Lord Francis Egerton describes his Membership. As far as other countries are concerned, the President of America is the Government, and the policy of that Government is considered to be indicated by his words. The absurd bombast of Lord Ellenborough, in his "songs of triumph," were fatal to his reputation, and as they "stripped him out of his Lieutenancy," he had better have copied Napoleon a little less, and attended to his instructions a little more; it is dangerous for a State to have what Lord Brougham calls a "brilliant" governor, particularly when that "brilliancy" chooses to exhibit itself in a warlike manner. There is too much of a gunpowder character about it; like a firework, it is dazzling, brief and expensive, with the risk of suddenly exploding, to the destruction of those who handle it, or of setting all round it in a blaze. We hope Mr. Polk may use a little more discretion in his language in future, and not make both America and England uneasy. It is reported that Mr. Van Buren will be sent over here on a special mission on the subject. We are glad to hear it, assured that he will be received with all respect and consideration, and we hope he will be able to bring the dispute to a close as satisfactory to both parties as that which attended the mission of Lord Ashburton to the United States.

CAPTAIN TAYLER'S BREAKWATER.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[observe, in your paper of Saturday week, an accurate engraving of my Breakwater, moored off Brighton; which, I beg to inform you, was laid down in the early part of December, and completed by the 24th of that month; since when it has encountered several very severe gales, without sustaining the slightest injury. Indeed, so effective has it proved, that no thing more than the spray has broken upon the lighthouse fixed upon one of the sections, and the water within it has been so calmed that a small boat has been riding within it all the winter without shipping any water. There have been several very severe gales to try it, particularly the one which inundated Dover on the 28th February, and caused such devastation in the Channel; besides others which have caused several large vessels to be wrecked. The plots of ground, which I have seen the operation of its checking the violence of the sea, have given it their most unqualified approbation; and they speak in the highest manner of the noble way in which it rides during a storm, and completely breaks the force of the tempest.

M. TAYLER, Capt. R.N., C.B.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

CHRISTENING OF THE SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.—The ceremony of christening the infant son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose took place on Monday morning, at the church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the presence of the family only. The Duke of Rutland, Lord William Graham, and Lady Ernest Bruce stood sponsors for the noble infant, which received the patronymic of "James." In the evening the Duke and Duchess of Montrose gave a magnificent banquet in honour of the event at the family mansion in St. James's-square, which occasion they were honoured with the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mackdelenpe Strelitz, Prince George of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle of the nobility.

REPORTED ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTHAM.—There is a report of its being the intention of her Majesty to visit the Earl of Ellenborough, at Southam Hall, during the coming summer.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has arrived in London, to present an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to visit Ireland in the course of the present year. This address is to be presented to the Queen in a few days, when it will be definitively known whether her Majesty intended visit is to take place.

THE DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S SOIREE.—The Duchess of Northumberland had a *soirée* on Wednesday evening, at Northumberland House, the magnificent saloons of which were thrown open on the occasion for the first time this season. The card of invitation described the party as a "small and and early" réunion. The guests, therefore, were not numerous, but they comprised many leading members of the aristocracy, and several foreign ministers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE. May 9.

At a congregation just held the following degrees were conferred —

B.D.—John Robinson Hanchinson, St. John's College.

M.A. The Hon. George Denman, Trinity College; Horatio Mansfield, Trinity College, William Williamson Newbould, Trinity College; William Ballid Brett, Caius College; Edgar William Montagu, Caius College; John Fenwick, Corpus Christi College; Richard Surtees, Corpus Christi College, Thomas Bennett, Queen's College; John Mathew Ridley, Jesus College.

LL.B.—James Bleecker, Queen's College.

B.A. Charles Bethune Ewart, Trinity College; Mortimer Manley, Queen's College; Henry Thomas Veness, Queen's College; John Bartholomew Vale, Emmanuel College.

May 15.

Robert Godolphin Peter, M.A., of Jesus College, has just been elected a Foundation Fellow of this Society. The following Church appointments have just taken place The Rev. John Hindes Groome, M.A., of Pembroke College, to the Rectory of Earl Soham, Suffolk, value, £515. The Rev. Robert Hindes Groome, M.A., of Caius College, to the Rectory of Monk Soham, Suffolk, value, £330. The Rev. John Henry Howitt, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of Meppershall, Bedfordshire, value, £300. The Rev. John Collett Reynolds, B.A., to the Rectory of Holton, Suffolk, value, £310.

OXFORD. May 14.

In a Convocation held this day, the following degrees were conferred —

Masters of Arts.—Rev. James John Weldon, St. John's, Grand Compounder, (incorporated from St. John's College, Cambridge); Rev. John Udney Robson, Magdalen Hall, Grand Compounder. Rev. William Lloyd Collett, Queen's, Grand Compounder, Robert Blayney, Exeter, Grand Compounder; Rev. John Hext Bushnell, Worcester, Grand Compounder; Rev. Thomas Holmes Ravenhill, Worcester; William Scandret Vaux, Worcester; Rev. William Henry Jones, Queen's; Rev. Francis Thomas Mac Dougall, Magdalen Hall; Rev. Frederic William Vaux, Magdalen Hall, Rev. Thomas Hellmore, Magdalen Hall; Rev. William Brassey Hole, Exeter; Rev. Robert Weatherell, St. Edmund Hall, Rev. Seth William Stevenson, St. Mary Hall; Rev. Frederick Kennedy, Christ Church; Rev. Brymer Belcher, Wadham, Rev. William Bushnell, University; Charles Edward Leopold Wightman, Lincoln; Rev. William Bousefield, Fellow of Lincoln, Rev. George Murray Houghton, Lincoln; Henry Fort, Balliol; Rev. Philip Sydney Ashworth, St. Alban's Hall; Charles Woodfrey Price, Jesus, Vere Gordon Driffield, scholar of Brasenose, George Frederic de Teissier, scholar of Corpus; Rev. Hatfield Edge Pettman, Trinity; Rev. Thomas Pantin, Pembroke.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Joseph Ellsworth, Edwin Bittlestone, and John Lovick Johnson, St. Edmund's Hall; James John George Graham, Queen's; Edmund Baskerville Mynors, St. Mary Hall; Joseph Hesselgrave Thompson and William De Porre, Magdalen Hall; Joseph Henry Salsbrugge, Wadham, Thomas Binfield Ludlow, Christ Church; Henry Alex. Douglas and Charles Tufnell, Balliol, Charles James Stuart and Armine W. Mountain, University, Gansell Jebb, Lincoln; Henry Hayman, Fellow of St. John's; Charles Gore Gambier, Thomas Andrew Walker, and George Pardoe, St. John's; Augustus William Green, William Browne, Philip Smith, and William Johnson, Trinity; Thomas Hughes and William Buckle, Oriel; Francis William Peel, Worcester; David Price, Jesus; Charles Chambers, Jesus.

PREFERMENTS.—The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. W. C. Fynes Webber, M.A., student of Christchurch, Oxford, to the incumbency of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. D. Legh, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The Rev. Thomas Prowse Lethbridge, M.A., has been instituted to the rectory of Combe Florey, Somerset, vacant by the death of the Rev. Sydney Smith

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul —The Rev. Charles Brown Dalton, M.A., fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, his lordship's chaplain; the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., professor of classical literature, in King's College, London; and the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., professor of mathematics in King's College, London, and rector of St. Benet's, Paul's-wharf.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.—Dr. Haggard, Advocate of Doctor's Commons, will succeed the Rev. Dr. Dealtry to the Chancellorship of the diocese of Winchester.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PLANTATIONS IN LINCOLN'S INN.—A plan is being entertained by the benchers to re-erect the fountain which formerly stood in the centre of the square which now forms the new plantation. It is proposed to sink an Artesian well, and to supply the whole of the chambers in the Inn with water, which can be done at a much more reasonable rate than the present supply.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this body was held in the Great Hall, Exeter Hall. The recent measures introduced by her Majesty's Government for the endowment of Maynooth College, and the establishment of other colleges in Ireland, excited public interest in the proceedings of the association; and, on the opening of the doors, the entrance was besieged by thousands. The chair was taken by the Earl of Winchilsea. The speakers were the Rev. T. F. Robinson, Sir Digby Mackworth, the Rev. R. McGhee, the Rev. C. Prest, the Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Dudley Perceval. The proceedings were marked with unanimity.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday to take into consideration the various Bills pending in Parliament connected with this company pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Lords. George Carr Glynn, Esq., having taken the chair, stated that two of the bills, the Churnet Valley and the Manchester Amalgamation, would not come before them, having been rejected on standing orders. He then read the titles of the various bills, and moved resolutions confirming them, which were carried unanimously. Mr. Williams asked in what state was the Peterborough line? The Chairman stated that it was opened to Northampton on the previous day, that on the 31st instant, or the 2nd of next month, it would be opened throughout, and it would be completed both within the time promised and the estimate

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The number of visitors during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, was 68,540, exceeding those of last year by 14,980. The number present on Monday was 35,233; Tuesday, 8133; and Wednesday, 20,153, whilst on the Monday last year there were 23,558; Tuesday, 6418; and Wednesday, 16,666. The conduct of the visitors was very orderly.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ending May 10, we are glad to state, is the smallest that has appeared for many months, being only 839, showing a decrease of 54, as compared with the previous, and 134 less than the average of five years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Thursday, gave judgment in the case of Howard v. Gossett, which was an action Mr. Howard had brought against the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Commons for false imprisonment. To that action a demurrer was raised.—Mr. Justice Wightman said that the plaintiff had brought an action for false imprisonment, to which defendant had demurred. In his opinion the plaintiff was entitled to judgment on the demurrer Mr. Justice Coleridge said, it was his opinion that the proceedings which had taken place under the Speaker's warrant were bad, and that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment.—Mr. Justice Williams was of opinion that the judgment ought to be for the defendant.—Lord Denman, after giving through a very elaborate opinion, in which he referred to the powers possessed by the House of Commons, contended that the house was bound to set forth the offence in the warrant; and as a principle of vital importance was involved, in which the liberty of the subject was affected, he considered that the judgment of the Court ought to be for the plaintiff.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE LATE MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.

On Thursday *Joseph Connor* was tried before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Colman, for the murder of Mary Brothers, in George-street, St. Giles's

As soon as the Judges had taken their seats on the bench, the prisoner was placed in the dock. He appeared rather flushed and excited, and, on being called upon to plead to the indictment read by the Clerk of the Arraigns, he said, in a very subdued tone, "Not Guilty."

Mr. Bodkin proceeded to state the case to the jury on behalf of the Crown, and called witnesses in support of it. The facts of the case, however, were published so recently that it is only necessary to give a recapitulation of the evidence

Mary Palmer was the first witness called, and examined by Mr. Chambers: In March last I was charwoman at the house, No 11, George street, Broomsbury. On the 31st of March a man and woman came to the house. The woman passed by the name of Pape. The man was dressed in a cap and velveteen jacket. I gave them a light, and they went into the back parlour. They had not been there many minutes when I heard a cry of "Murder!" repeated three times. I knocked at the door, but receiving no answer, I forced open the door, on which I saw a woman sitting on the side of the bed, and the man standing over her with his hand raised. I thought he was beating her, and said, "For God's sake, don't beat the woman." He turned round, and came out at the door; he did not speak. I caught him by the pockets of his coat, but he forced me away and threw me against the fireplace. He succeeded in getting away. The woman walked towards the fire-place, where she fell. I gave the alarm, and Mrs. Hall tried to stop the man, but he got away from her also. Mrs. Hall and I went into the room and found the woman making a noise, but she could not speak. A policeconstable named Allen came directly afterwards. A knife was sticking in the neck of the deceased, which was taken out by the police constable. I cannot swear that the prisoner at the bar is the person who came to the house with the woman on the night in question.

Mr. Ballantine, who appeared for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness, but nothing material was elicited.

Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of John Hall, the landlady of the house, corroborated all the chief parts of the evidence of the preceding witness

The policeman Allen deposed to the condition in which he found the deceased. He had seen a man leave the house, but he would not swear it was the prisoner.

Ellen Napier, *alias* Scott, deposed to the conversation she had had with the prisoner, about a month before the murder, in the course of which he had made a threat towards the deceased.

Bridget Flowan also deposed to the threat made by the prisoner against the deceased. Similar testimony was also given by a woman named Hill.

Mr. Henry Oldham, the cutler, of High-street, St. Giles's, was called, and proved the purchase by the prisoner of the knife, on the night of the 31st of March.

This witness underwent a rather long cross-examination by Mr. Ballantine, but his testimony as to the fact of the sale of the knife to a person on the night in question, and the identity of the prisoner as that person, was not shaken.

To Mr. Baron Alderson: The prisoner was in my shop altogether about three minutes. He had his hat on all the while.

Henry Elizabeth Oldham, daughter of the last witness, examined by Mr. Chambers: I was in my father's shop on the night when a man came in to purchase a carving-knife. I noticed the man; I was standing by my father's side when he came in. The man who stands there (in the dock) is the man.

William Pocock, 81 F division of police, examined by Mr. Huddleston: I went, on the 4th April, to 15, Endell-street. It was in a two pair front room I found a velveteen jacket on a peg, with two others over it. Next morning I examined it, and found blood on the right-hand cuff, and a little on the sleeve. I produce the jacket. I also produce a hat and a cap, and some hospital tickets which I found there.

Cross-examined. It was at the house of the prisoner's father.

Nicholas Stevens, examined by Mr. Chambers: I am a superintendent of the F division of police. On the 4th April I went to 4, Stone cutter's-alley, Gate street, Lincoln's inn-fields. I went up stairs, and knocked at the door, I went on the 4th April, to 15, Endell-street. It was in a two pair front room I found a velveteen jacket on a peg, with two others over it. Next morning I examined it, and found blood on the right-hand cuff, and a little on the sleeve. I produce the jacket. I also produce a hat and a cap, and some hospital tickets which I found there.

Cross-examined. It was at the house of the prisoner's father.

Nicholas Stevens, examined by Mr. Chambers: I am a superintendent of the F division of police. On the 4th April I went to 4, Stone cutter's-alley, Gate street, Lincoln's inn-fields. I went up stairs, and knocked at the door, but there was no answer. I opened it by a picklock. I went in and saw the prisoner sitting down with some females. I asked him his christian and surnames. He said his name was Joseph Connor, upon which I told him that there was a charge against him of murdering a woman named Pape, he said, "Yes, Sir," or "Yes"—that is all he said.

Adolphus Lonsdale, 110 F I was in the cell with the prisoner the night before his examination at Bow-street. At about four o'clock in the morning he said, "I am sure to be tucked up if those two women come and give evidence against me who saw me on Monday evening between eight and nine o'clock."

A witness named Charles Waugh, who worked at Messrs. Garrard's, silversmiths, where the prisoner had also worked, deposed to a conversation which he had had with him, in which he had made threats against a woman, whose conduct had prevented his marriage with his cousin. The prisoner used to come in a velveteen shooting jacket, like that produced, which he

used to change for a fustian one to work in, and when he went away he used to put on the velveteen shooting jacket and cap.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ballantine He was a good tempered, very nice young man. He was liked by his comrades, and was very honest and industrious. Rouge was used in Messrs. Garret's factory, and might, if rubbed into velveteen, look like blood. But no rouge was used in the room in which the prisoner worked.

Michael Connor, the prisoner's father, was next examined: He said, my son was living at 15, Endell street, Long acre, at the time of this occurrence That coat is my son's. The hat was never worn by him. I suppose the cloth cap was my son's.

Cross examined by Mr. Ballantine: The prisoner came home at eleven o'clock, to a minute, on the night of the murder. I noticed nothing extraordinary in his demeanour. He slept with me. My wife slept with my daughter in another bed in the same room. He undressed in my presence, and laid his clothes on a chair. I got up and left him in bed at half-past six in the morning. Nothing occurred during the night to attract my attention. He was not disturbed.

Mr. Fitzgerald, surgeon, said I was called to the house on the night of the murder, about eleven o'clock. The woman was dead. I made a *post mortem* examination by order of the Coroner. There were sixteen wounds altogether, and one mortal, passing through the chest, entering the first and second ribs, and penetrating the pulmonary artery.

Mr. Bodkin said that was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Ballantine then addressed the jury for the defence. He argued that there was no motive for the commission of the crime, and also that the evidence of identity was defective. Then, with respect to the evidence of Mr. Oldham. Persons were, no doubt, continually calling at his shop to purchase knives, and it was singular that an ordinary individual, calling to make a purchase at an ordinary time, should have been so strongly impressed on his mind. The assertion that if the women came forward he would be sure to be tucked up, merely evinced a morbid state of mind, and that he was labouring under great apprehension as to the threats he had used towards the unfortunate woman. After referring to other matters in relation to the case, he concluded by a powerful appeal on behalf of the prisoner.

The learned counsel then called several witnesses on behalf of the prisoner, who gave him a good character as a quiet and inoffensive young man.

Mr. Justice Alderson having summed up, the jury retired at twenty five minutes past six o'clock. After an absence, however, of three hours and twenty five minutes, they entered the court, and the Judges, Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Coltman, having taken their seats, the Clerk of the Arraigns called the names severally over, and a verdict of GUILTY was pronounced.

The prisoner, who appeared pale, but unmoved, was then formally asked whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?

Proclamation was then made in the usual manner; and the Judges having assumed the black caps, Baron Alderson passed sentence of death in the usual form, that the jury, after a careful investigation of the case, had pronounced a verdict of guilty—a verdict in which he fully concurred. It was one which would cut the prisoner off from this world, and leave nothing behind for the world to come. A more barbarous murder on an unprotected female than the one for which the prisoner had been convicted could hardly be conceived. It would, however, that he who offended against one law is liable to be led on by degrees, until he offends against others more serious, as regards the laws of God and man. Crime had been commenced in what was called a small sin, and it led to the commission of the crime of murder. He besought the prisoner to think of his case and endeavour to atone for the fearful crime of which he stood convicted, for who could say what true repentance would do for him. Nothing remained for him (Baron Alderson) but to declare the sentence of the law.

The Learned Judge, who appeared to be greatly overcome by his feelings, then passed the awful sentence of death in the usual manner.

The wretched culprit heard the sentence in silence.

BILL DISCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS.—On Tuesday a case was tried at this court, arising out of some late transactions, some particulars of which appeared under our police head at the time more. *Ezra Jones* and *Gilda* and *Lionel Phafer Goldsmid* surrendered in court, on the charge of conspiring together for the purpose of obtaining possession of bills or promissory notes to the value of £1100, the property of Messrs. Drummond Lyons Hearne, with intent to defraud him thereof. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine; Mr. Bodkin, with whom was Mr. Charnock, conducted the defence. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor, Mr. Hearne, living at No. 9, Pall-mall East, was in possession of two promissory notes, drawn in the name of Mytton, one amounting to £600, the other to £500 They had been drawn on the 12th of February last, and payable to Messrs. Gold and Co's own order. On the same day, from some communication he had received from a Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hearne proceeded to the chamber. of Willis, one of the defendants, in Regent's quadrant. She latter as a broker, discounted the bills. A conversation took place between them, when Willis mentioned that he would get the two bills discounted for him, as he had a friend who wished to invest his money in such transactions, and instantly told him that Mr. Mytton's paper was quite safe, and that he was able to pay the money when the bills came to maturity. To this offer the prosecutor assented, at once handed over the bills to Willis, and left the defendant's own order. On the same day, from some communication he had received from a Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hearne proceeded to the chamber. of Willis, one of the defendants, in Regent's quadrant. She latter as a broker, discounted the bills. A conversation took place between them, when Willis mentioned that he would get the two bills discounted for him, as he had a friend who wished to invest his money in such transactions, and instantly told him that Mr. Mytton's paper was quite safe, and that he was able to pay the money when the bills came to maturity. To this offer the prosecutor assented, at once handed over the bills to Willis, and left the defendant's own order. An appointment was then made to meet again next day, and they parted after an agreement had been entered into for the prosecutor's receiving £920 out of the £1100, for the discount of the two bills. A conversation took place between them, when Willis mentioned that he would get the two bills discounted for him, as he had a friend who wished to invest his money in such transactions, and instantly told him that Mr. Mytton's paper was quite safe, and that he was able to pay the money when the bills came to maturity. 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Up to the present time he had not received any consideration for the bills, nor had he been able to obtain them or any explanation from the defendants. Mr. Hearne, in his evidence stated that he had obtained the bills from a Mr. Thomas Holbrooke Coyle, to whom he had paid £600. He discounted a good deal, but he did not know to whom he paid no books. He further stated that he appeared that Hearne had a partner of the name of Bartlett, who occasionally lent him money. Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry at Portsmouth, and Lecturer on Polytechnic Institution on the 26th of February last, called on the defendant Goldsmid called upon him, at his house in Cavendish square. He was quite a stranger, and witness had never, to his knowledge, seen him before. In the course of conversation Goldsmid told Dr. Ryan that a friend of his, of the name of Parker, had been swindled out of several bills by parties of the names of Bartlett and Hearne (the prosecutors in this case), and that he had employed a man of the name of Willis to go to Hearne and endeavour to obtain possession of the bills by representing that he could get them discounted by a friend. This, he stated, Willis had done with success, and he (Goldsmid, had been waiting in the street, and was so joyful at having recovered them, that he ran home all the way. He added that he had the bills at that very moment safe in his possession. Wm. Bartlett was placed in the witness box. The only thing elicited was, that he had lent money to the amount of £700 to the prosecutor. This was the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Bodkin here submitted to the court that a case of conspiracy had been made out against Willis; and that even Goldsmid was merely criminated by his own admission to Dr. Ryan, and not by any evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution.—This objection was, however, overruled by the Recorder.—Mr. Bodkin addressed the jury for the defence. He said that a young man of the name of Mytton, whose name was originally included in the indictment for this conspiracy, but which, after the bill had been ignored by the Grand Jury, had been given to a firm of the name of Smith and Co., in Great Marlborough-street, a bill for £500, and two for £600, in order for which he was to receive the money accommodated. Everything going, three days after giving the bills, he found the premises deserted, and the firm of Smith and Co. seemingly defunct. Two of these bills so given by Mytton were found to be in the possession of the prosecutor Hearne, and Mytton being under the impression they had not been lawfully obtained, employed the defendant Goldsmid to get them from him, under the circumstances stated above. He (Goldsmid) had given him no consideration for his trouble.—Samuel Sutton was acquainted with Mr. Mytton, who had charged him to get the bills in question from Mr. Goldsmid. He communicated with the latter, and told him to stop the bills. Goldsmid said he had one of them, and that Sir James Anderson and a Mr. Escudier would bring them next morning to a Mr. Houditch. He went directly to the latter to tell him not to pay it, as he would see the bill would not be honoured. After some cross-examination, Mr. Charnock replied.—The Recorder having summed up, the jury found both the defendants guilty. The sentence was deferred until next session, and bail was ordered to be taken for the appearance of the prisoners.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL.—On Wednesday George Lowe surrendered to his discharge at the bail, to take his trial for the manslaughter of Thomas Wright and others. The indictment alleged that the prisoner, being on the 8th March last in charge of a certain steam-boiler, in the parish of All Saints, Poplar, did wilfully and unlawfully put into the said boiler a greater quantity of steam than it could bear, so that it burst, and caused divers wounds and bruises on the body of Thomas Wright, of which wounds and bruises he then and there died. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence formed only a recapitulation of the circumstances connected with the accident, as they were detailed in our paper at the time. Mr. Baron Alderson said he thought that there was no evidence to criminate the prisoner. The real cause of the catastrophe was the defective construction of the safety valve, and the obstruction which, it appeared, existed in the steam pipe which connected the boiler with the engine. At the same time, it was for the jury to decide whether it was worth while to carry the inquiry further. The jury, after a short conference, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Baron Alderson observed, that although the catastrophe had been very awful one, nevertheless he believed it to have been pure accident, and that Mr. Lowe was in no way to blame. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the *Waterman* steamer No. 8 was conveying from 300 to 400 passengers from London to Greenwich, she came in contact with a serious accident, by a billyboy, from Goole, Yorkshire, running her bowsprit across the bow of the steamer, knocking all the passengers within her sweep on the deck. Unfortunately, a gentleman of the name of Williams, fringe manufacturer, residing in Wilks-street, Spitalfields, accompanied by his son and daughter, were amongst the greatest sufferers. Mr. W. had his collar bone and one arm broken, and the latter was also much injured; his son, aged 19 years, was killed on the spot; his daughter, aged 14, was much injured about the head, and had one finger broken. William Kent, of Seckford-street, Clerkenwell, clerk to Mr. Wood, of Carey street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, received severe contusions; and two gentlemen were knocked overboard, but were fortunately saved by the crew of the *Waterman* No. 5. The captain of the steamer immediately proceeded with the sufferers to the *Greenwich* Seaman's Hospital ship, and put the unfortunate persons on board that vessel, where every attention was instantly paid by the captain and medical gentlemen in attendance. The accident took place off Limehouse.

SUICIDE ON SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon a gentleman named John James Gogerley, aged 51 years, expired in Guy's Hospital, from the effects of a pistol shot wound, which he inflicted upon himself on the roadway of the pistol into his body on the night of Thursday week. It appears that between twelve and one o'clock on that night, as City police constable No. [illegible] on duty on Southwark iron bridge, his attention was directed to the flash and report of fire arms which proceeded from about the centre of the bridge. On hastening to the spot he found the deceased man lying on the ground, bleeding profusely from a wound on the left side, which had evidently been caused by a pistol, the stock of which he held tightly grasped in his hand, the barrel having been blown to pieces. A neighbouring surgeon was immediately sent for, and Gogerley was ultimately conveyed to the hospital. Mr Marsh, the house surgeon, administered to him the proper restoratives, and deceased was some time afterwards restored to consciousness. He, at first, refused to give any account of himself, but subsequently stated his name, and where his relatives resided. The latter having been apprised of the occurrence visited him in the hospital, and it was ascertained that he had borrowed a pistol from a person named Pearce, a night-watchman in the employ of Messrs Boyd, warehousemen He then loaded it with four bullets, stating that he wanted it to shoot a mad dog at his sister's. He subsequently proceeded to the bridge, and there committed the act. Two of the balls were afterwards extracted, and deceased lingered until Tuesday, when he died. He had formerly been in [illegible] circumstances, and filled the office of clerk to his brother, a solicitor in Mark lane, but lately having become reduced in his circumstances. A verdict of insanity was returned at the inquest.

FIRE IN MOORFIELDS.—On Tuesday night, a fire, nearly attended with fatal results to a mother and her infant, broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. James Reiley, baker, 50, Bunhill-row. It originated in one of the sleeping apartments, in which Mrs. Reiley was in bed with her infant. It appears that the nurse incautiously approached so near the bed with a lighted candle as to cause the curtains to be ignited, and in an instant the poor creature and her child were completely enveloped in flame. The piercing cries of the nurse brought Mr. Reiley to her assistance, when a most dreadful scene presented itself. The curtains of a portion of the bedding were blazing, and Mrs. Reiley, with her offspring in her arms, was endeavouring to climb over the top of the bedstead. Her husband, by the manner in effect her escape, without any of her night clothes taking fire. The nurse, who exerted herself to the utmost in tearing down the blazing curtains, was most severely burned about the hands. Mrs. Reiley and her infant were conveyed in a cab was likewise burned about the hands, and the hair on his head was much singed. Not many minutes elapsed before the engines arrived, but owing to the exertions of Mr. Reiley and the rest of the inmates the fire was so far subdued that it was not necessary to set an engine to work.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Sunday morning a burglary was committed on the premises of Mr. Foot, a grocer and tea dealer, and general proprietor, residing in Windmill-street, Finsbury, which was attended with circumstances of great violence to Mrs. Foot, the wife of the occupier. It appears that after the shop was closed on Saturday night, and shortly after Mrs. Foot had counted up the proceeds of the day, and was proceeding with the till across the back yard, she was suddenly struck a blow upon the head, which felled her to the ground, and instantly rendered her senseless. In her stupor she moaned most piteously, and her cries alarming her husband, who has been for some time apparently near death, he summoned up all his energies, and attempted to gain the landing place of the stairs from excessive weakness, however, the sufferer fell in the passage in a state of so much exhaustion that the circumstance has much retarded his recovery. Meantime the poor woman was lying in the yard, when Finsbury square, was called up, and the premises as well as the wounds of the poor creature were examined. Close by the spot where she fell, a large piece of wood was found, with which she is thinking would that the blow was struck. The unfortunate woman's body was covered with blood. The wound presented a most frightful appearance. The main artery connected with the temple was divided, and a portion of the muscle was completely cut off. For some time after the occurrence, it was feared that a fracture of the skull had taken place, nor is it now quite evident that such is not the case, as the sufferer is in a most deplorable condition, from the continued loss of blood. The blood was flowing from a wound in the front of the head. A neighbouring cheesemonger, having heard the cries of the injured female, procured the assistance of the police. Mr. T. W. Wells, surgeon, of Windmill-street,

female elegance and lady-like air with which Phillips had the art of investing his portraits, are no every day acquirements, to be taken up when the humour is upon them. We remember the time when Rothwell was to perform wonders, and carriage-wheels in thick succession were heard by enthusiastic friends rolling on their way, with the intellect and beauty of Great Britain, to the *studio* of the painter: but the roll still kept at a distance, and the promises and expectations were never made good, and were never made again. There was a cry on another occasion, that Boxall was to carry everything before him, and some of his local female heads more than justified the partiality of his friends; but the cry of early excellence became a bugbear to a very clever artist—he was always to do and always about doing, but the day never came, and people have already forgotten that a painter of that name had ever pleased them. We mention these cases particularly, that men may be made aware how injudicious and wrong it is to buoy up a painter into the belief that he has little or nothing to learn; and that he may fit up a *studio* in a fashionable street, and prepare his palette for a career like Lawrence. No painter was ever kept down but by himself, or by his friends; an unkind criticism may repel the student for a time, but if he has the right stuff within him he will bound up at last—his pride will set fire to the spark of genius about him—he will achieve a name, and set his critic at defiance.

The best male portrait in the present Exhibition is the full-length of Dr. Bruaton, one of the Ministers of the Tron Church, and Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh. There is a life-like air about this portrait, and an absence of the common appurtenances of a back-ground—a column and a curtain. It is by J. Watson Gordon, A.R.A. The next in point of merit is the full-length, by J. P. Knight, R.A., of Mr. Pigeon, the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital. The figure is well put upon its legs, and the back-ground is at least appropriate—that part of the committee-room at the Hospital where Holbein's three-quarter portrait of Edward VI. is hung; but Mr. Knight has not done justice to the Holbein; it is a much better picture than he has made it. We are willing, however, to forgive him his neglect in this instance for the sake of No. 399 —"A Portrait," as it is called in the catalogue—an admirable head of the artist by himself.

Frank Grant is infinitely less happy with his male than he is with his female portraits. His ladies are the very perfection of female portraits, but his men (look at his "Marquis of Londonderry" and his "Earl of Powis"), stocks and stones. His "Master Fraser," (the head of the boy especially,) is very clever. He may, therefore, advance, as he grows older, from boys to men However, we advise him for the present to work hard and look about him, for he has much to learn

In the sketchy style of water colour portraits, Alfred Edward Chalon was long without a rival Mr Richmond, however, has outstripped him in a walk in which Mr Chalon may exclaim with Swift:—

—Which I was born to introduce,
Refined it first, and showed its use.

Mr. Richmond lacks, we must add, that peculiar air of high and courtly breeding which Chalon never omits giving; while Chalon, on the other hand, in point of execution, is infinitely Mr. Richmond's inferior.

Sir William Ross maintains his high rank among the Miniatures this year; though Mr. Thorburn, we must add, is treading fast upon his heels. Compare the "Lady Dundas" of Ross (No. 800) with the "Countess of Shelburne" (No. 629) of his rival Thorburn. Ross is better throughout; Thorburn, perhaps, better at the head. Look, however, at the hands, (more the test of good painting than high birth), and you will see at a glance the careful drawing of the elder artist — the hard and puffy execution of the younger. The hands of "Prince Albert," too, in Mr. Thorburn's full-length of the Prince, are far too large for a figure already too large for his Royal Highness. Mr. Thorburn, however, atones for all these faults in his twin portraits in one, of "The Marchioness of Waterford" and the "Viscountess Canning." He has had his eye all the time on the old masters, and has wrought with a good deal of their spirit and success

The invention of a landscape painter is said to consist in the selection of proper objects and appearances in nature for the employment of his pencil. Where Mr. Turner finds his nature we are utterly at a loss to conceive. The sky and the sea are not now, and never were, as Mr. Turner paints them. He is always for making Nature over again. "I believe," said Pope to Sir G. Kneller, "if God Almighty had had your assistance, the world would have been formed more perfect." "Fore God, Sir," replied Kneller, "I believe so." He is always for undoing what he has done. His early style was the very perfection of his art—true, and fresh, and unmistakable And there is Martin, too, with fancies of his own —not half so wild, we admit, as Turner—but deviations, still, from Nature. He looks at everything in nature on a system of his own, and paints like a Cæsar born to the purple. How strange it is that his water-colour drawings should be so true to nature as they are; and there is a very fine proof of his art in this style in the Chepstow Castle of the present exhibition—while his oil pictures are deviations altogether from the system he pursues when he copies nature with nature before him. Why will he continue to surfeit us with evenings and mornings? Why will he tire his hobby to death? We would give something for an oil picture of one of his own green lanes, or corn fields, or shady nooks, the size of a Lee or Creswick in the present exhibition. He may win a new race of admirers, and achieve a new reputation in another field if he would but try We hope he will.

If Turner and Martin are right, Stanfield and Roberts, Lee, Creswick, and Sydney Cooper are altogether wrong. There is much in the present exhibition, we admit, to make us forget for a time what Nature is really like; but that fine view of "The Mole at Ancona," by Clarkson Stanfield, will bring us back again to unchanging Nature, while it gives the lie to the Turner that is hanging near it. Stanfield was never greater than he is in the present exhibition: he is, however, too much alike; and we would fain get him into a Devonshire lane with Lee, or a corner in Wales with Creswick He is always making a novel of the same story—a fresh tune on the self-same string.

Among the new candidates for distinction in the landscape line of art we observe Mr. W. D. Kennedy and Mr. H Bright. Their works are very unobtrusive; so unobtrusive, indeed, that, while they merit, they will hardly receive, examination. Mr. Kennedy's lands apes are compositions from Italian scenery: one with a peasant in the costume of Nichol, a Peasant in the foreground, and the other, with what is hardly proper in an Italian landscape, a cut from Cuyp in the extreme right of the composition Mr Bright's little picture—a view "On the River Yare, Norfolk — Morning"—is no extraordinary production, a picture, in a word, that Constable would have loved.

We have selected for illustration Mr. Gilbert's "King Henry IV., Part II., Act iii. Scene I:

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy, in an hour so rude;
And in the calmest and most stillest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a King!

The picture is specially adapted for engraving on wood; and is, moreover, an impressive scene, cleverly painted.

KING HENRY IV.—PAINTED BY GILBERT.—ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

H.M. MAJESTY LANDING AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT. DRAWN BY M. N. CONDY, ESQ.

RECEPTION OF HER MAJESTY BY THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Her Majesty and suite, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, arrived here on Saturday afternoon from London, by special train from Vauxhall to Gosport, from whence the Royal party and suite embarked on board her Majesty's steamer *Lightning*, Mr. Petley Master Commanding. About half past five o'clock, the steamer, bearing the Royal standard at the main, hove in sight, when the castle guns no longer kept silence, but were again made to welcome the "Island Queen." The steamer, however, was observed from the Castle to stand into the bay called Mede Hole (abreast of Osborne House), for the purpose of landing the Royal party on the beach of the estate, and where the Royal carriages had been sometime in waiting for their reception. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Infants embarked in the Royal barge, accompanied by the Prince of Lieutingen, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady in Waiting; Major-General William Wemyss, one of the Equerries; Colonel Wylde, Equerry to his Royal Highness; Colonel Bowles, and George Edward Anson, Esq., Private Secretary to the Prince, with the intention of landing on the beach; but owing to the state of the tide (it being then nearly low water) the disembarking there was found to be impracticable. The Royal barge, instead of returning to the steamer, was, by direction of her Majesty, rowed along the coast, by Norris, and into Cowes harbour, preceded by one of the boats of the R. C. *Stag*, an officer of which acted as pilot; and her Majesty at half-past six o'clock landed at the usual landing-place at East Cowes, amid the cheers of her subjects. Her Majesty, on ascending the stairs of the pier, was received by the Earl of Errol, who is residing here, and with whom and his daughter, Lady Hay, her Majesty was observed to shake hands most cordially. The Queen, the Prince, and Royal infants, embarked in the first carriage, and the suite followed in other carriages, which, by the by, had proceeded hence on finding that at the landing on the beach at Osborne House could not be effected. A guard of honour, composed of Lieut. Coppinger and his Coast Guardmen, were drawn up, and presented arms on her Majesty's passing from the boat to the Royal carriage.

The spectators were not so numerous as on any former occasion, which may, in a great measure, be accounted for by her Majesty's expressed wish for privacy being strictly adhered to; there was, however, a goodly number present, and her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the homage of her loyal subjects, who most enthusiastically cheered them on entering the carriage, and again on driving away.

Her Majesty alighted from the Royal barge, leaning on the arm of the Prince. Mr. Petley, R.N., the Master Commanding the *Lightning*, had the honour of carrying the Princess Royal from the barge to the carriage, Prince Albert's own servant carrying the infant Prince of Wales. The stairs and landing place were covered with carpeting, placed there by the landlord of the Medina Hotel, for the purpose. The weather, upon the whole, was fine, although, during her Majesty's approach up the harbour, there was a threatening appearance of rain, which, however, wore off, and enabled the Royal party to land without having any dampness thrown upon them or their subjects in a few minutes afterwards the spectators retired, and the neighbourhood became as dull and monotonous as before—very little company being in the vicinity; in fact few houses are taken, which is supposed to arise from an impression with some folks, that because her Majesty is present everything will be dear, when, in fact, almost the whole of the supplies for the Royal establishment are provided from the estate at Osborne, or sent from London; and had it not been for the firing of the guns announcing her Majesty's arrival, no one about Cowes would be aware of the Royal family being near them. They, however, have been daily seen taking walks in the neighbourhood, and are passed on the road without any other manifestation than what their high rank entitles them to expect—hats off.

On Sunday afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and Prince Leiningen, took their usual walk in the grounds of Osborne and on the beach, and did not return till late. The Royal dinner party consisted of her Majesty, Prince Albert, Prince Leiningen, Marchioness of Douro, Lord Charles Wellesley, Col. Wylde, Gen. Wemyss, Mr. Anson, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and Dr. Pretorius.

Her Majesty, on Monday, walked in the grounds, accompanied by the Royal Children on their ponies, and did not return till twelve o'clock to luncheon. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and Prince Leiningen, afterwards went to the beach, along Osborne Great Wood. During their perambulations, a very heavy shower came on, and the Royal party took shelter in a small mud hut erected for the shelter of the coast guard on this part of the coast, during their night patrol. The shower was, however, soon over, and the Royal party continued their walk for some time.

On Tuesday morning, after breakfast, the Queen, accompanied by the Royal children and the Prince, took walking exercise in the grounds; her Majesty returned early to have an audience with Mr. Cubitt relative to further additions to be made to Osborne House. After which, Prince Albert, accompanied by General Wemyss and Mr. Anson, visited Barton Farm, to give the necessary directions for the contemplated improvements to be made in that establishment.

The Corporation of Newport met on Tuesday in council for the purpose of agreeing to an address to be presented to her Majesty on the auspicious circumstance of making the island her future residence. Her Majesty's privacy and desire for retirement will not, however, be intruded upon;—no small disappointment to a few in consequence was occasioned, when the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors learnt that neither their *addresses* nor *new dresses* would be received by her Majesty, other than through the Secretary of State, or at a levee. It must be observed that thirteen of them had gone to an expense of £5 5s. each for new robes—they never before having appeared in such a costume.

On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, Major General the Honourable Sir Hercules R. Pakenham, K.C.B., the Governor of Portsmouth, accompanied by his son (his aide de camp), and Colonel Daly, Brigade Major, arrived at the Barracks, when the half-yearly inspection of the Depôt Battalion took place.

The troops having formed in open column of divisions of the following depôts—12th, 26th, 33rd, 42nd, 45th, 71st, 91st, 97th Regiments, and the Rifle Brigade—the Major General inspected the battalion in complete marching order, and afterwards the books of the several companies, which gave him the highest satisfaction. At one o'clock, the whole of the troops again as-

GREAT FIRE AT PITTSBURGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

assembled on parade, in review order, the two flank companies being provided with twenty-five rounds of blank cartridge each, and the rest with twenty rounds. From thence they marched into the drill field adjoining, and went into a variety of evolutions, which could not be surpassed by any battalion, although it may be said they are all generally young soldiers; after which the Major General came up and complimented Colonel Custance on the high state of discipline in which he had found the troops, and should make a special report of the same to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The Major General also inspected the school-room, and was highly pleased with the advanced state of education in which he found the children.

After the review, the General and his staff retired to the mess-room, where a most sumptuous *déjeuner à la fourchette* had been provided by the officers of the barracks for the purpose, got up by their messman, Mr. Tomson, in his well known style—notwithstanding the short notice received of the visit. Colonel Custance took the chair, supported by the General and Colonel Daly on the one side, and Sir Hew Dalrymple, 71st Regt, on the other. At the review there was a number of ladies present, among whom we observed Lady Holmes, Lady Russell; altogether, everything was far superior to any thing of the kind previously witnessed in this quarter.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took strings in the grounds of Osborne House, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen. Her Majesty returned to town on Thursday afternoon.

(From another Correspondent.)

On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, the Marchioness Douro, Lady Dover, General Wemyss, Col. Wild, and Mr. Anson, left the Nine Elms station at two o'clock, arrived at Ports mouth at four, and left immediately in the *Lightning* steamer, John Pet.ey, Esq., Commander, for Osborne House. Crowds of people were assembled at East Cowes to welcome her Majesty to the island, and the yachts and mer chant vessels in the roads were all dressed in their gayest colours, and the Solent presented a beautiful appearance. As the steamer approached Norris Castle, the scene became exciting, the yachtsmen waiting with their matches lighted to salute her Majesty, as also the batteries on shore.

To the evident disappointment of all, the *Lightning* was seen to alter her course and run into the bay off Osborne House—her Majesty having expressed a wish to land there. The Royal party then got into the barge, and proceeded towards the shore, when the yachts *Gargantua*, J. R. W. Pigott, Esq.; *Esmeralda*, T. W. Fleming, Esq.; and *Lady Jane*, the Hon. Lindsey Burrell, fired a Royal salute. After a few minutes, it was found impracticable to land, and the barge was again rowed to Norris Point. The crews of the yachts manned yards, and gave three cheers as her Majesty passed. The batteries at West Cowes Castle and the R.Y.S. House saluted. The Royal party then landed at the Medina, Royal Thames Yacht Club House, East Cowes, where the Earl of Errol was waiting to receive them. They then proceeded to Osborne House.

GREAT FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

In our journal of last week, we briefly announced this terrific calamity—one of the most awful conflagrations that ever devastated any city in the United States.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock on the 11th ult., and was not materially checked till five in the afternoon. It originated in a frame-building over an ice-house, near the corner of the Second and Ferry-streets. The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid, that many persons had not time to remove their goods; others, again, had got their property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. At dark, persons might be seen in every direction, families sitting without shelter, guarding such portions of their household furniture as they were able to save from the flames, and not knowing where they would lay their heads, or procure a morsel of food. Of course the kindness of their more fortunate fellow-citizens did much to alleviate their sufferings, and we believe all were provided for as well as the melancholy nature of affairs would allow.

The Councils met in the afternoon, and attempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames, the debilitation, however, were ineffectual in results. It seems, indeed, that there scarcely could have been time to accomplish anything in the way of destroying houses, so terribly rapid was the progress of the fire.

There is abundant reason for thankfulness that only one life was lost.

We have not room for the lengthy details, but may state the general results. "We have just returned," says the *Pittsburgh Post*, "from an hour's walk among the ruins of the most extensive conflagration. Frightful as was the progress of the flames, and terrible as the havoc seemed while it was going on, nobody can realise the loss and privations our citizens have sustained, until he walks through the front of naked chimneys which mark the path of the destroying element.

"Of the 12 houses which were situated on the number lost, about 700 were dwellings, and we suppose at least 1000 rooms have been thrown out of use and lodge.

"On Friday the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburgh were opened, and the books, papers, and money, were found almost uninjured.

"It is impossible to calculate the loss. Merchants, mechanics, working-men—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the insurance-offices will ever be able to pay one-hundredth part of the property insured by them. Ruin stares hundreds of families in the face that on the previous morning rose from their beds with plenty of the rich of this world's goods, and have now no place to lay their heads.

"The Post Office and adjoining buildings, on the north-east corner of Third and Market streets, have been saved. Everything valuable, however, was removed from the stores, printing-offices, &c., in the block. The letters, &c., were in the Post Office, &c.

"From the place where the fire commenced to where it was arrested, is about *a mile and a quarter!*

"Men who were on Thursday worth thousands are now bankrupt. It has been estimated that the burnt district contains about sixty acres. The total loss, in dollars, cannot be arrived at with any kind of accuracy—it is estimated at twelve millions.

"All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent.

"The loss of the Monongahela bridge and the University is among the greatest the city has endured.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

As the season progresses, so does the aspect of Her Majesty's Theatre increase in brilliancy. Each night an overflowing audience—amongst which are reckoned the great, the noble, and the distinguished of the land, their Majesties at their head—bear testimony to the daily growing love of, or fashion for, this most delightful species of recreation; and we are bound to say that the entertainments provided fully justify their increasing favour, and the enthusiasm of such noble *dilettanti* as the Royal and distinguished personage who night after night gives audible tokens of his satisfaction. The extra nights, no longer confined to the visits of a less distinguished portion of London society, are now graced by the attendance of some of its most illustrious members, including sometimes her gracious Majesty herself, as on Thursday week. To hear once again "Don Giovanni" indeed, with so unrivalled a cast, was a treat that few real lovers of music would have missed. On Saturday, the performance of the "Barbiere," with Mario, rendered more than usually animated by the remarkable excellence of the last night on which it was given. Of these performances, however worthy of notice, time will not permit us to speak at length, the novelty of the past week, "Il Pirata," deserving as much space as can be allowed to this subject. Not that the opera in itself contains a great deal of notice, though, from the length of time that has elapsed since its last performance, it presents the attraction of novelty to some, at least, of our readers. Although the production of the composer of the "Puritani" and the "Sonnambula," it possesses but little of the freshness of imagination, and of the depth of feeling and power displayed in these two charming operas; it belongs rather to the meretricious, unmeaning, and insincere school to whose prevalence Donizetti, in his inferior operas, has so largely contributed. With all our reverence and admiration for the lamented and gifted Bellini, we would protest strongly against works like this, that assist in fostering that false taste in music which has been so prevalent, and which, two or three years ago, would have caused "Adelia," or an opera of the same stamp, to be listened to, and vehemently applauded; while a work like "Ernani," possessing vigour, energy, and science, would have been un-appreciated, and, perhaps, almost unnoticed.

We are glad to see that the tide of musical taste is now setting in the opposite direction, and we could but congratulate ourselves upon this fact as we listened to the first act especially of the "Pirata," and its finale, which, containing so much material for dramatic and musical effect, and interpreted by artists, who, despite the poverty of the score, put their whole soul into the performance, was, nevertheless, wholly ineffective. The music of the second act, it must be said, is of a higher order. The duet of Grisi and Formasari violently applauded and encored—that of Grisi and Mario, also encored—and the last beautiful air, "Tu Vedrai La Sventurata," warmed and delighted the audience, and we shared the feeling. It would not be fair any longer to delay rendering to Signor Mario the tribute so justly his due. In this opera, the genius which he so often keeps carefully locked up and concealed, bringing it forth with a sort of coquetry, at intervals, to show that it exists, and to make us long for its re-appearance, was allowed to come forth in its full lustre. He looked well, acted with spirit and energy, and sang admirably from the beginning; his tones acquiring increased depth and fullness, and his singing a passionate earnestness and expression, which made him, for the time, a different being. His reading of "Tu Vedrai" appeared to be faulty; his execution, as far as it went, was perfect; but it lacked the despairing energy and passion for which there is every material, both in the music and in the situation. Although Grisi, on the whole, hardly equalled her usual performances, at other times her acclaimed voice, her admired action, produced especially in the scene with Formasari a most touching effect. As for this latter artist, he was the very incarnation of the fierce and tyrannical *Duke*. On the whole it must be concluded that the applause which, especially in the second act, was long and loud, was due more to the admirable performance of the artists than to the intrinsic merits of the work itself.

The benefit of Lucile Grahn, on Thursday, gave an opportunity for the opera votaries to show their appreciation of that refined and poetical style of dancing of which Taglioni is the high-priestess, and in which she is so closely followed by the fair *Sylphide*. We need not say that such a call was responded to. "Le Bal sous Louis XIV" displayed this favourite of the English public in a new character; and one that admirably suited her. The stately and graceful "Menuet de la Cour" is as congenial to her peculiar style of dancing as it is, we think, opposite to the bounding buoyant motion of her fair partner, Cerito, to whom the heavy dress of that period is as unappropriate as the slow measure and majestic movements, which seem to restrain her apparent longing for playful and joyous motion. All the *pas* in which Lucile Grahn has attained her present ascendancy, with favour of the English public, were given on this occasion, but the charming "Cuza Ladra"—an opera in which all the resources of its great composer's genius are brought forth—one of the most universally liked and appreciated of all his works; replete with exquisite melodies: undisguised and unspoiled by meretricious ornament—must not be forgotten in the host of choreographic attractions. Its cast—the same as last year and the year before, with the exception of the character of *Pippo*, now taken by Brambilla—is perfect. It is, however, unnecessary to enlarge upon what almost every lover has so often seen and judged of for himself.

The great stars will appear in conjunction, on Thursday night, at her Majesty's Theatre: Lucile Grahn, Cerito, and that charming *danseuse* and great favourite, Carlotta Grisi, who returns to us on this occasion. Besides the feats of these unrivalled dancers, we shall have the pleasure of hearing on that night "Don Giovanni," so brilliant with its present *casts*; Grisi, the *Donna Anna*; Castellan, in charming a *Zerlina*; and Rita Favi, universally acknowledged to be the best representative of *Donna Elvira* who has ever undertaken this ungracious part. Mario, Formasari, Lablache, and Botelli are all included, and the little Viennoises, more delightful than ever in their "Pas Rococo," and "Pas des Amours," will add their share to the entertainments so liberally bestowed.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday night Balfe's new opera, "The Enchantress," was produced for the first time at this house, for the *début* of Madame Thillon on the boards of one of the large houses. Much variety of opinion was entertained as to whether she should be such a star, such a twinkling brilliant, as Drury as she had been at the Princess', but her performance on Wednesday evaporated all doubts, and convinced the sceptics that she is a marvellous singer in the *salon* school, who can accommodate herself to any arena. But for the opera. It opens with a prologue (which might be dispensed with), from which all we learn is that a certain pirate, commanding a ship moored in the Archipelago, having ventured ashore, has been detained and executed; but somehow or other, before his death he manages to transmit to his band a solemn obligation to rear and protect his infant child left in their care, and, as the book says, "no matter at what cost, or in what country, to give her the *most brilliant education* possible." Arrived at a mature age, she is to be made acquainted with certain documents, the nature of which at present is a secret. The band all pledge themselves to this, and the curtain falls on the prologue.

Fifteen years are supposed to elapse before the actual commencement of the opera, which opens with a view of the Hermitage of "Our Lady of the Woods," in the Alsarnut mountains, near Chiotti. In this scene we learn that *Ramir* (the Pirate Lieutenant) has become hermit, under the name of *Fra Antonio*, and that the neighbourhood is bewitched by the presence of an Enchantress or Sorceress. A facetious Doctor (more like a runaway apothecary's boy) arrives in search of his charge, *Sylvo*, whose horse has killed a fall, and himself stunned, the Doctor *Mathanasius*, "What *has befalles thee?*" There is so much obscurity in this part of the libretto, that we will not undertake to unravel it. Suffice it to say that the *Enchantress* appears, and, of course, there is instantly a mutual love kindled in her breast and that of the youthful *Sylvio*. She, by means of drugs, sends him to sleep, and transports him to a romantic grotto, where, for a time, he believes himself in the supernatural; and as her character of *Enchantress*, promises him promotion, even up to the regal dignity. This, with some slight interruptions, is ultimately effected. The artifice of *Stella*, at a masqued ball, inducing the *Regent* to lay aside his crown and virginia, and then upon *Stella*, produces the former's assassination instead of the latter, against whom *Ramir*, the Pirate's Lieutenant, had conspired. At this juncture the Pirate Lieutenant offers to prove *Sylvo*'s legiti mate right to the throne on condition that *Stella* should give him her hand in marriage. This is indignantly refused, and a suicide threatened. *Ramir* ultimately relents, and begs forgiveness (which he had not given to be somebody), now *Don Paul of Sicily*. Thus ends this farrago of fifty modern French pieces, squeezed into each other. We must not omit a second flunyism which Harley, as *Mathanasius*, had to utter. Alluding to certain papers, *Stella* remarks, "It will be two hours before we obtain them!"

Math. (in despair.) "Two hours! Why we shall be hung three times a-piece long before that! and that would be the *height* of inconvenience!"—!!

The music of this opera bears more the impress of fluency than of thought or design. It is of the makeweight school—it will not last, although it abounds in pretty things, sometimes amusing to beauties. As usual, the best things were passed by with comparatively faint praise (how sickening to a composer's feelings!) and the lightest applauded to the echo. Witness the Prayer in the Prologue, which is perhaps one of the best imagined things in the whole opera: "I've love-spells for the young coquette." Madame Thillon's introduction song in the second act is ever-wind-instrumented, frequently producing what the Italians call *radoppiana amende*, by the crossing of the parts. Madame Thillon's voice will not bear much wind instrument accompaniment. The chorus, "Ever be happy," is a pretty composition. *Sylvo's* air, "When this enchantment," is smooth and graceful, but not over original. The duet we presume to be unrestricted: it really is fine composition, but not fitted to vulgar ears. With this the first act ends. In the second act, "A youthful knight," sung by Madame Thillon as a page, elicited a second encore. It is the gem of the opera. The romance (*by Spirio*), "I love her as the heaven I love," was encored, but simply, in our thinking, because Mr. Harrison *would* take the applause at the end of the piece as an universal call for repetition. In fact he indicated he would sing it again before the terminal symphony had well finished. We hate encores: why are they not introduced in tragedy? The song of "The young Nadir" is pretty, but not new; the couplet—

> "I know not if the tale be true;
> But as *they* sang, *I* sing to you,"

is very familiar to us. There is nothing further worthy of notice till we arrive at the chorus "Hither we come," which is very charming: the solo by *Stella*, "My task is ended," with the *coro sostenuto*, was admirably executed. She was encored in at most rapturously. Her song, "Who has not heard," is full of difficulty, which she most gracefully overcame. The trio, "The love, almost sublime," is one of the finest things in the opera; the latter part of it, with which the opera concluded, was deservedly encored.

Madame Thillon is a spiritual creature. She is right in selecting parts which have that mixture of truth and improbability which the French so much delight in. Her voice in the low notes is a little shrewish, but it is beautifully clear and musical in the upper. Her appearance, an unbounded flexibility. As an actress in the Opera Comique style, she is perfection—may remain! At the fall of the curtain, the usual honours were bestowed upon the principal singers, who appeared in due form before the curtain. The opera has been splendidly got up, and no doubt will have the run of the season. The house was very well filled at first price.

Before we quit our notice of this night's performance, we must say a word or two about the very reprehensible conduct of the box-keepers on the third circle. It is rare that seats are taken on *that* tier to the very back rows; but we were assured it was so, and that there was not even standing room. A sixpence or a shilling (thrown away) soon made it plain there was room for 500 on the circle. Mr. Bunn ought to correct such flagrant abuses. He should look before the curtain as well as behind.

LYCEUM.

The burlesque of "Cinderella," produced at this theatre on Monday evening, promises to prove the most successful of all the extravaganzas that have been brought out under Mrs. Keeley's management. The *mise en scène* is most gorgeous, surpassing "Aladdin," and the other spectacles which have gained public approbation at the Lyceum. The acting is inexceptionable. The construction of the piece, and the dialogue, are by gentlemen who have had much experience in such matters; and, as a coup, the dirty little English children, in their *Pas de Fleurs* and *Pas des Moissonneurs*, will certainly teach the Danseuses Viennoises at the Opera, to put their best little feet forward, that they may not be overtaken in the race for popular favour.

The original story of Cinderella has been often put upon the stage in various forms. It is a favourite one with the children of every nation, and nearly every nation has its version. The leading facts are adhered to in the present burlesque, but some change is made in the relative social positions of the *dramatis personæ*. The Prince, for instance, becomes *Prince Rodolph*, Grand Duke of Gerolstein, the hero of the "Mysteries of Paris," capitally played by Mr. Wigan, who takes compassion upon *Cinderella*, Mrs. Keeley, as his prototype would have done upon the Gouvaine, Fleur de Marie, with the exception that he finally marries her. The prosy, although respectable, person of the opera, *Alidore*, is done away with altogether; but the Prince's valet, *Capillaire* (Mr. Keeley), struts and frets his hour and three quarters most amusingly. The *Baroness*, too (Mrs. Woollidge), wife of the *Baron Sokdoff* (Mr. Frank Matthews), is introduced, and the two daughters appear as *Handelotte* (Miss Farebrother) and *Flamboyante* (Miss Villars). An evil spirit is also introduced in the person of the celebrated German gnome, *Rumpelstiltskin* (Mr. Collier), and an "induction" is supported by *Burlesque* (Mr. Wigan), admirably dressed as a clown on one side, and a gentleman of the present day on the other. The effect, as each phase is presented to the audience, is remarkably ludicrous. And besides these we have imps, fairies, and masquers; supernatural guards and natural attendants; with processions, ballets, and tableaux without end. To these add the usual puns and allusions, some good and others bad, and the rest intermediate, are thickly interspersed in the dialogue, touching our old friends Hungerford Bridge and the Strand Improvements, the "increased grievance," the Free Trade Bazaar, Lucille Grahn, &c. &c., our readers may conceive that there is enough in the three acts—a dangerous experiment, by the way, for a burlesque—to keep their attention on the *qui vive*.

Amongst the principal effects we may notice a cemetery attached to the ruined chateau of the Countess d'Anois, in which all the chief fairy stories are united for a moment. There also is the grand procession of the double staircase procession in the "Daughter of St Mark;" and a clever transformation of the pumpkin, rats and lizards, into the equipage for the ball, not in the clumsy mechanical manner in which it has hitherto been done, but by a phantasmagoria process, which allowed the forms to blend insensibly one into the other, the illusion being in total darkness. The change was hailed with loud approbation. A Triple Pedal, which are of no common order: few performers are making such rapid advances in their profession as this gentleman. Mr F. Matthews, as the henpecked anti-temperance *Baron*, was also exceedingly effective. Misses Farebrother and Villars performed with unusual spirit, and in the second act were loudly applauded; as was an imitation of the love-scene in "The Lady of Lyons," by Mrs Keeley and Wigan, who played as Helen Faucit and Macready with singular fidelity.

The curtain came down amidst a storm of applause which continued for some minutes. All the principal characters were called before the curtain, together with the fairy children, who curtsied their respects as they surrounded Mr. Frampton, to whose careful tuition their excellent performance must ce ascribed. Keeley announced the burlesque for repetition every evening, and it will, no doubt, have a long and lucrative run. It is the joint production of Messrs. Taylor and Albert Smith.

STRAND.

This little theatre has re-opened for the summer season, after various vicissitudes, with a piece called "London by Night," an adaptation, if we mistake not, of a drama, "Paris la Nuit," produced in Paris some time back. In the English dress it is a very poor affair; although the French drama (if it be the same) enjoyed a long run in France. But this can be easily accounted for. The wonderful attention to detail, and general excellence in the getting up, which requires the stupendous mechanism of the Porte Saint Martin and Ambigu Comique to give effect to, are totally unattainable in a theatre like the Strand. Every tableau is, in a French piece, the result of many combined talents, directed towards one perfect whole; and the Parisian artistes know that one careless appliance is as fatal to general excellence as one bad egg to the entire omelette. Again, situations and incidents, indifferent in look, are rendered wonderfully effective when grouped by consummate art, and consequently, the sympathies of the audience are no longer enlisted. They do not understand the precise nature of the situations into which the characters are brought

way be propitiated, we doubt not but that the speculation will prove a profitable one.

ASTLEY'S

Mr. Batty is certainly entitled to some praise for his unwearied exertions in the production of novelty at this theatre. We miss, at times, in the *mise en scène* of his pieces in the groupings and general appliances—the artistic taste which characterised the spectacles brought out by poor Dunrow, whose age for effect and talent to work it out, were unequalled; but the constant succession of novelty shows a spirited management; and the public will usually support a theatre wherein they imagine that money is freely spent, and the arrangements of which are liberal. The new equestrian drama produced on Whit Monday, to a work by Guinaud, is an adaptation of Eugene Sue's romance, "L'Arabian Godolphin," (Theatre d'un Gentilhomme,) translation of which, as our readers are aware, has lately appeared in the columns of a contemporary under the title of "The Godolphin Arabian." The task of dramatising this romance was entrusted to Mr. Moncrieff, and he has performed it with much ability. The action passes in three acts, and in as many parts of the world successively Arabia, France, and England; and this affords great scope for variety of costume, scenery, and animation. The first act is appropriately interspersed with selections from "The Desert" of Felicien David. There are the usual number of wonderful incidents and situations, more or less incidental to the action; but as we have before said, it does not do to criticise the "Unities" of an Astley's Equestrian drama too closely, or the charm is lost. The audience were very liberal with their applause, and the piece was perfectly successful.

The scenes in the Circle were unusually interesting, the troops of M. Tournaire manly contributing to the effect. We are convinced that they will become great favourites, more especially Madame Klatt, whose graceful performance was one of the best things connected with the evening we ever remember to have seen. By the way, the elegant deportment and affability of one "not for an age, but all time"—the immortal Widdicombe—so long displayed in the ring at Astley's, and, for aught we can tell, in the riding-school of Socotra, has gained him the considerable post of Master of the Ceremonies to Vauxhall Gardens, vice Simpson, deceased.

The theatres at the two opposite extremities of London—Sadler's Wells and the Surrey—shall receive due attention in our next: but we are compelled to omit several of our notices, from the pressure of the Whitsuntide productions. By general request, however, we learn that the houses were all completely filled.

Mr. George Osborne, the celebrated pianist, resident at Paris, has arrived in London, and will play during the season.

We were present, on Tuesday week, at a representation of the "Biche au Bois," at the Porte St. Martin theatre in Paris—the piece which has created such a sensation amongst the playgoers of the French capital, from the unparalleled splendour with which it has been got up. It is written by the Messrs. Cogniard, two brothers, managers of the theatre, and is the story of a Princess, who is changed into a deer, by the machinations of a spiteful fairy. Two or three other characters, including Le Bucheron Beauty, the Fish and the Ring, Prince Charming, &c., appear to be drafted on to it: but the whole is a clever vehicle for the introduction of some of the most gorgeous pageantry and stupendous mechanical effects ever yet put upon the stage. In one ballet—*Le Royaume des Poissons*—the characters are all fishes, costumed with marvellous skill. The King is a salmon; the body guard are pikes and crocodiles: the Prince is very properly a dolphin (*le dauphin*): the fairies lady's carp: and the Prime Minister a lobster. There is a crowd of attendants—gold and silver fish, shrimps, and cray-fish. The eyes of the heads are all glass, like those used for stuffed birds, but on a large scale; they wink, and there is all sorts of curious expression in their faces—laughing, snarling, staring, and coquetting. In another scene they are all vegetables; a dance of cucumbers and artichokes produced roars of applause. To the most minute details the care and effect is astonishing. Too much cannot be said, however, do much in London. In the first place our managers would flinch from laying out money upon it sufficient to carry out its splendour; as we heard the expense of getting it up at the Porte St. Martin exceeded 36,000 francs (£1,500); and in the second the capabilities of the theatre are very extensive for accommodating a large audience, and, in the event of the pieces having a run, it is always densely crowded.

General Tom Thumb—*Tom Pouce*, as our neighbours call him—is also the rage in Paris. He appears on the lithographic titles of songs; statuettes of him are in the windows; he is made out of chocolate and sugar in the bonbon shops; and coats of his hand are at some of the fancy repositories. He also appears nightly in the piece "Le Petit Poucet," or, our old tale of "The Seven Learned Boots," at the Vaudeville. "The General" has learnt a few words of French, and his acting in the play shows a vivacity and intelligence which we scarcely gave him credit for. He has been to the Tuileries, and is altogether in high feather

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The fourth concert of the series took place on Monday night, under the direction of M. Mendelssohn, and attracted, we think, the most numerous audience of the season. Expectation was on the tiptoe to hear the great German baritone, Pischek, who had already made a sensation at Madame Caradori's concert. Nor was it disappointed. Pischek is an extraordinary man; he feels his subject to the fullest extent of its poetry, and has at his beck a physique that will obey him from the demands of the highest energy and power to those of the most delicate and subtle essence of gentle expression. Though his voice is naturally in the register of baritone, yet he can at ease quit it to revel freely in that of the tenor, occasionally, further still, in a beautiful *voce di testa*. He gave Spohr's beautiful gem from "Faust," "Der Rolle Schlau," and ecra, "Liebe ist die Zarte Blume," in the purest and most impassioned manner: in a style half German, half Italian, but wholly perfection from the union. His "Lied," in part II., "Die Fahnenwacht" (the Standard Bearer), a composition of Lindpaintner, he was equally successful in a different style. In fact, he is at home in everything, "from gay to grave, from lively to severe." Our enthusiasm for this great singer we fear has carried us a little away from our gallantry, but let not Mdlle. Bartucat suppose for a moment that she could be overlooked. This lady, it must be remembered, has acquired herself a season or two ago as a heroine of no ordinary ability, but finding herself possessed of the much more useful and pleasing power of vocalism, she resolved upon becoming a singer. Her voice is a very fine soprano, of considerable extent, and, considering that she must have but recently commenced the laborious practice of singing, everything brilliant can be augured of her future success at no very distant period. She has feeling, fancy, and discernment; she only wants to be a little more *at fait* from habit.

And now for one melancholy side of the picture. What in the name of all that is tasteful could induce the powers that be" to commence their concert with the most rubbish that was ever manufactured a *Symphonie*? Of a verity it is a most ludicrous production—here and there we see some offspring of the immortal Beethoven, mutilated as stolen children are by gipsies, and then there is a dash off into Mr. Rice's own quagmire of dullness and obscurity, where sprites and even a goblin of his own imagination is present to light up the dreary scene. Faugh! this Philharmonic is "an unweeded garden—things rank and gross in nature possess it merely!" Madame Dulcken performed Mendelssohn's Concerto, in "D Minor," most admirably, but why was it in the place of the customary overture at the end of act 1? Beethoven's magnificent symphony opened part second, and obliterated all disgust occasioned by Rex's puerile nonsense. It was very finely performed, also most admirably conducted by the steady and watchful Moscheles. In the first part, Sword played the first movement of his Concerto in E flat, with immense effect; and in the second an adagio and rondo, recently composed, but intended to be part and parcel of the same work, in which his pure intonation and brilliant (particularly staccato) playing leave him, we think, the man who really does inherit old Grand Pop's mantle. It was a sin to place Beethoven's Egmont as the last item! Perhaps it was a trifle to detect the sincerity of public taste.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert of the series took place on Wednesday last. Conductor, Sir Henry Bishop. Leader, Mr. Loder. Organ, Mr. Lucas.

We were sorry to perceive that the independent of the Noble Director (Earl Howe), prevented him from enjoying the pleasure of his own exquisite selection. Part I commenced with Handel's Coronation Anthem, which was divinely performed. The Hallelujah, at the conclusion, produced an extraordinary effect; all rose up in reverence to its sublimity. Emanuel Bach's fine chorus, heard for the first time at these concerts; a "Sanctus and Hosanna," from one of Mozart's masses; Peripoli's "Gloria in Excelsis;" Gyrowetz's "Cum Sancto Spiritu," a charming *corale* by the great Bach, and a motett, by Marcello, formed some of the chief vocal features in the judicious selection. Madame Caradori sang charmingly, as she ever does. Miss Birch in "Deh Parlate" was sweetly impressive, also in Gluck's "Invano &c." which was encored. In Handel's "But bright Cecilia," she was magnificent. There is an affinity between her voice and Handel's supreme songs, which is very felicitous. As we had occasion to remark on a former notice, her magnificent voice perfectly defied Harper's trumpet, which nevertheless was not to be overcome. Mdlle. Schloss ventured out of her "two notes," and sang "Non piu andrai" very charmingly. Loder's violin accompaniment was exquisite. "O Liberty," was given very well by Mr. Pearsall, and accompanied by Lindley, with his accustomed ability. we must protest, however, against the agonised contortions of the close—it means nothing—but as a *tour de force*, was admired by the many. We must not omit to notice Mr. Lucas's performance of Handel's concerto, No. 1, on the organ, which deserved much applause. Staudigl, although indisposed, sang two songs admirably. The next Concert will be under the direction of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY. A new infant prodigy is at this moment a candidate for fame in the Metropolis, as a performer on the pianoforte. His name is Sebastian Bach Mills, from Cheltenham, the son of Mr Mills, the organist of that city, and only six years of age. He plays with perfect ease and precision several fugues composed by Handel and Sebastian Bach. He was christened after the latter, in consequence of his being born on the anniversary of the birth of that celebrated musician. It is curious that, as it was impossible his extraordinary talent for music at that time could have been predicted, he should excel in the performance of the favourite productions of that master whose name he bears. Although so young, he has been thoroughly instructed; for, besides the fugues, he plays other pieces equally well. He can modulate through the major and minor keys very readily, and will read an easy composition at sight. His style is firm and full of character; and it is very interesting to see with what feeling and spirit he enters into his subject, while standing on a thick volume of music, to enable him to reach the keys of the grand piano, and to give him a sufficient command over the instrument, so as to render it subservient to his will. Besides his genius for music, he is naturally a very clever and wonderful child.

THE CHAT OF THE WHITSUN WEEK,

IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Whitsuntide has brought with it its Spring bursts of merriment—the fun and frolic of the holiday, and the mad delight of the millions escaped from work. The joke cracking people have furnished the *mot*—the sparkling firmament the *sun*—and the bounding waters, with their life freighted barks and steamers, the *tide*; so that Whitsuntide has set in pleasantly, and does honour to May. The opening of the week has been truly been pretty vociferous—and quick indeed has been the transition of clown and conjuror, cakes and gingerbread the music and the million the people and the pop—from the un recovered astonishment of Brook Green, to the fresher aspirations of Greenwich and One Tree Hill. The cockneys of the metropolis have been literally dizzy with delight; and as for the processions in the suburbs, with band and banner—with song, shout and chorus in the wide roads in the green lanes—upon the startled waters—why no Easter ever saw the like. The very canals have crammed their barges with the spirit of the holiday, and the gateway backs have been drawing human beings and Sunday clothes, instead of corn, coal, and flour. Then the Summer exhibitions have opened as full of promise as the buds, and with even more rapid expansion. The balloons are getting ready—the scene painters are capping the climax of their renown—the Surrey Zoological is promising a season of wonders—and Vauxhall—the Royal property, as Simpson delighted to call it—is already alive. We never knew a brighter or more bustling Whitsuntide; and the universal happiness shines cheerily upon our hearts.

But *apropos* of Vauxhall. Have we not a feast of glory for our readers in the fact that the *par excellence* of a former day—that old immortal Simpson, whose name we have already reverentially ejaculated is succeeded in his courtly vocation by the only other man in the world-habitable who could properly succeed such a predecessor? Yes, and with the announcement let Creation crack its riding whips for joy. Widdicombe, the monarch of Astley's, the hero of the Amphitheatre, the champion of the Ring, the self-possessed survivor of a hundred generations—old in youth, young in age, and great in all things—the one unperishing and imperishable Widdicombe is MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES IN THE GARDENS OF VAUXHALL!

Her Majesty has set the example of a pleasant excursion to her people, and has gone to the Isle of Wight. The officers at Portsmouth, however, seem to have made a bungling business of the Royal embarkation, and to have mulled it as they would their port—indeed if Portsmouth should be saddled with the character of the "*Mull'd Port*" for the future we should not be surprised. Cortes the Queen was not pleased, nor could she have been greatly flattered when that graceful prettiness of condescension which caused her to hold up her laughing children to the jolly tars and admiring crowds around her, failed of that spontaneous recognition which should have insured it a vociferous shout of Royalty. Perhaps her Majesty never felt more disgust at John *Bull* than during this episode in her journey to *Cowes*.

The people take to the water like so many water wag tails, and river and marine excursions are all the go. They make a wonderful change in the aspect of the newspapers; and in the place of dull debates in Parliament, we have columns after column of advertisements of the places that are to be gone to, and the thousand and one ways and means of going. You take in your confusion the extreme points of the holiday compass, and your mind osculates between the two antipodes of pleasure. This is very Whitsuntidish and very right.

While we are thus plunged into the delights of peace, America puts on the war blaster, and threatens us with a sound drubbing. The *New York Herald* is sorry to be obliged to thrash us, but intimates that the necessity of the case makes the castigation imperative. The "aggressive policy"—the first of the Editor's words—"of America requires it, and the thing must be done."

> The ashen hue of pallid fear,
> Proclaims Britannia now a noodle;
> And her old Union Jack On! dear—
> Will soon be struck to Yankee Doodle!
>
> They will not let us keep a ship,
> And scarce allow our Queen a poodle,
> Much less a crown! when made to slip
> From Britain's throne by Yankee-Doodle!
>
> Mint julep fine while they imbibe,
> To England they'll give nought but swipes O'
> Shine bright in *stars* to themselves, and gibe
> At John Bull when he gets the *stripes* O'
>
> As on aggression's line they strive
> They'll not omit a thing to vex us!
> They'll swallow Oregon alive,
> Burn Mexico, and pillage Texas!
>
> Then if their Patriot, Polk, grows bold
> With conquest gained at very measure, he
> Will pay the nation's pension of gold—
> The spon of England's captured treasury!
>
> Thus all our greatness shall relapse
> Back into slav'ry worse than feudal;
> And so we may no longer be *Britannia*—
> To bear the yoke of Yankee-Doodle!

We wonder how Napier and Wellington feel under the circumstances!

In France they have clapped a rider upon the Fortifications Bill, which is somewhat Irish, inasmuch as it forbids them to be fortified. It may now, in fact, be called a sort of cannon-law, in which the cannons are prohibited, for it is enacted that the guns shall not be brought to Paris, but kept at Bourges. This is one of the *ordinances* of the Deputies against the *ordonnance* of the State, and seems to have been made upon the principle of not allowing the *forts* to be *trop fort*. Meanwhile our own artillery have been practising in the marshes of Woolwich, and Lord Francis Egerton has been firing some heavy jokes at the electors of South Lancashire, in returning Mr. Brotherton. He goes out of Parliament, but not into disgrace; he leaves not for his principles but his health; and he is less a martyr to Maynooth than to the gout, which is just now a bodily bar to his mental exercise. And to this end he resigns.

The winkler of Parliamentary philippics has published another political novel, and *Sybil* is the historical *Oracle* that finds utterance in the wake of the political *Coningsby*. The book will be found a startling one, and Mr. Disraeli will have added another notoriety to his name. His praise of Burke, at the expense of Fox, suggests an epigram:—

> About with iron fists he knocks,
> And bravely goes to work,
> Until we find him Burking Fox,
> By force of lauding Burke!

In Ireland, the M.P.s have given an anticipatory refusal to obey the approaching Call of the House. Says Dan to his followers—"We'll resist the Speaker's warrant, I warrant you!" and we suppose he'll abandon his usual practice, and keep his word Since he has no intel the '82 uniform, and defied the Speaker, the schoolmaster, and the national schools declare that he likes *Gungerbread* better than *Parliament*.

ICE.

The progress of civilization, and the artificial wants which it has created, have originated a strange and endless variety of trades and professions. Immense establishments are erected, and vast numbers of persons employed, to supply services which, a few generations since, had no existence, but which have now become absolute necessaries of every day life. It is, perhaps, fortunate, that civilization, with its wants and refinements and luxuries, has kept pace with the increase of population, and furnished fresh and increasing employment to those accumulating masses of people who must otherwise have been given over to idleness—that fruitful parent of mischief. Insufficiency of employment has created leisure and room for invention, and invention has, in turn, supplied the material for labour; and if (as seems probable, reasoning from analogy) this reciprocal process is to continue as mankind increase, it is impossible to fix any limit to invention—any boundary to the multiplicity of occupation—or the infinite diffusion of the luxuries furnished by human ingenuity, and, by habit, transformed into wants.

These observations are suggested by the fact that the commodity named at the head of this article has progressed through the various stages of occasional, frequent, and constant use in the kitchen, in the butler's pantry, and on the table—till the obtaining and supplying it have not only formed a distinct trade, furnishing regular occupation to a large number of persons, but the ice itself has become an important article of commerce, and is transported by sea in vast quantities, to every quarter of the globe

In America, where the extreme cold of the winter furnishes the Ice in great abundance and perfection, and the excessive heat of summer renders the necessity for its use proportionably great, the trade in it has acquired an importance which, not long since, would have seemed impossible. In different districts of the country, large and pure *Lakes* have almost the value which here attaches to mines; and companies with large capital are formed, who purchase them as one might purchase a coal-mine, to rob them periodically of their crystal treasures, for the summer supply of the public. One of the lakes which has been purchased for this object, is situated so near the seaboard, that its proprietors, with the genuine Yankee spirit of enterprise, have, within the past few years, hit upon the novel plan of making the product of their mine—no, their *lake*—an article of export, for the supply of those regions where the heat of a tropical summer makes its cooling properties not only acceptable and refreshing, but highly salubrious. Two islands of tons of this Arctic crystal are now annually shipped from Boston, United States to our East Indies, to the West Indian Archipelago, and to the Continent of South America. Not content with these extended fields of consumption, the indomitable perseverance of these Yankee trespassers on the dominions of King Frost, has induced them to throw their merchandise into the English market; and after one or two unsuccessful, and but partially successful attempts, to introduce it here had taken place of late years, "*The Wenham Lake Ice Company*" have taken up the matter in earnest, erected extensive Ice houses here and at Liverpool, and arranged for the transportation to this country of thousands of tons of Ice. Many of our town readers have, of course, seen the massive specimen of their commodity which has for some time attracted so much attention in a shop window, not far from our office in the Strand, and from the *Court Circular* we learn that a fragment of similarly vast dimensions was, a few weeks since, transmitted to Windsor, and submitted to the inspection of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

One surprising circumstance connected with the trade, is the fact that their Ice, though transported to this country in the heat of summer, is not unfrozen in bulk. Those engaged in the trade, we find, account for this by the fact that the masses of Ice are so large, that they expose a very small surface to atmospheric action in proportion to their weight, and therefore do not suffer from exposure to it, as the smaller and thinner fragments do, which are obtained in our own or other warmer climates. It appears, also, that Ice frozen upon very deep water, is more hard and solid than Ice of the same thickness obtained from shallow water; and even when an equal surface is exposed, melts more slowly.

In this country, the collection of Ice, even by those largely engaged in the trade, is an occasional and fitful undertaking; depending, both as to time and quantity, upon the accidental occurrence of severe frost; and when the process of collection is carried on, it is with very few artificial aids. In America, on the other hand, the labour can be regularly carried on through the whole winter; while the adjuncts of machinery for cutting and storing, and of steam for transporting it, are brought extensively into action

The details connected with this trade, as carried on in America, are so novel and so interesting, that we have been at some trouble to obtain them from authentic sources, accompanied with accurate illustrations; and we now lay them before our readers, with the confident belief, that the result of our labours will prove attractive to them

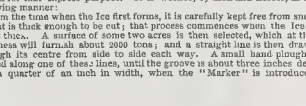
The large engraving, which heads the present article, is an accurate sketch of the Wenham Lake (18 miles from Boston, in the state of Massachusets), whence the Ice now imported to this country is obtained.

This lake occupies a very elevated position, and lies embosomed in hills of majestic height and bold rugged character. The lake has no inlet whatever; but is fed solely by the springs which issue from the rocks at at its bottom, a depth of 200 feet from its surface. (This vast depth readily explains the great solidity of the Ice formed upon the lake.) On the verge of the lake, to the right, is seen the Ice Company's store-house, covered by four roofs, occupying an area of 100 feet square, and capable (as we are informed) of storing 20,000 tons of Ice. In the back-ground, a little to the left of the Ice house, a train of cars, laden with Ice, is seen upon the Company's railway; a railway constructed at their own expense to communicate with the great railway to Boston. The process of cutting the Ice, transporting it to the Ice-house, and storing it, is also exhibited in the picture; but requires further explanation to be fully understood.

The Ice-house itself is built of wood, with double walls, two feet apart, all around the space between which is filled with *sawdust*, thus interposing a medium, that is a non-conductor of heat, between the Ice and the external air; the consequence of which is, that the Ice is entirely unaffected by any condition or temperature of the external atmosphere; and thus can be preserved without waste for an indefinite time.

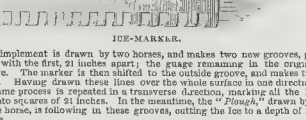
The machinery employed for cutting the Ice is very curious, and was invented for that express purpose. It is worked, by men and horses, in the following manner:

From the time when the Ice first forms, it is carefully kept free from snow until it is thick enough to be cut; that process commences when the Ice is a foot thick. A surface of some two acres is then selected, which at that thickness will furnish about 2000 tons; and a straight line is then drawn through its centre from side to side each way. A small hand plough is pushed along one of these lines, until the groove is about three inches deep and a quarter of an inch in width, when the "Marker" is introduced.



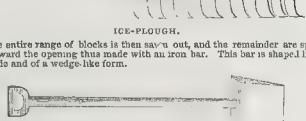
ICE-MARKER.

This implement is drawn by two horses, and makes two new grooves, parallel with the first, 21 inches apart; the guage remaining in the original groove. The marker is then shifted to the outside groove, and makes two more. Having drawn these lines over the whole surface in one direction, the same process is repeated in a transverse direction, marking all the Ice out into squares of 21 inches. In the meantime, the "*Plough*," drawn by a single horse, is following in these grooves, cutting the Ice to a depth of six inches.



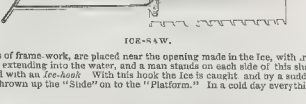
ICE-PLOUGH.

One entire range of blocks is then sawn out, and the remainder are split off toward the opening thus made with an iron bar. This bar is shaped like a spade and of a wedge-like form.



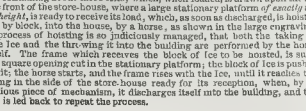
ICE SPLITTING-BAR.

When it is dropped into the groove, the block splits off; a very slight blow being sufficient to produce that effect, especially in very cold weather. The labour of "splitting" is slight or otherwise, according to the temperature of the atmosphere. "*Platforms*," or low



ICE-SAW.

tables of frame-work, are placed near the opening made in the Ice, with iron slides extending into the water, and a man stands on each side of this slide, armed with an *Ice-hook* With this hook the Ice is caught and by a sudden jerk thrown up the "Side" on to the "Platform." In a cold day everything

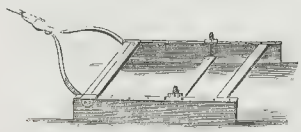


ICE-HOOK.

is speedily covered with Ice by the freezing of the water on the platforms, slides, &c, and the enormous blocks of Ice, weighing some of them more than two cwt., are hurried through these slippery surfaces, as if they were without weight. Beside the platform, stands a "Sled" of the same height, capable of containing about three tons; which, when loaded, is drawn upon the Ice to the front of the store-house, where a large stationary platform, *of exactly the same height*, is ready to receive its load, which, as soon as discharged, is hoisted block by block, into the house, by a horse, as shown in the large engraving. This process of hoisting is so ridiculously managed, that both the taking up of the Ice and the throwing it into the building are performed by the horse himself. The frame which receives the block of Ice to be hoisted, is sunk into a square opening cut in the stationary platform; the block of Ice is pushed on to it; the horse starts, and the frame rises with the Ice, until it reaches the opening in the side of the store-house ready for its reception, when, by an ingenious piece of mechanism, it discharges itself into the building, and the horse is led back to repeat the process.

THE WENHAM ICE LAKE.

Forty men and twelve horses will cut and stow away 400 tons a day. In favourable weather 100 men are sometimes employed at once. When a thaw or a fall of rain occurs, it entirely unfits the ice for market, by rendering it opaque and porous; and occasionally snow is immediately followed by rain, and that again by frost, forming *snow ice*, which is valueless, and must be removed by the "Plane."



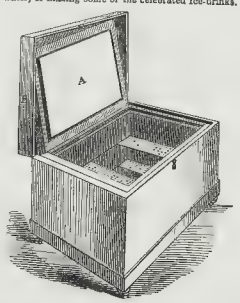
ICE-PLANE.

The operation of "planing" is somewhat similar to that of "cutting." A plane gauged to run in the grooves made by the "Marker," and which shaves the ice to the depth of three inches, is drawn by a horse, until the whole surface of the ice is planed. The chips thus produced, are then scraped off; and if the clear ice is not reached, the process is repeated. If this makes the ice too thin for cutting, it is left *in statu quo* and a few nights of hard frost will add *below* as much as has been taken off *above*.

In addition to filling their ice-houses, at the lake and in the large towns, the company fill a large number of private ice-houses during the winter: all the ice for these purposes being transported by railway. It will easily be believed, that the expense of providing tools, building houses, furnishing labour, and constructing and keeping up the railway, is very great; but the traffic is so extensive, and the management of the trade so good, that the ice can be furnished, even in England, at a very trifling cost.

People in this country have, however, yet to learn the various uses to which ice may be applied, as well as the best methods of preserving it. In America, every family has a "*Refrigerator*," or portable ice house.

This engraving exhibits it, with the lids raised, and shewing the interior, with its sliding and perforated shelves (under which the ice is placed), for cooling and preserving wines, fruits, and provisions, without permitting them to come in contact one with another. A and B are the two lids. A, when closed, renders the interior air tight; and being (together with the sides and bottom) constructed on the same principle as the large ice-houses, i.e., with the intervention of a non-conducting medium, speedily reduces by a few pounds of ice, everything placed within it, to an uniform temperature, very little above the freezing point. B is the exterior lid, forming part of the chest, which encloses the non-conducting and ice preserving portion of the Refrigerator, making the whole into a handsome piece of furniture. In these miniature ice-houses, every American house keeper, through the warm season, places provisions and fruits of every kind; keeping for weeks, if desirable, large joints of meat, and every species of comestible. A block of ice, weighing a few pounds, is placed within it, and is a supply for several days, except when the ice is broken off for table use, or for the purpose of mixing with water, or making some of the celebrated Ice-drinks.



THE REFRIGERATOR.

The peculiar and ascertained purity of the ice used in America, fits it for table use; and it is accordingly the constant custom there, to mix it with water or milk, for drinking; to dilute with it wines or spirits, and to place it upon the table, in direct contact with butter or jellies. Some of our hotels and taverns are beginning to use this Ice for the manufacture of "Mint-juleps," "Sherry-coblers," and other American beverages of celebrity; and we should not be surprised, if these tempting drinks, as well as the Ice itself, were to come into very general use. We can imagine nothing more beautiful or refreshing, in the heat of summer, than the pure fragments of crystal Ice, which glitter here and there like huge diamonds, upon an American dining-table; and even English experience begins to assert, that "Mint-julep" and "Sherry-cobler," are but modern names, for the vaunted Nectar of the Immortals.

PRINCE RUPERT'S COTTAGE, LIVERPOOL.

This interesting relic of the Civil War, has just been removed by the hand of improvement, to the great regret of many persons who feel an interest in the early history of Liverpool. It was situated in the northern suburbs, and was memorable as the place where Prince Rupert established his head quarters, when, in 1644, he commenced the siege of the town, on its north side, having doubtless learned that to be the weakest point, as in fact it was. On June 2, finding that the attempt to carry the town by assault upon level ground would be of no avail, the Prince therefore changed his operations, and removed to Everton, where he encamped on the common, near to, and around the beacon, taking up his quarters in this cottage. The circumstances are thus neatly related in Lacey's diligently-compiled "Handbook of Liverpool":—

The Prince first raised a battery on a natural mound or platform, a little to the south-westward of the cottage. Portions of the earth thrown up may still be distinguished while passing along Shaw-street. From this point he expected to be able to command the town; but the distance being too great for carrying his offensive operations into effect, he therefore advanced batteries upon the ridge of ground running from Townsend's mill (the site of the late Islington Market), to the Copperas Works (now Copperas-hill), where trenches were formed on the slope of the declivity. The Prince, when he first approached the town, exclaimed, "It is a mere crow's nest, and may be taken by a band of children;" but, before he became master of it, he was compelled to alter his opinion, and exclaim, "It might have been a haunt of eagles, or a den of lions."

PRINCE RUPERT'S COTTAGE, LIVERPOOL.

The trenches and batteries were relieved every twenty-four hours. Many attempts were made to storm the town, but they were always unsuccessful, the assailants being effectively repulsed, until the night of the 23th, when the Prince, perceiving the north side of the town to be undefended, or, perhaps, carelessly guarded, concentrated his forces in that quarter; and, about three o'clock on the following morning (the 26th June), carried the place by assault, his troops putting all persons to death in their progress, without distinction of age or sex, having besieged the place 26 days.

The victorious Royalists proceeded onwards until they arrived at the High Cross, the site of the present Town hall, where they encountered a regiment of soldiers, drawn up in battle array; these having demanded quarter for themselves and companions, it was, after some parley, allowed, but without any other stipulation than as prisoners of war, and the surrender of the castle, and their arms. The Parliamentarians were then sent to the tower, the church, and other places for safety; the Prince and his officers taking up their quarters in the castle.

The cottage had become greatly dilapidated; and the modern improvements in the locality, including the new park opposite Shaw-street, rendered its removal a matter of necessity—not of taste.

THE CATASTROPHE AT GREAT YARMOUTH.

The jury at Great Yarmouth have made but little progress in their important investigation during the past week. The Foreman and most influential members of the jury, who were determined that the inquiry should be, as it deserved, full, fair, and impartial, decided upon addressing a memorial to Sir J. Graham, in the hope that, as a Government engineer had been sent down in the Ashton-under-Line case, the same privilege might be acceded in this investigation. Upon the reply to this memorial depended the future mode of procedure. The total loss of life may now be correctly estimated at 78.

Our illustration shows the ceremony of the interment of a number of the sufferers in the church of St. Nicholas; the sketch, taken from the principal entrance, shows the aisle; the coffins were placed in a row of four or five, at the other end of the church. There were twenty-seven buried in one afternoon, in addition to others who had not died from the effects of the accident. A dumb peal was rung in the morning, and immediately preceding this unusually solemn occasion; the whole of the service appointed by the Church was read over each body; the worthy minister being assisted by three or four clerical friends. The residents of the place and in the neighbourhood describe the continual passing of bodies to the church, taken in connection with the melancholy event which was the cause of death, as one of the most distressing ever witnessed.

FUNERALS AT ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GIGANTIC OAK, AT BALE, NORFOLK.

The accompanying sketch is an accurate representation of the wreck of a gigantic and venerable oak-tree, which is still standing in the village of Bale, in Norfolk, and is well deserving of a visit from the lover of natural curiosities.

This "monster" tree has acquired considerable local notoriety, and is highly prized in its own immediate neighbourhood; but, owing to the secluded position of Bale, which is a small village, with a purely agricultural population of under 250 souls, lying in the wilds of Norfolk, remote alike from any important high-road and town, its existence is hardly known beyond the limits of the county of its birth. It stands on the estate of the late William Gay, Esq., in immediate proximity to the village church. The tree is reputed to be upwards of 500 years old: it is now both branchless and leafless, the trunk alone remaining as a memorial of its former magnificence. It measures 35 feet in circumference, or 12 feet in diameter, at the distance of between two and three feet from the base. The interior, which is perfectly hollow, is capable of containing with ease twenty men standing upright: and some few years ago was used as the place of abode of a cobbler, who carried on his trade in it for one entire summer, having, for the convenience of his occupation, cut a doorway in the shell, which still remains, but on the side of the tree opposite to that shown by the accompanying sketch.

The branches appear to have been of a magnitude worthy of the trunk; for one of them, which was lopped about sixty years ago, extended to within three feet of the summit of the church-tower, which is itself 54 feet high, and 72 feet distant from the base of the tree: many of the elders of the village recollect the lopping of this branch, and can attest to the truth of this statement of its dimensions.

Although there have been some oak-trees of greater size than that at Bale, yet the dimensions of many of less bulk have been considered deserving of record. Thus, the celebrated Fairlop Oak, in Essex, was less in circumference by nearly sixteen feet; the great oak which was felled, in the year 1697, in Withy Park, Shropshire, was less by nine feet—the latter being only twenty-seven feet in circumference; an oak in Holt Forest, Hampshire, of which much has been written, measured thirty four feet only in circumference; the Boddington Oak, in the vale of Gloucester, however, was considerably larger, for it measured fifty four feet in circumference at the base; but Damory's Oak, in Dorsetshire, was the very largest oak of which mention is made: it was of the enormous size of sixty eight feet in circumference, and the cavity of its hollow, which was sixteen feet long and twenty

GIGANTIC OAK, AT BALE.

feet high, was in the time of the Commonwealth used as an alehouse. Many other gigantic trees might be placed in comparison with the subject of the present sketch; but it will be found that, notwithstanding the superiority in size of some few of the most celebrated specimens, Bale Oak merits the brief space we have here allotted to it.

Next Meeting of the British Association.—The fifteenth meeting will be held at Cambridge in the week commencing Thursday, 19th June. The time was fixed thus much earlier than usual in order to suit the "Commencement," which is on the 24th, and brings a large concourse of members to the University. The great feature of the ensuing meeting will be a congress of the observers at the different magnetical observatories stationed throughout Europe, at which many distinguished foreigners are expected to attend. Sir John Herschel, Bart., is the president for the present year.

Death of R. B. Cooper, Esq., Late M. P. for Gloucester.—We regret to record the decease of Robert Brassey Cooper, Esq., who expired on the 10th instant, at the residence of his son near Gloucester. Mr Cooper represented the city of Gloucester for twelve years, and in three successive Parliaments. Mr. Cooper was senior magistrate for the county of Gloucester, a brother of the late Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., and an uncle of the present baronet. He was in his eighty fourth year.

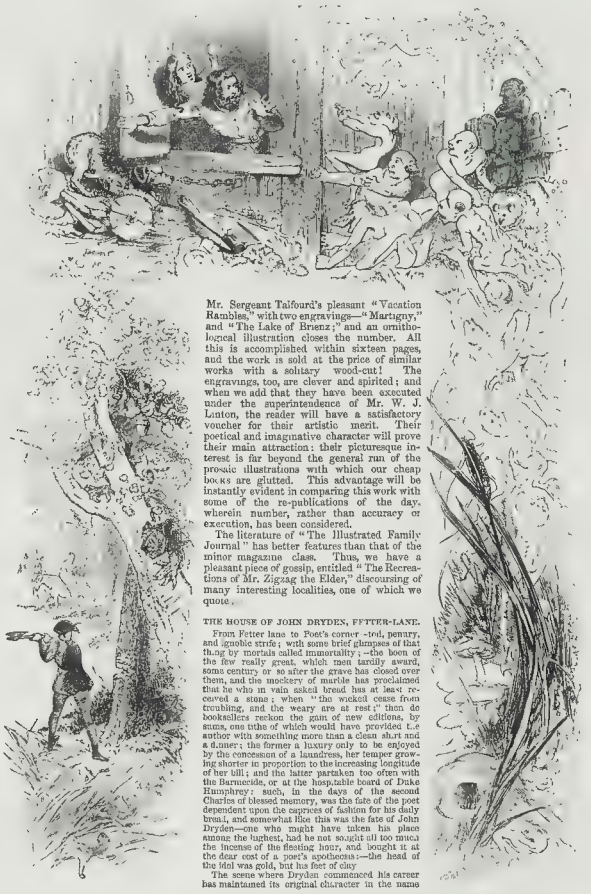
The Progress of Railways.—The Great Western line, *viâ* Gloucester, Stroud, and Swindon, to London, was opened on Monday. It is proposed, we hear, to start another fast train on the Great Western, to accomplish the distance between Exeter and London in four hours and a-half. Last week one of the express trains on the London and Birmingham ran the 112 miles in two hours and a half. It is expected that the distance between Liverpool and London, nearly 200 miles, will soon be accomplished in four hours and a half. The Midland lines have joined in the general acceleration. We understand it is the intention of Government, in conjunction with the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, to have the electric telegraph established on that important line, reaching from London to Holyhead, a distance of between 260 and 300 miles, and embracing in its route the commercial capitals of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. The adoption of this invention on a scale of magnitude bids fair to effect a radical change in the entire correspondence of the country, by bringing as it were momentarily into close consolidation and communion the exchanges of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, conveying with lightning like velocity every fluctuation of affairs, and telegraphing from mart to mart, with marvellous exactitude, and over areas of hundreds of miles, intelligence that may be received and reciprocated almost simultaneously by every mercantile community in the kingdom. Lines of telegraph have been, or are about being, adopted on the following amongst other lines. On the South Western, as a Government Telegraph for the Admiralty to Portsmouth, 90 miles. On the same line, as a Commercial Telegraph, from Nine Elms to Southampton, 77 miles; with branch to Gosport, 21. On the South Devon atmospheric line, now in progress, 52 miles. On the Great Western from Paddington to Slough, 18 miles. On the Yarmouth and Norwich, 20 miles. On the Dover line, from Tonbridge to Maidstone, 15 miles. On the Croydon, atmospheric. On the Blackwall; on part of the Manchester and Leeds, and its branch to Oldham; on part of the Edinburgh and Gasgow; upon the Dalkey atmospheric branch of the Dublin and Kingstown. The above embraces an extent of nearly 350 miles over which the telegraph principle is already in operation; and its adoption between London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Holyhead, will add about 300 miles more.

Great Trotting Match of One Hundred Miles for One Hundred Pounds.—On Monday a considerable concourse of persons assembled at the Pound-and-Hand, Kensal New Town, near Bayswater, to witness the performance of the long talked of match, made by Mr French, to drive his galloway (under 13 hands high), in harness, one hundred miles, in sixteen hours from the time of starting, for a stake of £50 aside. Much betting took place prior to the start, the odds being against the pony. A very light match-cart was provided, and a boy of light weight was seated in the cart, and at four o'clock he commenced his journey. He performed the first ten miles in an hour, he then relaxed his speed for the next ten miles, and at the conclusion was refreshed, and then proceeded on his road. He continued at a steady pace, and appeared to trot in perfect ease, and fully seemed to like the task. At twelve o'clock he had accomplished 50 miles, and without the least symptoms of distress or fatigue. He had the necessary attendance, and then he formed another 15 miles, and, having at this time covered 65 miles of road in 10½ hours, the gay little animal was then taken out of the chaise, rubbed down, and allowed to rest, and in a short time brought out and re harnessed, and on the road. At this period the pony appeared full of vigour, and as fresh as if it had only just entered upon his match. He continued at a steady, although winning pace, and ultimately trotted in, with the greatest ease, after having accomplished the 100 miles within the stipulated time, and won the stakes.

LITERATURE.

The Illustrated Family Journal, and Gazette of Variety. Part I. Sherwood and Co.

This is a new enterprise in periodical literature, which is entitled to notice beyond the import of its title. Hitherto, the embellishments of works of this cheap class have been, for the most part, copied from old prints, &c.: whereas, the illustrations of this new candidate are from original sketches or designs. It is true that we start with Old St. Pancras Church; but the point of view is novel. Then we have "The Advocate and the Marchioness," a tale translated and adapted from the French, with two characteristic illustrations; Tennyson's exquisite ballad of "Mariana," with "the lonely moated grange;" and the sorrowful maiden in her chamber, and her bed. Next we pass to a review of



Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's pleasant "Vacation Rambles," with two engravings—"Martigny," and "The Lake of Brienz;" and an ornithological illustration closes the number. All this is accomplished within sixteen pages, and the work is sold at the price of similar works with a solitary wood-cut! The engravings, too, are clever and spirited; and when we add that they have been executed under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. Linton, the reader will have a satisfactory voucher for their artistic merit. Their poetical and imaginative character will prove their main attraction: their picturesque interest is far beyond the general run of the prosaic illustrations with which our cheap books are glutted. This advantage will be instantly evident in comparing this work with some of the re-publications of the day, wherein number, rather than accuracy or execution, has been considered.

The literature of "The Illustrated Family Journal" has better features than that of the minor magazine class. Thus, we have a pleasant piece of gossip, entitled "The Recreations of Mr. Zigzag the Elder," discoursing of many interesting localities, one of which we quote.

THE HOUSE OF JOHN DRYDEN, FETTER-LANE.

From Fetter lane to Poet's corner—tired, penury, and ignoble strife; with some brief glimpses of that thing by mortals called immortality;—the boon of the few really great, which men tardily award, some century or so after the grave has closed over them, and the mockery of marble has proclaimed that he who in vain asked bread has at least received a stone; when "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest;" then do booksellers reckon the sum of new editions, by sums, one tithe of which would have provided the author with something more than a clean shirt and a dinner; the former a luxury only to be enjoyed by the concession of a laundress, her temper growing shorter in proportion to the increasing longitude of her bill; and the latter parchen too often with the Barnacide, or at the hospitable board of Duke Humphrey: such, in the days of the second Charles of blessed memory, was the fate of the poet dependent upon the caprices of fashion for his daily bread, and somewhat like this was the fate of John Dryden—one who might have taken his place among the highest, had he not sought all too much the incense of the fleeting hour, and bought it at the dear cost of a poet's apotheosis;—the head of the idol was gold, but his feet of clay.

The scene where Dryden commenced his career has maintained its original character in the name of Fetter or Fewter lane, which is thus described by Stowe:—"Fewter-lane, which stretches south into Fleet-street, by the east end of St. Dunstane's Church, and is so called of Fewters (or idle people) lying there."

But in the poet's time this place of ill-omened designation had been improved by the erection of certain tenements of a more reputable aspect; in short, dwellings where a poet might starve genteely; and the house in question, if not among the most stately, is yet not devoid of a character somewhat ornamental, according to the taste of the time.

On either side of the thoroughfare, over which stands the house of Dryden, as shown in the cut, and which was heretofore known as Fleur-de-Lys-court, but is now cyclept Lion's-head-court, appear two very critic-like and grim specimens of physiognomy, intended to represent the facial portion of the tawny lord of the desert.

It may be a freak of the imagination, but, though the countenance of the poet, according to the veritable portrait, is no other than that of a comely, kind-hearted man, having the eye of a poet withal—an eye like Coleridge's, but a degree bluer, with a good dash more of the world in it; and a complexion of mixed sanguine and lymphatic temperament, such as may account for the contradictions which mark his career—yet do those same leonine physiognomies bear a Dryden-ish look, even some such aspect as a shaded dip might have given the otherwise placid countenance, when criticising the latest production of the abhorred Elkanah Settle.

* * * * *

Dryden has never been a popular poet. He complied with the demands of an artificial taste; and the simplicity of nature, which alone appeals to the universal heart, was by him clipped and allayed, to pass current as court coin. It has been seen that his house, the first locality of his literary career, is desolate enough; probably it never was a cheerful house; but we see nothing of the herth in Dryden's poetry. He lived in the days of the taverns and coffee-houses. Such were properly his home; there he ate and drank—there he presided over the keen encounters of choice epi-

DRYDEN'S HOUSE, FETTER-LANE.

rits—and there, probably, he wrote. Elsewhere he is poor John Dryden, the inconsistent author of heroic stanzas on the death of Cromwell, and, again, of the praises of the restored Charles, the abuser of priests, because they preached not as he knows, even as he imitated his tragedy; and the prose advocate of the Romish doctrines, which he adopted on the accession of the second James, but, failing in which, who put his arguments into the mouths of beasts, and revelled once more in congenial verse. Again the laureate displaced for his own Og, who succeeded him in the lureaus Bathos. And, moreover, twitted in wicked rhymes by the real author of the libel, for while he was unrighteously beaten. All this, however, somewhat redeemed by his positive refusal to compliment him of the hook nose, who succeeded to James II., his royal and stiff-necked master. But at Will's he is indeed glorious John, surrounded by the wits and the would-be wits, the noble and the aspiring—"The Templars and the smarts," patronized and patronising; here graciously nodding approval of an epigram, there raising "a mortal to the skies," by a compliment, or, as it might be, even by making him the envied butt of his pleasantries.

A man sensitive on some trifling points, even to awkwardness, and habitually slow of speech, though rich in its materials, he must have required the genial atmosphere of the tavern, and the soothing concession of the armed chair (by the fire in winter, and in summer on the balcony), to prompt and stimulate the generous qualities of his disposition—to warm him into confidence and, in short, to develop glorious John.

The other engraving illustrates the Danish ballad of "The Elfin Gray," from the "Kempe Visser," and first published in 1591.

Altogether, this is a superior work of its class: its tone is unexceptionably healthy and moral; and it blends entertainment with instruction in a more attractive form than its compeers. We cordially recommend it.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is the intention of Lord Francis Egerton to retire from Parliament, chiefly on the ground of ill health, but his lordship does not mean to resign his seat immediately.

A gentleman named Shouldham, died at Marlsford (Suffolk) last week, at the age of 104. On his completion of 100 years he gave a grand fête at his residence, which was remarkable for many features of interest, one of the most gratifying being the testimony of a large circle of friends that sickness had not impaired his vigour, and made him stand forth as an honourable specimen of "a good old English gentleman."

The Marquis of Westminster has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, vacant by the death of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Madame Laffarge has written a letter to a young poet, who had presented her with his works, in which she says, speaking of herself, "Providence never abandons the innocent. It allows them to suffer, but suffering is only a divine crucible in which are purified minds, which to save them from despair have the testimony of their own conscience, and the respect of just, noble, and good men."

A Brussels paper announces that a steam navigation service between Antwerp and St. Petersburgh is about to be established in virtue of a special privilege from the Emperor.

M. Hamson, Governor of the Danish possessions in the East, has, it is said, signed a treaty with the English Government for the acquisition of Serampore in Bengal.

On the 3rd instant a man servant, named Eppsteiner, had his head taken off with the sword at Munich, having been convicted of cutting the throats of his mistress and her children, and then carrying off the most valuable part of the property in the house. On this occasion the police revived an old and barbarous custom. During the three days preceding the execution, the public were admitted to the murderer, and spoke to him in the prison, on condition that each person should, on entering, put into a box, fitted for the purpose at the door, a piece of money. The amount thus collected is to be distributed among the poor relations of the condemned man, or to be applied in payment of masses for the repose of his soul.

An extensive fresh importation of American hops has just taken place of very excellent quality. The duty on this produce is so high that the last which were imported were sold for the use of brewery and the Channel Island.

It is reported that guano is being manufactured in immense quantities in Liverpool from sand, tanners' waste, sulphate of ammonia, and a brown substance. This rubbish, costing a mere trifle, is sold to careless country people at £4 to £5 per ton, while the genuine guano is worth between £7 and £8.

A Constantinople letter of the 28th ult., says:—"Sir S. Canning has had a conference with Chekib Effendi, the result of which has been that the Seraskier Reschid Pacha has received orders to proceed immediately to the provinces on the southern frontiers of Greece, and has already left the capital. He is instructed to concentrate a considerable body of troops in Thessalia and Albania, and take the field if, in the course of a few months, he is commended by the foreign ministers, do not seem to accord with the taste of the Porte."

Prince Clodwigr Charles Victor of Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingsfürst, brother to Victor Prince of Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingsfürst, Duke of Ratisbone, expired on the 2nd instant, at Donaueschwangen, after a short illness. The deceased was born 31st of March, 1819.

The Vienna journals of the 2nd instant announce that a serious accident had occurred on the Vienna and Gloggnitz Railroad, in consequence of a rail having been displaced, by which a train was upset, four persons were killed on the spot, besides a great number seriously injured.

The compositors engaged on two of the Madrid papers, the *Heraldo* and *Posdata*, have just gained the second prize in the grand lottery of Madrid, amounting to 500,000 reals, or £5600. The lucky winners divided the money among them.

Sir Robert Peel has granted £50 to the widow of the late John Beaumm, the author. The grant is made from the Royal Bounty Fund, and Sir R. Peel has engaged to place her name on the Pension List, when a vacancy occurs.

The *Journal des Débats* says it has received letters from Macao, which announce the abolition of the rigorous edicts which forbid the Chinese to embrace and practise Christianity. These edicts, after having been revoked under the reign of the Emperor Kan-Hi, were again brought into force about a century ago, until these latter times, when at least, have been put into execution by the Chinese magistrates with the utmost rigour.

The *Franconian Mercury* contains a letter from Munich, May 3, which states that a duel having taken place there between a Portuguese and an *attaché* of the French embassy, about a lady to whom the former was betrothed, the *attaché* has been suspended by M Guizot from his functions, and his passports having been delivered to him, he has taken his departure from Munich.

A letter received in South Shields, last week, from Sydney, states, that Frost, the Charlist convict, is in comfortable circumstances there, being on a ticket of leave, and the manager of a large mercantile store. The writer states, he looks healthy and happy.

An accident, which produced a most lamentable catastrophe, happened on the 3rd inst. at Valencia, in the house of a confectioner, but was rapidly extinguished, without any serious consequences; but at a manufactory of cigars, nearly adjoining, several hundreds of young women were employed at work, when a report got among them that the gas-pipes had burst, and that they were all likely to be burnt alive. Under the terror of this impression, they all rushed to the doors and stair cases, and in the confusion twelve killed and 50 so seriously injured that they were obliged to be carried to the hospital.

The Russian Admiral Count Mordwinow died recently at St. Petersburg, at the advanced age of ninety years.

The *Ami de la Constitution* announces, that on the 6th instant the Government of that Canton had despatched M. Aubry, a member of the Grand Council, to solicit a pardon for Dr. Steiger, who had been condemned by the criminal tribunal of Lucerne to be executed. It was gratifully believed that the Government of Lucerne would grant a pardon to Dr. Steiger.

In the south-west province of Russia a violent snow-storm occurred about the middle of March, which continued for six days. It extended over the governments of Volhynia, Podolia, and the province of Bessarbia, and caused the greatest destruction to life and property. Seventy-six persons are reported to have perished.

The town of Schemacha, situate in Transcaucasus, has, since January, been visited by violent shocks of earthquake. At the time a continuous and severe cold of 5 degrees Reaumur was accompanied by a rare occurrence in this part of the Russian empire, which lies 2300 verats in a southerly direction from Moscow.

The *Bury Post* says "It is but three or four weeks since that we gave an account of the extraordinary age of Mr. and Mrs. Plaisance, then living in Redmoor Fen, in the isle of Ely, the husband of the age of 107, the wife 105 [—a case without parallel perhaps in any part of the world. On Wednesday, strange to relate, after a short affliction, both expired on the same day; their united ages 212! The greater part of their lives were passed were agues were so prevalent in the Fens that few escaped the disorder, yet they were prolonged to this extraordinary period."

A letter from Bourges states that from 1000 to 1500 workmen are at present employed on the railroad from Vierzon to that town. It is intended to finish the manner, however that the line may be terminated at the same time as that from Orleans to Vierzon.

A letter from Berlin, May 2, states that the latest news from St. Petersburg is that towards the end of the month the Emperor will accompany the Empress as far as Warsaw, whence her Majesty is to proceed to Berlin to consult the medical men, and learn what baths she ought to repair to. At a later period the Emperor is to proceed to Berlin to escort back her Majesty. During his stay he is to accompany the King to witness the manœuvres of the troops

The diligence between Rochefort and Saintes was overturned last week in consequence of the intoxication of the driver. The conductor was killed, and several of the passengers wounded.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible]—For the time of year the arrivals of English wheat for our market [illegible] the show of samples of last grain here to day was by no means large. [illegible] were being in attendance, the demand was extremely inactive, and previous rates [illegible] supported. Foreign wheat was again heavy, but not cheaper, while corn under lock was unselling. Barley and malt ruled extremely dull at our last quotations. Oats were heavy, at barely late rates. Beans and peas continued dull prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 7250; barley, 1220; oats, 8510 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 8606 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4840; barley, 1870; oats, 18,760 quarters. Flour, 4790 sacks; malt, 1408 quarters.

English.—Wheat, from Kent, 62s to 68s; ditto, white, 68s to 74s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 62s to 65s, ditto, white, 65s to 67s; rye, 38s to 39s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s, malting ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, ten to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 59s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 59s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s; Yorkshire ditto, 58s; Scotch ditto, 56s to 58s; potato ditto, 52s to 56s; Tweedhill and Cork, black, 28s to 31s, ditto, white, 31s to 36s; ditto, white, 33s to 35s; ditto, red, 30s to 32s; beans, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple peas, 36s to 38s; Suffolk and Yorkshire, 35s to 36s; small ditto, 36s to 38s; pigeon peas, 36s to 38s; harrowing ditto, 33s to 35s; white, 30s to 34s; oats, Dutch and Flemish, —; Danish, —; Swedish, —; Riga, —; Archangel, —; Petersburgh, —; Memel, —; Pomeranian, —; Polish, —; Berlin, —; Friesland, —; Groningen, —; Embden, —; Oldenburgh, —; Dantzic, —; Konigsberg, —; Brabant, —; Ostend, —; Egyptian, —; Spanish, —; Portugal, —; Leghorn, —; Trieste, —; Salonica, —; Odessa, —; Taganrog, —; Marianopoli, —; Genoa

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CURTIS ON DEAFNESS.

Just Published, with Plates, price 2s. 6d.,

THE PRESENT STATE of AURAL SURGERY. By JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.—"Interesting to all classes."—Literary Gazette.—"The author appears well versed in his disease."—Athenæum.—London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

FIELD'S JUVENILE BOOK ESTABLISHMENT. Juvenile and Prize Books for the Entertainment and Instruction of Youth.—An extensive collection, comprising the works of the following popular writers:—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Hofland, Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Mary Howitt, Miss Edgeworth, Jas. L. Mrs. Marcett, Maria Hack, Mary Elliott, Mrs. Markham, Ann Fraser Tytler, Mrs. Hall, Miss Julia Corner, Miss [illegible]

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London: H. G. Clarke and Co., 58, Old Bailey.

THE GO-A-HEAD JOURNAL for MAY, as usual, full of [illegible] with a spirited cut—The Attack upon Lucerne—The Fountains at Versailles, and the Monster Concert at the Crystal Palace on the 1st of May; two fair engravings—A View of Lucerne full and Mr. Paul's—Horse riding at Astley's Learning-goose as it was and as it should be—Spooks, closing at Paris, if, started—The Florist, illustrated. Passages from a Rymer's log-book—Chess—Enigmas—Answers—Season, with many comic cuts "Nature Cured."—Domestic [illegible]—Music of Waterloo—A Fine View of the Country in June—The Ins—[illegible] Railway Time-table, Steam boat Guide, Places of Amusement, [illegible]—A Hint, if WHO TRAVEL BY RAIL OR STEAM. Give your orders early at the Office of the Go-A-Head, 17, Warwick-court, Holborn. Sold by all Booksellers.

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THE MUSICAL BOUQUET, Edited by F. LANCELOTT. [illegible]

Monthly, [illegible] by F. F. Rimbault; No. 13, The Overture to Tancredi, price only 3d., embellished with a portrait of Rossini, No. 9, Pastorale Song, by Bellé, The Prayers of the Nations. Part VI. No. 2, price 3d., is now published, containing Hymn to Germany, by Dorn. Nation

SCENE FROM THE NEW BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA, AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

SCENE FROM "CINDERELLA," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Our illustration represents the *tableau* at the conclusion of the second act of the burlesque of "Cinderella," where, just as *Cinderella* has given orders to "drive on to court," *Rumpelstiltskin*, the German gnome, tries to press his suit in the following words:—

Rumpel. I claim your hand for the first six quadrilles!
Fairy. Back! or be crush'd beneath the chariot wheels!
Rumpel. 'Tis not the first time I your spells have marr'd.
Fairy. Ha! is it so? Appear, my Fairy Guard!
Surround the coach, watch over my god-daughter;
Spite of the gnome, safe to the ball escort her!

The "guard"—a bevy of pretty girls in glittering armour—appear, and repulse *Rumpelstiltskin*, who flies off, vowing vengeance; and the *cortège*, surrounded by the fairy attendants, moves on to the ball.

NEW MUSIC.

Gems for the Accordion, with or without Semitones. Arranged by J. Alexander. Alexander, Holloway.

Through the kind and liberal permission of most of our musical publishers, Mr. Alexander has been enabled to present the public with the most elegant collection of airs that were ever compiled together for the accordion—moreover, their arrangements for instruments, either with or without semitones, are admirable, and reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Alexander's ingenuity and taste. We recommend the work warmly.

Valse d'Arlequin. Composée par Eugene Delaret. Arrangée par Henry J. Rosenmuller. Leader and Cock.

Neither composer nor arranger of this waltz has succeeded in producing anything new. We have heard fifty thousand similar emanations from the over-teeming and ephemeral press.

Childhood's Dreams. Duet The Words by J. E. Carpenter, Esq., the Music by N. J. Sporle. J. Williams, Cheapside.

A very pretty and tasteful composition, full of grace and airy melody. It is within the compass of ordinary voices, and, sung correctly, cannot fail to be highly effective.

Vocal Gems of Germany, No. VI. Edited and Arranged by William Hutchins Callcott. Leader and Cock, New Bond-street.

This selection of songs, with their original words very faithfully translated and nicely arranged, with an accompaniment for the pianoforte, entitles Mr. Callcott's elegant taste and judgment to our sincerest admiration. The present number contains a charming andantino in $\frac{6}{8}$ A flat, by Heinrich Proch.

Hark! the Sabbath Bells are Pealing" Written by R. C. Gidley, Esq. composed by Edwin Flood. Leoni Lee (for the Author).

One of the best songs we have seen on the subject. The melody is simple and expressive, and the use of the carillon in the accompaniment is admirably managed—assisting the meaning of the words without intruding upon them. We sincerely recommend it to notice—that is, to still further notice; for we perceive it has reached a second edition.

Songs, Duets, and Trios, selected from the Oratorios, &c., of Handel; and arranged by permission of her Majesty from the Original Manuscript Scores of the Composer, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte. By Henry R. Bishop. Vol. VII. D'Almaine and Co., Soho-square.

This delightful work, we rejoice to see, has attained its seventh volume: it abounds, like the preceding numbers, with "many a flower" which might have been "born to blush unseen," but for the care of Sir Henry Bishop. The various readings copied from the Author's scores are very interesting and valuable.

Les Trois Graces. Three original Polkas for the Piano Forte. Composed by F. Kalkbrenner. D'Almaine and Co, Soho-square.

We notice this publication on account of the respectable name of Kalkbrenner, a composer who can do nothing wrong. The three bagatelles are very elegant, in fact the only music under the designation of Polka which we have seen. Nos. I. and III. are characterised by simplicity and grace, and No. II. contains some passages which would do honour to a more serious performance. In fact they are well named "Les Trois Graces."

Welcome Joy and Feast. A Convival Glee. The Words selected from "Comus;" the Music composed by Henry Farmer. Farmer, Nottingham.

We are informed that this is a Prize Glee which won the day at the Nottingham Anacreontic society, on the 11th of February, 1845. But there are none of the essentials of glee-writing about it: it more resembles the joyous terminal chorus of a vaudeville. Moreover, the *coro* is too often repeated (six times!). *Au reste*, it is an effective *morceau* for a dramatic situation; but it is no more like a glee than a psalm tune.

Sing, Sing, Sing! Song. Written by Andrew Park, Esq.; composed by Henry Farmer. Z. T. Purday, High Holborn.

A very clever composition. The title-page announces that it has been sung by many celebrated vocalists, and we do not wonder at it, for, even under the treatment of a correct, but mediocre singer, it would be sure to make its own way.

While Blue Violets Deck the Spring. Composed by Henry Farmer. Jullien, Regent-street.

This vocal arrangement is founded upon Jullien's Original Polka, and, thanks to Mr. Farmer, is much more graceful than in its original form.

The Chimes Polka. Composed by H. Farmer. Farmer, Nottingham.

Fatigued as we are with Polkas, Mr. Farmer's is really an agreeable flower in the wilderness. It cannot fail to please.

We have received about five hundred Polkas, &c., the which, to place in several niches in our columns of review, would exceed all bounds. We have just recovered from the task of going through them, and can only say that they are constructed in such beautiful uniformity with one another, that if they were all transformed into one key and played together, they would go as well as singly We are heartily tired of such trash.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. Poole's very neatly-written play of "Paul Pry," revived at this theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Wright, has been repeated during the week with increased effect. Mr. Wright's personation of the village Marplot, is second only to the great original, Liston; whose ubiquitous

MR. WRIGHT, AS "PAUL PRY," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

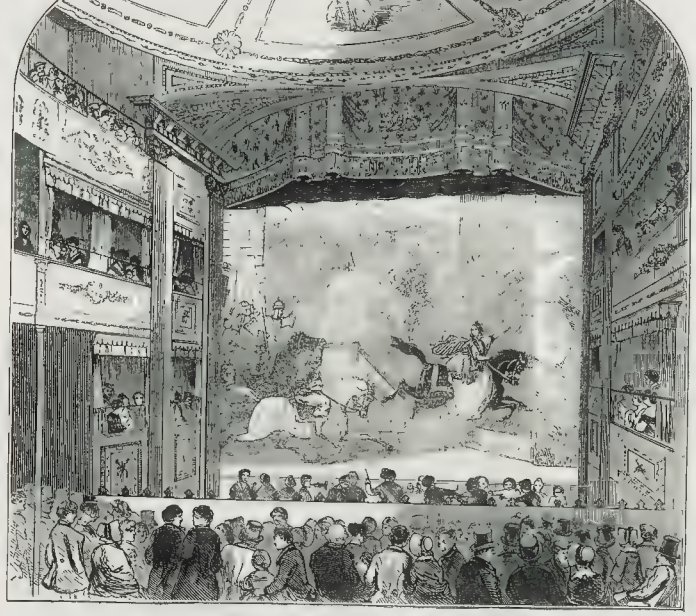
umbrella, and "I hope I don't intrude," are here transmitted to us with almost unimpaired lustre.

THE NEW STANDARD THEATRE.

The East-enders have now their Amphitheatre, or *Cirque Olympique*, for equestrian performances, which the proprietors of the New Standard Theatre have just provided for, in a novel and ingenious manner.

This little Temple of the Drama was erected a few months since, on the site of twelve houses, adjoining "the Standard Theatre," by Mr. John Gibson, for the proprietors, Messrs. Johnson and Nelson Lee. It faces the Terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, in Shoreditch. The interior is of the horseshoe form, and a domed roof, a construction peculiarly well adapted for the transmission of sound. The proscenium is 30 feet wide by 30 feet in height; the auditory has a circle of ten private, and fourteen public boxes, which, with the pit and gallery, will accommodate 2200 persons. It is lit by a cut-glass chandelier; the fronts of the boxes are coloured in two drabs, relieved with gold mouldings, pilasters, equestrian medallions, &c.

The equestrian performances were the holiday novelty of Monday last: they are not given in the area of the auditory, but in the place of the stage; for which purpose the flooring is, by ingenious machinery removed upon a kind of railway, the proscenium boxes are made to recede, and a ring is presented 39 feet in diameter, wherein Mr. Cooke and his Stud first exhibited on Whit Monday. Our illustration is a scene from an Equestrian Spectacle, also then produced, and entitled "The Conquest of Tartary; or, The Eagle Rider of Circassia, and her Monarch Steed of the Desert!" wherein a Mrs. R. B. Taylor's performance is very striking.



THE NEW [illegible] THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.

Fairs.—Fairs were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Greenwich, Wandsworth, and Stepney; and, notwithstanding the rather unfavourable weather, the visitors at all of them were very numerous. It is computed that the steamers, the railway, and the coaches, took down to Greenwich about 75,000 persons from London and its environs, and that the expenditure in the town on Monday amounted to £15,000, up to the close of the fair, independent of the sums paid to the railway and steam boat companies to and from the place. The cases of robbery and violence at those places were very few indeed a remarkable circumstance, when the multitudes that visited them is taken into consideration.

The Artesian Wells in Trafalgar square.—The service mains have all been laid down for the supply of water from the engine-house in Orange-street to the different Government offices in Parliament street, Whitehall, and the vicinity. The water will be laid on at Midsummer, the Chelsea Water Works having received orders to discontinue their supply at that period, and it is estimated that by this new arrangement a saving of £500 per annum will be effected.

The Tower.—Upwards of one hundred of the military are daily employed, in addition to the ordinary labourers, in proceeding with the works of this ancient fortress. The site of the old Armoury has been nearly excavated, and concrete laid for the foundations of the new barracks. The earth taken out of the latter has been thrown over the Tower into the moat to fill it up, and it is not now intended to make it into a plantation, but into an exercise ground for the military, and a promenade for the inhabitants of the fortress.

Murder in Portugal.—A barbarous murder has been lately discovered in the vicinity of Lisbon. A young man who followed the occupation of a pedlar, well known in the district where the crime was committed, and respected for his integrity, suddenly disappeared, and traces of blood were found in the neighbourhood of a house where he had been last seen, and to which he had returned for the payment of a debt of ten moidores. He had arrived there late, had spent the night in the house, and was seen no more. Inquiries were set on foot, and the horse and package of goods of the unfortunate pedlar were said to have been in the possession of these persons, and to have been made away with. The owner was an old man, who had three grown up sons, of bad reputation in the neighbourhood. Spots of blood were discovered in the house on its examination, and eventually the body was found buried in the garden in a mutilated condition. The father and sons are now in prison.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 160.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

THE Maynooth Bill was read a third time and passed on Wednesday night, by a majority of 133. It will be immediately sent to the Lords, where we do not anticipate for it so much opposition as it has met with in the Commons. Their lordships are independent of constituencies; they are "blissfully haven'd" both from the joy and pain of the excitement of the hustings, and the importunities of deputations from constituents. from the serene height of their hereditary eminence, they can look on the dissensions of party and sects—unless they happen to share in them—with placid indifference, and, as they have more than once demonstrated, they may disregard the voice of the people with comparative impunity. It is easy to foresee, then, that a measure introduced by the Government, and supported by all its interest, while it carries out the principles avowed by the great body of the Opposition, will receive no check from the enmity of the few isolated peers who will separate themselves from the two chief parties of the State, and denounce the measure in a repetition of the arguments that have already been worn threadbare in the debates of the House of Commons.

Now that the long, and, we must say, unpleasant series of discussions has closed, it may not be out of place to take, if possible, a calm review of them, and to clear up some of the apparent difficulties that have embarrassed the question, and have involved a necessity for more words, and those of greater bitterness, than the simple measure itself seems to have required.

A principle that is deemed objectionable can only be effectually combated by an antagonist principle which should be comprehensive, clear, and distinct. The opposition to the Bill, grounded on the objection to all State endowments of religion, was of this kind; it could be understood; it was capable of gathering round it, as in fact it did, a great mass of opinion prepared to assert it. But great as it was, it did not give to the opposition its distinguishing peculiarity; those who opposed the Bill exclusively on what is called the "voluntary principle" were overwhelmed by the far greater number who stood in their enmity on the "Protestant principle." It was in the assertion of this principle that the arguments advanced, though urged with extraordinary zeal and unquestionable sincerity, failed altogether as practicable guides for the Government of an Empire, where different religions are united in allegiance under one crown.

This argument appeared in a hundred different forms in the debate, but its two principal heads were these—first that a Protestant people ought not to contribute towards teaching what it thinks to be error; and secondly, that a permanent grant to a Catholic College made by a Protestant Government, is an infraction of our Protestant Constitution.

The first of these positions plunges us at once into the depths of religious controversy. For nearly two thousand years have Christians been disputing with each other on the question of Pilate, "Quid est Veritas?" and as yet are not agreed in what Truth consists. It is the worst consequence of discussions of this nature that they unavoidably inflame the passions on both sides, and, without producing conviction or advancing the cause of Truth, wholly destroy that spirit of Charity, without which, says the Apostle, we are "nothing." Into this part of the question, then, we cannot enter, farther than to point out the inconsistencies which opposition to a measure of State policy on this ground involves—inconsistencies which have prevented the judgment and sense of the nation at large coming to the aid of those who acted on it. The agitation against the Education Clauses of the Factory Bill was exclusively that of the immense Dissenting body of England. It declared the teaching of the Established Church to be error, though the Church is Protestant; so deep and intense was the feeling, that a declaration was made by a Dissenting Minister that he would rather poison his children than have them learn the Church Catechism! It is evident that the Truth of Dissent is not the Truth of the Church of England. according to the first, the last is error. Yet Dissenters do pay towards its being taught, and that continually; there are Tithe and Church Rates, and immense sums from the State Taxes for Colonial Bishops, perpetually being drained from them; yet we hear of no strong opposition to all this; the feeling against Church Rates seems to be dead—certainly, it is sleeping; every Dissenter in the realm is daily paying for the teaching of "what he believes to be error." How is a statesman to hold the balance so as to ascertain the precise amount of error against which they will protest by denying payment? He has to govern for all, and even the errors of seven millions of fellow subjects must be respected, if their prejudices are conscientious, in order that the Empire may have peace. How many things do a people pay, for that no man of reason can approve? We pay for armies to plunder, and burn, and massacre; for navies to destroy the commerce of our neighbours; for destructive instruments of all kinds to spread around things much worse than theological error: what is the plea that justifies it? Necessity. You must do it or cease to exist as a nation! Civil liberty, peace, and the security of property, are surely worth some concession to each other's convictions in matters of belief. The reader of history reflects with a saddened heart on the violence and atrocities of the past; in the spirit of forbearance, taught by such calamities, the observer of the present should deplore the milder working of the same arrogance, which no longer slaughters and confiscates indeed, which would shrink from doing any individual the slightest injury in person or property, but which would still shut him out from participation in the benefits for which all Government is instituted.

The assertion that a permanent grant to a Catholic College is an infraction of our "Protestant Constitution," descends to a lower ground, and may be more lightly disposed of. The Protestant Constitution no longer exists; it has been extinct this fifty years. The only exclusively Protestant element of it is the very weakest—the Crown. The House of Lords is not all Protestant; the Commons are not wholly Protestant: we have Catholic generals and admirals, Catholic judges, Catholic lawyers, Catholic physicians, Catholic constituencies. The time has been when none of these were permitted; but that is past, and we must act as the present requires us. The State would not hesitate to trust the command of its fleets or armies to a Catholic—certain that the warrior's duty would be performed in life and death. The people place their health and property in the hands of the Catholic physician or lawyer, as confident of finding skill and probity as in men of any other belief. Is the State then forbidden to teach those on whom it calls to serve it? When the Constitution absorbed into it a Catholic nation, by an Act of Union, it forfeited the right, as it certainly lost the power, of legislating on exclusively Protestant principles. We ought not to have undertaken the trust of governing such a people at all, if we had invincible religious scruples against discharging the only conditions on which that Government was peaceably possible. Yet those scruples—or rather, worse and more sordid motives that covered themselves by the religious cloak—long and obstinately denied to our fellow-subjects every privilege of free-men. The civil disabilities of the Jews were mitigated long before the yoke was removed from the Catholic; and we have for ages supported the temples and priests of the foul, obscene, and degrading Paganism of India, while it is alleged that the Protestant Constitution cannot bestow a paltry grant on a college of Christian teachers in Ireland! The truth is the Protestant Constitution will do or deny any wrong or any justice which those who wield it choose to commit or to withhold. Our Protestant Constitution spent millions to bolster up the Catholic Bourbons and the power of the Pope, when the people of France scattered both to the winds, and the most Protestant of Kings told his Protestant people every session from the throne that it was "a just and necessary war." The most Protestant of Ministers now proposes "a just and necessary" measure, and the Protestant Constitution, having allowed so many enormous infractions of what is called the "Protestant Principle," will not be in the slightest degree violated by this trifling sum, which is devoted to a more pacific purpose than the millions of the army estimates.

BURNING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK.

BURNING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK.

This celebrated theatre, we learn by the last received news from the United States, has just been burnt for the fourth time! It appears that at a few minutes past six o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the 25th

ult., the fire broke out in the carpenter's room attached to the theatre, which instantly communicated to the theatre itself, and, in three quarters of an hour, that fine edifice was a complete ruin, with nothing but the high walls and the massive columns standing. The inside of the building—scenery, furniture, wardrobe, machinery, &c. &c.—was entirely destroyed, and several of the performers, we understand, lost private dresses and properties, to considerable amounts. The evening's performances were to have been for the benefit of Mr. Davenport, and the actors and actresses were all in the building, just commencing to dress for the duties of the night. We are happy to state that every person in the theatre escaped in safety, although several of them with narrow risks of life and limb.

The scene in front, at the height of the conflagration, was magnificiently fearful and sublime. The Bowery, which is the broadest thoroughfare in New York, was densely packed with a crowd extending on either side of the theatre for a great distance, and numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand, while the roofs of the adjoining buildings, illuminated with an intense glare of red light, were covered down to the very eaves, with spectators. On the roofs adjoining, and in the immediate vicinity of the theatre, hundreds of firemen were seemingly insensible to the scorching heat of the flames or the danger of their position. As the flames burst out at the front windows and wreathed around the entablature resting on the lofty columns, the Saloon, with its rows of decorated pictures, sofas, &c., presented a magnificent appearance. The sky glowed like a mighty dome, while the air sparkled like a star-flower with the burning cinders, which flew in every direction, and were many of them carried by the fire-breeze, which immediately sprung up, flying over the roofs as far as Broadway.

In the street below, an indescribable tumult raged on every side. At first, the people rushed to the doors, burst them in, and completely jammed up the lobbies—why, no one thought or could tell. The firemen shouted to them to come back, and endeavoured to introduce their hose over the heads of the crowd, to see what could be done within, but they here effected little. The crowd obstinately maintained their places until the heavy entablature and tympanum—now all in bright flame—fell to the ground, breaking into fiery fragments and enclosing them with a wall of fire in front, while the burning theatre itself was at their backs! A general rush (happily successful) through the fallen and burning mass to the street ensued, amid the deafening shouts of the multitude.

The roof now gave way, and all fell in with a stunning crash. The fire then sought the neighbouring buildings on either side, and two hotels, and two coffee-houses, besides other houses, were more or less injured before the progress of the flames was arrested.

In the theatre nothing was saved, and we learn that there was no insurance on any part of the property or building. We are informed, also, that the ground cannot, according to the terms of the lease, again be occupied for the purpose of erecting a theatre.

This is the fourth time the Bowery Theatre has been burnt. First, in 1828, when it took fire about the same time in the evening, (6 o'clock) and was owned by Mr. Hamblin, who was partially insured. So vigorous were that gentleman's measures that in sixty days the theatre was rebuilt and in full operation. Again burnt down, we believe, in 1836 —was rebuilt, and again destroyed in the winter of 1837-8—the last two occasions without insurance.

We have received the following lines from a Correspondent:—

Ill-fated Temple of the Muse,
What heart of feeling can refuse
Its meed of pity for thy doom
The fourth time to a fiery tomb
Condemn'd! Or was it Muse of thine's deed?
Envious to see thee so succeed!
If so, may early Vengeance' wrath
O'ertake the wretches in their path!
Where'er they roam about the world
Destruction on their guilt be hurl'd!
But if that Goddess we call Fate,
Laid low, and sad, desolate
The Hall, where but some hours before,
Were Pity's sigh, or Laughter's roar,
We can but kneel all tranquilly,
And own the pow'r of Destiny!

W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The principal subject of conversation in the *salons* of the *haute volée*, is the anticipated congress of crowned heads that is to take place in the good old city of Paris. Such a visitation would be a great coup for Louis Philippe—it would strengthen the tie that binds the throne to his house for the present with the ancient European thrones, and throw at the same time a bright halo around his family, which would glisten and scintillate in the eyes of the present generation, and perhaps carry more to be the representatives of all the constitutional governments, and the meeting, it is said, will take place in July. The illustrious regalities will consist of the Queen of England, the young Queen of Spain, the King and Queen of Naples, and the King of Holland. Louis Philippe and his family are to do the honours of France and of Paris. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are to meet her Britannic Majesty, whom it is expected will arrive the first. The Prince de Joinville is to meet the young Queen Isabella on the frontiers of Spain. The Duc d'Aumale will go to Marseilles to receive his uncle, the King of Naples, who is coming by sea, and whose intention it is to embark at Dunkirk. Independently of the Tuileries, which is to be placed at the disposal of these august guests, the apartments formerly occupied at the Louvre by Henry IV., will be used for their accommodation. This apartment is to be re gilt and superbly furnished. Nothing, however, has been stated officially, and I place no great faith on the *on dit*, more especially as I have seen no corroborative testimony in any of your English newspapers.

A very simple accident was very near depriving us of the existence of our first tragic actress, Mdlle. Rachel. As she was driving to the theatre, the back of her carriage was stove in by the poles of a water cart; the concussion caused intense alarm to the daughter of Israel her shrieks were piercing, and her entire appearance was the very picture of terror. After some slight delay, a conveyance was procured, and the French Siddons, unattended by her confidante, was driven to the Français, to excite the sympathies of the public by her exquisite impersonation of *Virginie*. In the present state of the drama, her loss would be fatal: her death knell would sound the destruction of the tragic stage. At present she has no competitor —there is no successor.

There is no end of the odd scenes which occur nightly at the doors of the various theatres—in no other city but Paris could such instances of barefaced roguery and meanness occur: the sale of forged orders, though watched by the Argus eyes of the police, still continue as largely as though no punishments followed the detection. These fellows watch the late comers, and, by their physiognomical skill, can tell at a glance whether the bate will take. A curious circumstance took place on Monday. A certain M. G. and his young wife were hastening to the Français—they arrived, unfortunately, rather late; they were assailed by a respectable elderly gentleman, who offered them stalls at half-price, as he was obliged to forego the pleasure of witnessing the performance, as he was suddenly called to the bed side of a dying friend. The tickets were purchased, and M. G. and his lady were pleased with what they esteemed a stroke of good luck. Well, they offer their tickets—they are examined, and the man immediately consigns the astonish pair to the care of the "Sergent de Ville. They were conveyed to the *bureau de commissaire*, and were on the point of being committed, had the purchaser not sent for his friends to bear testimony to his character. You will ask how can such things occur? Each actor has the right to a certain number of orders, the sale of which is no secret. Now, in London, no actor would, under any circumstances, take money for his privileged orders; but here, despite the pseudo dignity of the artist, it is considered not *infra dig* to eke out his salary by such means.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have been very dull during the week.

The *Presse* announces probable the appointment of M. Bois le Comte to the post of French Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Admiral Villaumez, the senior Vice Admiral of the French navy, and a Peer of France, died on Saturday, at his residence at Suresne, near Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies has been much occupied with the Northern Railroad Bill. The line recommend by the Government between Creil and St. Quentin, passing through Amiens, has been rejected by the Chamber. The Government has also been compelled to acquiesce in the demand of the Opposition to indicate the exact line that the road is to take from Noyan to St. Quentin previous to finally concluding the bill. On Monday M. Roger developed the amendment, in which he and his colleagues of the Departments of the North and the Pas de Calais, had recommended the establishment of an embranchment between Fampoux, near ARRAS, and Hazebrouck, which would pace the harbours of Calais and Dunkirk in direct communication with Paris and the centre of France. M. Muret de Bord, contended in the name of the committee, that the branch in question would be of little use, and might injure the main road. M. Billault supported the amendment, on the ground that it would be of the greatest utility in accelerating the communication between Paris and Dunkirk, in the event of a war with England. The Minister of Public Works, who spoke next, proposed the adjournment of the question, and maintained that if the embranchment was imposed on the company or conceded to another, it would render the adjudication on the northern line very difficult. The Chamber, however, after hearing Messrs. Berryer and Vivien in defence of the amendment, voted the embranchment by a very large majority.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the adjourned discussion on the Northern Railroad Bill. Mr. Muret de Bort said that the committee, after examining what changes the adoption of the amendment for the execution of the branch line from Fampoux to Hazebrouk ought to produce in the tariff of prices, and first of all St. Quentin Bill, was of opinion that no modification was called for beyond fixing the caution money at 1,500,000 francs. This being agreed to, the tariff of prices for both lines was adopted. M. Muret de Bort then moved the insertion of the committee, a clause which, in order not to give any advantage to Calais over Boulogne, or *vice versâ*, declared that neither line could reduce their fares without the same being done by the other. This stipulation was immediately voted. The discussion next turned on the duration of the concession, fixed by the Government at 45 years, and proposed by the committee to be reduced to 33. It was ultimately fixed at 42 years.

Our letters from Paris state that the health of M. Guizot is rapidly improving, and it is now confidently hoped that he will be able to attend to his parliamentary duties in the important business which is still to be brought forward during the session. The Count de Salvandy is also considerably better, but is still unable to leave his room.

The *Débats* states that the portion of the northern railroad between Paris and Beauvais is now in a state to receive locomotives, and in a month the passage to Amiens will be practicable. The Paris terminus, in the Clos St. Lazare, is almost terminated.

One of the Paris papers gives the following account of the effect produced by the adoption of the amendment of M. Roger for a branch between Fampoux and Hazebrouk:—"Scarcely had the President declared the amendment adopted, when the delegates from the department of the Pas de Calais fell into one another's arms, and tumultuously rushed to the Salle des Pas-Perdus, which the news of the event soon filled to overflowing at the same entering. The latter were immediately seized and embraced. The ladies from Fampoux and Hazebrouk, unable to resist so much enthusiasm, fell into the arms of the gentlemen. At length the excitement subsided, and the delegates, storming a table allotted to the officers of the Chamber, who draw up the reports of the discussions in the Committees, hastened with every paper and pen they could pounce upon, to transmit the glorious news to Fampoux and Hazebrouk."

THE BRAZILS.

The following letter from a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, dated April 1, is important, as exhibiting the state of feeling in Brazil in regard to the Slave trade. It also contains some interesting details of news:—

"By the packet which leaves to morrow I send you a little news. The *Firebrand* steamer arrived yesterday after a voyage of thirty five days from Plymouth. She brought London papers up to the 22nd of February. The speech of Lord Howick, on the 5th, has appeared in all the Brazilian papers, and has created a great sensation here, I have even been informed that the price of slaves has somewhat fallen in consequence. The price of cotton and rosewood immediately rose in the Exchange when the abolition of the duty on those articles was known.

"On the 26th the infant son of the Emperor and Empress, and heir to the Brazilian Empire, was baptised. The ceremony was performed with all the pomp and formality which the Roman religion enjoins on such occasions The infant was borne from the Palace by the Mordomo Mor, or chief officer in the establishment of his Majesty, on a platform erected for the occasion, tastefully decorated, and richly carpeted, before him. The Officers and Ministers of State, in their robes, formed really a brilliant procession.

"The Chief Ministers of State, Salvao and Almeida Torres, acted as sponsors on the occasion; one on the part of his Majesty the King of the French, and the other on that of the Duchess of Braganza. The Royal infant has been named Alfonso Pedro Christno Leopoldo Philippe Eugenio Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga.

"The illuminations have been very general and brilliant. The Post-office, Treasury, Theatres, &c., being entirely covered with variegated lamps, and bands of music stationed in every street. The fair Brazilians have made the most of this opportunity to show off in public on such an occasion: only is it considered decorous for a lady to be seen in the streets; on the present occasion, however, all were abroad, and seemed to vie with each other in the splendour of their attire. The illuminations and rejoicings were continued five days.

"To give you some idea of the state of public feeling, with regard to the Slave trade, I extract the following paragraph from a Brazilian paper, published yesterday:—

"They (the English) think that by abolishing the traffic, and cutting off our supply of slaves, they will ruin our agriculture, our manufactures, and cause an increased demand for the productions of their own colonies. In one respect they are right; the manufacture and growth of our sugar depends entirely on our importation of Africans: these, in spite of all that England can or has done, *we still have*. Her selfish policy may escape punishment, but it shall also be unavailing.'"

INDIA.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a Major General Sir C. Napier's dispatch to the Governor of India, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Shahpoor, 17th January, 1845, giving an account of his successful resistance to the unprovoked attacks made upon him by the Beloochee chieftains, and Boogtie tribes. Those plunderers, he observes, had become harassing to the frontier posts. They are, however, subjects to the Khan of Kelat, but are in open rebellion against him. Then follows the triumphant proceedings then follows. The postscri.t to this dispatch says:—Since writing the above gentlemen have been captured who were in the fight at Ooch; from these we have learned that 400 were killed and 400 killed; among the former is Deria Khan, the chief of the Jakraneese. He received a grape shot in his breast, and was dying. There were 700 men; they thought they had to deal with Walee Khan and Chandia, and were not aware we were there till the artillery opened. They had drawn up in battle array to fight, when Captain Salter charged."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half monthly Indian mail has arrived, with accounts from Bombay to the 5th of April, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th. Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pindarees has been entirely successful. Their leader, Bejar Khan, was captured. Matters were still very unsettled in the Punjaub. Just before the mail was despatched, there was again a report in circulation of the capture of Aden; but probably with as little foundation as before. The cholera prevailed in Calcutta, but not to any very serious extent. From China there was nothing new

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAWS.—Lord BROUGHAM introduced nine bills for the amendment of the civil and criminal jurisprudence of the country. After referring to the amendments made in the various departments of the law since the year 1828, he pointed out the many defects that still existed, and which imperatively called for some remedy. With regard to the transfer of property, there was, under the present system, such an endless penalty in every deed of sale, that independently of the enormous expense entailed upon the parties, there was a great and pressing danger of some error or omission which would vitiate the title. He first introduced a Bill which would contain a short form, under which property could be legally and safely transferred; another bill with regard to leasehold property; and a third which would comprehend in one subject of enactment all that is at present in the various statutes of England and Scotland in the case of declaratory actions, and a bill to enable the Crown, by Order in Council, to appoint certain council counties for which commissions should issue four times in the year, and to which criminals from other counties might be sent for trial. He also proposed a bill for amending the law of marriages, and one for securing the independence of Parliament, by preventing bankrupts or insolvents from sitting therein. Now that imprisonment for debt was abolished, he thought the Houses of Parliament should give up the privilege of not paying their debts. Why should members of Parliament be the only persons in the empire exempted from satisfying the just demands of their creditors. He should bring in a bill to make them liable to pay their debts out of their property, and subjecting them to punishment if they fraudulently made away with it. Lord Brougham concluded by moving that the bills should be read a first time. These are the titles of them.—"An Act for Securing the Real Independence of Parliament." "An Act for Facilitating the Conveyance of Real Property." "An Act for Amending and Declaring the Law of Marriage." "An Act for Giving a Remedy in Certain Cases by way of Declaratory Suits." "An Act to Facilitate the Granting of Leases." "An Act to Render the Assignment of Satisfied Terms Unnecessary." "An Act for the Abolition as to Evidence of Certain Official and other Documents." "An Act for Enabling Certain Parties to be Examined in the Trial of Civil Actions." "An Act for Furthering the Administration of Criminal Justice." The bills were then read a first time. These are the titles of bills were read a first time, without discussion, Lord CAMPBELL merely remarking that Lord Brougham seemed determined that all his propositions should not fail, as he came before the house with as many lives as a cat.—When the bills had been read, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL, after referring to the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Howard *v.* Gosset, recapitulated the circumstances of the case, with which our readers must be familiar. The jurors, he said, having decided that the authority of the Speaker's warrant had been exceeded, the plaintiff could now take steps to obtain final judgment, when he would be empowered to levy the damages on the goods of the Sergeant. He therefore moved for a select committee, to whom the facts should be referred, with a view to their coming to some determination as to the course to be adopted. The motion gave rise to a discussion upon the privileges of the house, but it was eventually agreed to.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. EWART moved an amendment depreciating any religious endowment by the State. This amendment, however, was not pressed; but Mr G. RANKES proposed one to the effect that the bill should be read a third time that day six months. He deprecated the measure in strong terms, said the people were against it, and assured Sir R. Peel that if he would dissolve the Parliament, there would be a majority against him at the next election. Mr Bankes said he feared the result of the present measure would be not only but to disgust Irish Protestant Church, but lead to the possibility of a Catholic successor to the throne. It was said at the battle of the Boyne, "Change your Kings, and we will fight the battle over again," and he would say to her Majesty's Ministers, "Change your Parliament, and we will contest the measure over again."—Sir R. INGLIS seconded the amendment.—Mr M'GREGHY, Mr. MANGLES, and Mr. ESCOTT, spoke in support of the bill —Mr. SPOONER made an energetic speech against it.—Mr. C. BULLER congratulated the Government upon the improved policy they were adopting towards Ireland, and thought every friend to the Union between the two countries ought to give the present measure, as well as that for the extension of academical education in Ireland, their cordial support.—Sir V. BLAKE also eulogised Sir R. Peel for the measures he had lately brought forward with respect to Ireland.—Lord INGESTRE had voted against the former grant to Maynooth because he thought it too insignificant to be productive of any benefit; but he should vote in favour of the present measure, believing that it would promote the best interests of this country and of Ireland.—The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE GAME LAWS.—Lord CAMPBELL presented several petitions complaining of the state of the Game Laws; and impressed on their lordships the necessity of finding a remedy for the evils to which these enactments gave rise.—Lords HATHERTON and STRADBROKE assented to the observations of the noble lord; and Lord DACRE stated his intention to bring in a bill on the subject.

At an early hour the house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—A long discussion took place on a motion of Mr. B. OSBORNE, for a "Return of all moneys derived from rents of college lands, endowments, bequests, fees on matriculations, and taking of degrees; specifying the amount of income paid therefrom to the senior and junior fellows, professors, scholars, and other officers of Trinity College, Dublin."—The motion was rejected on a division

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The adjourned debate was commenced by a speech from Sir H. W. BARRON, in favour of the bill.—The interest excited by the discussion may be judged of from the fact that an attempt was made to "count out the house." There were about thirty members present at the time, but many came to the rescue from the lobby and dining rooms, and it was found that sufficient members were in attendance to constitute a house.—Mr. LAWSON spoke against the bill, and Mr. CHOLMONDELEY in favour of it.—The other speakers against the bill were Mr. FFolliott, Mr. Shaw, and Sir R. H. Inglis.—Those who spoke in favour of it were Sir D. Norreys, Mr. Godson, Col. Rawdon, Mr. M. Gaskell, and Mr. Bellew. Another adjournment of the debate was then agreed to, but rather reluctantly, a division having first taken place upon the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

DIVISION ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill was commenced by Col. VERNER, who opposed the measure on religious principles, and said it would disgust the Protestant party in Ireland.—Lord H. VANE supported the bill, believing it to be just, and dictated by the best policy.—Mr. COLQUHOUN reiterated some of his former arguments against the bill, adding his opinion that there was little encouragement either as regarded the literature or the loyalty of those who had been hitherto educated at Maynooth, to the Parliament or the Government, to increase the grant and place the college on a permanent footing.—Mr. F. MACKENZIE denied that he had sacrificed his principles to place, and asserted that no communication had taken place between himself and Sir P. Peel before his vote on the second reading of the bill. His late election speech, he said, had been misreported, and too much had been made of it. What he really said was, that he had voted against the smaller grant, because he thought it would do mischief; and that he voted for the greater, not because he thought it would do better, but because he thought it should be finished.—Mr. WYSE called upon the house to put an end to the petty differences which had been so long an effectual bar to the improvement of Ireland. The Catholics of that country were too numerous and influential to be any longer treated with contempt or neglect; and he doubted not the country at large would, ere long, feel the beneficial results of the more liberal policy which Sir R. Peel was now adopting towards Ireland.—Mr. Darby spoke against the bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM, after some personal explanations in reference to Mr. Shaw and other gentlemen, said he believed the grant would be gratefully accepted in Ireland; and whatever the issue of the debate might be, he assured that never was a measure propounded by a minister from a more conscientious conviction of its utility; and although many of his hon. friends disapproved of it, he felt that he should basely betray his duty if he had failed to press it upon the consideration of Parliament.—Mr. SHEIL expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Sir James Graham. After a long defence of the principles taught at the college, Mr. Sheil said that in Ireland there had been no Protestant ascendancy to struggle against the bill, and in England the opposition had been almost exclusively confined to the Dissenters; but he trusted the peace and welfare of the one country would not be destroyed to gratify the prejudices and passions of the other.—After speeches from Mr. PLUMPTRE against the bill, and from Mr Sergeant MURPHY in its favour, Mr. FERRAND warned the Government that, in the registration courts, they would find that the Conservative party had not the Conservative party who had confided in them.—Captain LAYARD afterwards addressed the house in support of the measure, amidst very general marks of impatience.—Lord F. EGERTON trusted the sentiments of Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Plumptre would not be taken as those of the Protestants of England. If they were to carry out to its full extent the proposition that they were dealing with Ireland as a nation of idolaters, he thought it would be better to abandon their dominion over it altogether.—Mr. MACLEAN thought the policy of the Government would lead to the destruction of the Conservative party, and shake the foundations on which the glory of that country was based. Sir R. PEEL in reply, after noticing several of the speeches against the bill, defended the course he had taken as a minister. He said, without reference to what may be the opinion of that quarter or this, claim for myself the right to give to my sovereign, at any time, that advice which I believe the interests of the country require (hear, hear); I have not, on this occasion, nor have my right hon. friends, suffered without deep sorrow, and without feeling most severely the loss of the support, the permanent loss, perhaps, of the confidence of those who, it has been said, have placed us in power. I have been charged with having exhibited an indifference to public opinion on this question, and a disposition to disregard it; but for that public opinion, believing it to be influenced in the main by religious considerations, I have the highest respect. But after the full determination I have before stated, and now repeat, that so far from that expression of public opinion inducing me to abandon, or causing me to waver in my course—I deliberately repeat, that so far from the public opinion, there are high political considerations which induce me to adhere to the course we have adopted. (Hear, hear.) If I thought the opposition which has been raised to this bill was to be prolonged—if I thought the principle on which the opposition was founded were to triumph, I should not hesitate for the maintenance of amicable relations between Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear.)—Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the house that the efforts of the Government with which he was connected to improve the condition of the people of Ireland had been frustrated by the violent opposition of the other side of the house. He thought the next best thing he could do was to endeavour to support a Government which had the power to carry out the suggestions which had emanated from his own party. The noble lord ridiculed the idea of an Irish Parliament, which would only render the condition of that country ten times worse and more distracted. The Government would not stop short in its present career, and so long as they pursued a course of conciliation and justice they might rely upon the support of his side of the house.—*Adjourned.* The words then Mr. G. PALMER, impugning the conduct of Sir R. Peel, a division took place.

For the third reading	..	..	317
Against it ..	..	..	184
Majority	..	..	—133

The bill was then read a third time.—Mr. DUNCOMBE then moved the introduction of a clause to limit the operation of the bill to the end of the session of 1846.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the clause, which was lost by 145, and the bill was then passed.—The house did not adjourn till past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented for and against the Maynooth College Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM presented one of the former description from the Corporation of the Mystery of Fishmongers, London, that body which only most respectable but most hospitable. (Great laughter.) They had large estates in Ireland, and they were the best landlords in that country.

THE LATE DISTURBED ELECTIONS.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE took the opportunity of stating, that, since the subject of admitting the public to be present at the condemned sermon had been mooted, he had made inquiries respecting the conduct of the Sheriffs, and he was happy to say that the Sheriffs were entirely without blame in the admission of the public to see Hocker the day before his execution. It was the custom, and the Sheriffs had merely followed the plan of their predecessors. He must, however, at the same time, say that the practice of allowing strangers to be present to observe the deportment of an individual, at the very time when his whole energies should be directed to obtain spiritual improvement, was highly improper

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS THURSDAY.

At four o'clock, there not being 40 Members present, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of petitions, the Lord CHANCELLOR complained of a right reverend prelate having moved a bill requiring the consent of the Crown, previously to five o'clock, the usual hour for commencing business.

SMALL DEBTS.—Lord BROUGHAM said that the Select and Creditor Committee had come to an opinion upon the subject which had been referred to them, and had requested him to bring their report, together with the evidence, before the house. They desired him to report a bill for remedying the evils complained of (hear), and he had now great pleasure in laying on the table a bill for better securing the payment of small debts.—The bill was then read a first time.

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.—The Earl of RODEN gave notice, that on the motion for reading the Maynooth Bill a second time he should move an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the tenets and books taught at the College of Maynooth, and that the bill be referred to that committee.—The Duke of WELLINGTON then rose and moved that the bill be read a first time, which was agreed to. His Grace then gave notice that he should move the second reading of the bill on Monday, the 2nd of June (hear).

The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented a petition against any increased grant to the College of Maynooth, from the Conference lately assembled in London.—The Earl of CHARLEVILLE complained of the short interval which was to elapse before the second reading of this bill. Their lordships would only sit four days before the second reading of the bill, which was far too short a period for the presentation of petitions. He trusted that at all events the second reading would be postponed until the 9th. The Duke of WELLINGTON said the bill had now been more than a month under the consideration of Parliament, and he should not be doing his duty, if he did not persist in pressing the second reading on the 2nd of Jun . (Hear, hear.)

RAILWAYS.—Earl FITZWILLIAM made a statement upon the subject of railways, and moved for a committee to inquire into the subject.—Earl FITZWILLIAM's motion was ultimately agreed to, and the house adjourned at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Several returns from different public offices were presented.

The Irish Great Western Railway (Dublin to Galway) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. P. HOWARD moved that it be an instruction to the committee on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill, to consider the petition of the Carlisle Canal Company. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Greene, Mr. Osborne, and Mr W. Patten took part; after which (it was understood) the motion was agreed to.

A number of petitions in favour of and against certain railway bills were presented

The report of the committee on the Great North of England Railway Bill (Richmond branch) was brought up and agreed to.

On the order of the day being read for the third reading of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Coal Turn Bill, Mr. WALBANKE-CRESPIGNY moved that it be read a first time. After a few observations from Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. WARREN moved, as an amendment, that the third reading be postponed until this day week.—The amendment was agreed to without a division, and the third reading postponed for one week.

On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Lady's Island and Tacumshin Embankment Bill, Mr. REDINGTON strongly opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. After a few words from Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Lord Howick, and Mr. Redington, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	..	..	.. 115
For the amendment	..	..	.. 17
Majority	..	..	.. —98

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Lords' amendments to the Birkenhead Docks Company Bill were read and agreed to

BLACKBURN, DARWENT, AND BOLTON RAILWAY.—After a short discussion, the motion for the third reading of this bill was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. DENISTOUN, the Glasgow Bridges Bill was read a third time and passed.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—On the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER entered into an examination of the state of our steam navy, and contended that some vessels were badly constructed, although an enormous sum of money had been expended for the purpose. He stated that France was increasing her navy, and was constructing fortifications and basins to receive steam vessels, although this was a time of profound peace.—Mr. SOMES expressed his belief that our steam power was in a condition to go to war with any nation in the world. He could set the whole world at defiance.—Sir G. COCKBURN said he had answered every point of the speech of Sir C. Napier over and over again.—After some discussion, the house went into Committee of Supply.—Several estimates for naval purposes were agreed to, and the house adjourned, at a late hour, till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

NEW MEMBERS.—On Monday Lord Loftus took the oaths and his seat as member for Woodstock, in the room of the Marquis of Blandford, and Sir W. W. Wynn as member for Denbyshire.

NEW SEAT. A new writ has been ordered for the county of Down, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough, called to the House of Lords by the title of the Marquis of Downshire, on the death of his father, the late Marquis.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. Villiers has given notice that he will, on Tuesday, June 3rd, bring forward his usual motion on the Corn-laws. Mr. Ward has also announced his intention to renew his proposal for a select committee to inquire if there be any peculiar burdens affecting the landed interest.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—On Friday Sir V. BLAKE gave notice that on June 10 he should move two resolutions, the first to the effect that the avowed enemies of Government ought not to be allowed to occupy the Ministerial benches. The second, to the effect that hon. members habitually using language not recognised in civilised society, be reprimanded from the chair; and, if found incorrigible, be forthwith expelled the house. (Great laughter.)

CALL OF THE HOUSE. On Friday Mr. HUME stated that, having learnt there was a sufficient number of members in the house for a railway business, he should not persist in his motion for a call of the house.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This bill has been thrown out, on a division on the question for bringing up the report, by 206 to 73.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET AT THE TRINITY HOUSE.—The festival of the Trinity Corporation was celebrated on Monday evening by a sumptuous entertainment at the Trinity house, Tower hill, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Master, presiding. In the forenoon the elder brethren, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, proceeded down the river in the Trinity state barges to Deptford, to inspect the Corporation alms houses, and attend divine service at the old parish church, after which they returned in the same state as marked their arrival. The Duke, who was attired in the uniform of the brethren, was loudly cheered throughout his progress and on his passing through the Tower to embark on board the barges, the whole of the troops stationed there on the occasion were drawn out to receive him with all due honour as Lieutenant-Governor. The banquet was served up in the grand dining hall with much splendour, and amongst the distinguished guests, in addition to the illustrious chairman, were the Marquis of Camden, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Lonsdale, Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Shaftesbury, Admiral Sir T. Byam Martin, Sir Bowles, Adm.ral Dundas, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir James Barrow, Sir Thomas Neave, Captain Sir J. H. Pelly, the Deputy Master; about 30 of the elder brethren, Sir Robert Billington, the Deputy-Governor of the Tower; Colonel Gascoigne, Captain Beaufort, Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; Mr. W. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Robinson, chairman of Lloyd's; Dr. Lushington, and the Hon. and Rev. G. W. Wellesley. The company broke up at a rather early hour, the principal portion of the guests being invited to her Majesty's second grand state ball.

BANQUET IN THE TEMPLE. On Wednesday evening a splendid entertainment was given by the benchers of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple to a considerable portion of the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, and Gray's Inn. The dinner took place at six o'clock, in the body of the Middle Temple Hall. Covers were laid for upwards of forty The chair was occupied by the treasurer, R. B. Crowder, Esq., and amongst the company were Sir J. Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England; Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Sir John Dodson, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir Robert Comyn, Sir Gregory Lewin, Sir William Owen, Messrs. Tinney, Stuart, Bethell, Simpkinson, Tee, Romilly, Jervis, Whatley, Chilton, Pollock, Alexander, Whitehurst, Temple, Burge, &c., Queen's Counsel, and several other leading members of the bar of the present day. The banquet was of the most *recherché* character, and the whole affair went off to the greatest satisfaction of all parties present.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.—On Sunday morning last, a sermon on behalf of this truly excellent institution was preached at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, by the Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., minister of Percy Chapel, Fitzroy-square. After a very eloquent and emphatic appeal to the congregation, the sum collected amounted to £45 7s. 2d. The new building now in progress at Brompton, and of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the first stone in June last, will form a striking feature in the architectural improvements of the neighbourhood. A considerable sum, however, is yet required in order to its completion. F. J. Francis, Esq., of Bruton street, Berkeley square, is the architect, and the Messrs. Birds, of Hammersmith, the builders.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths during the week ending May 17, was 835, exceeding that of the previous week by only 5, and 53 less than the average of five springs. The virulence of diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration is greatly abated, and under almost every other head the symptoms were favourable. The number of accidental deaths was 23, of which 10 were caused by burns and scalds, and no suicides.

ANALYSIS OF DIVISIONS ON SECOND AND THIRD READING OF THE MAYNOOTH BILL.

SECOND READING—FOR.

Whigs	.. ..	165	
Conservatives	.. ..	159	324
Conservative Majority	..	12	

AGAINST.

Whigs	.. ..	31	
Conservatives	.. ..	145	176
Majority against	..	145	

THIRD READING—FOR.

Whigs	.. .. ..	161	
Conservatives	.. ..	148	317
Majority against	.. ..	141	

AGAINST.

Whigs	.. ..	35	
Conservatives	.. ..	149	184
Majority against	..	114	

Mr Raikes Currie was prevented by indisposition from voting for the third reading of the bill

Mr. Ward intended to have voted on Mr. Duncombe's motion against the limitation of the grant to Maynooth, but he was accidentally shut out from the house on the gallery being cleared.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

The Royal Academy Exhibition is still the most attractive sight of the London season. Sixty years since and it was the same. "On Monday, if I am told truth," says Dr. Johnson, "were received at the door one hundred and ninety pounds, for the admission of three thousand eight hundred spectators. Supposing the show open ten hours, and the spectators staying, one with another, each an hour, the room never had fewer than three hundred and eighty jostling against each other." This was during the thirteenth Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and in the year 1783. "The Exhibition prospers so much," Johnson adds, in another letter, "that Sir Joshua says it will maintain the Academy. He estimates the probable amount at three thousand pounds." *Et vires acquirit eundo*, was Johnson's motto for the second catalogue of the Royal Academy; and the propriety of the quotation, so far as money matters are concerned, will not admit of a doubt. The profit of one year's Exhibition was estimated, three years back, by the Academicians themselves, at about five thousand pounds. These particulars will be new to many of our readers, and not uninteresting at this exhibition-going period of the year.

When Mr. Redgrave became an Associate of the Royal Academy, he promised a great deal more than he has since made good. We have seen nothing of his in sentiment and story at all equal to an early picture of his from the "Vicar of Wakefield," now at Mr. Vernon's. In point of execution he has infinitely improved. He is too apt, however, to repeat himself; and "The Governess" of this year's Exhibition is a copy of "The Poor Teacher" of a prior year, with a new background of skipping-ropes and girls. The painter's excuse will, in all probability, be that it is a commission—a second Mr. Hippisley would have a second "Poor Teacher;" and, as those that live to please must please to live, he was compelled to paint it, or lose the commission altogether. But a fickle public never takes circumstances into consideration; and, when a new picture was expected from an improving painter, and all that it got is an old friend with a new face, people are apt—too apt, perhaps—to turn disappointedly away, and with a snuff and an air, denoting that we have nothing here but the old story over again. Patrons like to see their purchases on the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition, and people are too apt to think that a picture, however admirable, is only a crude and hasty performance which they cannot trace to a number in an Academy catalogue. A deserving artist is too often injured in this way by the pertinacity of his patrons—he is losing a whole season, and becoming proficient in nothing but the mechanism of his art.

When painters step for subjects from scenes of domestic life to the pages of a sublime poet, they make a long march onward in the right path, and we are always glad to give the painter a lift who puts in this way his talent to the touch. But when we see such poor embodiments of the finer creations of a poet's mind as Mr. Redgrave's "Affrighted Sempstress on a Rock"—meant, we are told, for *Miranda* in "The Tempest"—we really regret the step forward, and would wish to see Mr. Redgrave employed once more on subjects of a less ambitious description.

A Royal Academician, a Royal Academician *elect*, and a young expectant for Academic honours, have each tried their hand at subjects of importance from the page of English history. We refer to Mr. Hart, R.A.; Mr. C. Landseer, R.A. *elect*; and Mr. A. Johnson, Mr. Hart has chosen the "Farewell Interview of Sir Thomas More and his Daughter;" Mr. Landseer, "The Eve of the Battle of Edge-Hill;" and Mr. A. Johnson, "Tillotson Administering the Sacrament to Lord William Russell in the Tower the Day before his Execution." The wise Mr. Redgrave employed once more on subjects of a less ambitious description.

Something too high for small ales to speak,

but Mr. Hart is hardly up to it. Mr. Herbert was much happier in the same subject a few years back. Nor have we much to say in commendation of Mr. Landseer's picture. The King was on the eve of fighting his first battle with his people; the Earl of Lindsey, his general, had served under Gustavus Adolphus; and he had others around him that had been used to wars. But the King in Landseer's picture is more intent on a piece of roast beef and a foaming tankard on his left, than he is on the map of the field of Keynton that is held before him. Shakspeare makes Richard III., on the eve of the battle of Bosworth, fight imaginary battles in his sleep; and Edward Keen in the same scene in the play, used to describe imaginary movements with his sword upon the ground. But the King in Landseer, holds the map of Keynton like a bill of fare, and looks altogether unconscious that he is on the eve of fighting a battle with his own people. There are parts, we must add, of Mr. Charles Landseer's picture, that are very beautifully painted, and all is evidently there that art in the absence of genius can supply. If Landseer is deficient, as we think, in a direct individuality of purposes in his picture, Mr. Johnson, in his Lord William Russell, is altogether otherwise; he goes direct to his point. Tillotson is reading the Communion Service with a full sense of the importance of the occasion, and of the contrite heart of the person to whom he is administering it: Lord William Russell is kneeling in close communion with himself and with his God; while his wife kneels by his side, and looks, with affection and resignation, more than she could well utter. There is but one figure in the picture that is bad, and that we unhesitatingly state is very bad; we allude to the figure of Burnet in the back-ground. It is not only ill-contrived and ill-expressed, but unlike Burnet, and untrue to him; the Bishop was never in the *back-ground* in any matter. The observant historian of his own time is actually represented indifferent to the striking ceremony before him.

Young Mr. Goodall is said to be a rising painter, and so he is; but then Mr. Goodall sends his best pictures to the British Institution, and has seen nothing of the Royal Academy. We do not quarrel with him for the selection he has made. He is hung well (as the painters call it) at the British Institution, and indifferently hung at the Royal Academy. It was hardly fair, however, in the Royal Academicians to bring him into such close juxta-position with Webster;—to hang his worst picture in a bad light, beneath Webster's best in a good light. We remember to have heard of a similar piece of meanness being played off by a Royal Academician upon Wilkie when a boy. But there was no keeping Wilkie down, nor will Mr. Goodall be kept down but by himself. The painter of the "Connemara Market Girls," in the present Exhibition, has only to take common care of himself to achieve permanent distinction in his art. Mr. Egg has been used still more unfairly than Mr. Goodall; and Mr. Herring may complain that his only picture (and from what we can see, it is a clever one) is hung near the ceiling than the floor, and in the Octagon Room, too, where a Jew would have hard work to distinguish a precious stone from a common counterfeit.

There was a period in British Art when painters were unwilling to admit that Hogarth was a painter. Northcote was of this opinion, but Mr. E. M. Ward would probably take a very different way of thinking. In his "Scene in Lord Chesterfield's Ante-room," he has studied Hogarth to good purpose. "Seven years, my lord, have now past," says Johnson, in his famous letter to Lord Chesterfield, "since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door." This is the subject of Mr. Ward's very characteristic picture. Some of the figures are very good; but never was nobleman troubled with such a levee of applicants in an outer hall as Mr. Ward has assigned to the celebrated Lord Chesterfield. Some little excuse must, however, be made for the man who does too much, and this has been Mr. Ward's fault. His figure of Johnson is full of firm and surly independence, and the clergyman yawning as he goes out, a happy recollection of Hogarth, in his second best manner. We wish we could add that Mr. Ward had done full justice to what painters call the accessories of a picture. The two portraits upon the walls of the outer room would, with Hogarth, have helped the story out; the very ornaments on the clock would have indicated something to make the meaning clearer.

Simson and Fraser studied under Wilkie, and the works of both exhibit a good deal of their friend and master's eye for colour and arrangement. But Simson should elongate some of his figures, and put more mind into some of his heads; and Fraser forsake a certain streakiness of colour, before it becomes a bad habit which he cannot abandon. Simson's "William Tell" is good in parts, and the "Robinson Crusoe" of Fraser, the best picture of his which we have seen for years.

Art was never more encouraged among us than it is at this moment—perhaps it was never so well understood as now. Nor is it too much to say that, at the close of the five annual Exhibitions of Modern Masters (as they are called) for the last five years, it would be hard to meet with a deserving picture leaving the Exhibition Room unsold. Patrons are more numerous and discerning than they were; a new class of purchasers has come forward; and the subscribers to the Art-Union sweep with a drag-net all that remains. Common people are more alive to the beauties of true art than they were; and the wants of a Cartoon or the peculiar requisites for a Fresco are becoming very generally understood. All who are interested in the advancement of art will be glad of this. As the Editors of an Illustrated Paper, in which much art of a sterling character will be found, we certainly rejoice at the spread of true taste through the whole length and breadth of the three kingdoms.

COUNTRY NEWS.

TRAGICAL DUEL NEAR GOSPORT.—A duel was fought on Tuesday night, near Gosport, under the following circumstances:—The combatants were Mr. Seton, late of the 11th Hussars, and Second Lieutenant H. C. M. Hawkey, of the Royal Marines. It appears that at a *soirée* held at the King's rooms, on Southsea beach, on Monday evening, Mr. Seton paid somewhat marked attention to the wife of Lieutenant Hawkey, and soon afterwards, in the public room, insulted by Mr. Hawkey, who called him a blackguard and a villain, and told him if he would not fight him, he would horsewhip him down the High-street of Portsmouth. At the time these words were used, Mr. Seton was endeavouring to leave the ball room, when Lieutenant Hawkey, who was sitting upon a sofa, rose, and attempted to kick him as he passed. The consequence may be enterprised. A meeting was arranged, and at five o'clock on Tuesday evening the combatants met at Stokes-bay, near Fort Monckton, opposite Ryde, on the Gosport shore. Lieutenant Byron G. Rowley, R.N., acted as second to Mr. Seton; and Lieutenant Edward L. Pym, of the Royal Marines, was second to Lieutenant Hawkey. The combatants having arrived, the ground (15 paces) was measured, and the principals having been placed, the word was given, when Mr. Seton fired and missed his antagonist. The pistol of Lieutenant Hawkey was placed in his hand by his second at half cock, and consequently Lieutenant Hawkey did not have his shot. Other pistols were, however, supplied to the combatants, the word was again given, and both fired. Mr. Seton immediately fell. Lieutenant Hawkey, without waiting to see the result of his fire, or going up to his antagonist, immediately fled with his second, saying, "I'm off to France." Mr Seton was conveyed on a shutter on board a yacht in waiting, and brought about half past nine o'clock on Tuesday night to the Quebec Hotel, on the water's edge. Surgical assistance was called in, and it was discovered that Mr. Seton had been wounded dangerously on the right side of the abdomen, the ball passing through and coming out on the left side. Whether the wound is mortal or not, the surgeons have not yet given an opinion. Mr. Seton is married, and has one child. It appeared that the seconds never interfered after the first fire to adjust the cause of quarrel. Mr. Seton is a fine-looking man, aged 28; Lieut Hawkey is about 26. Mr. Seton has retired from the 11th Hussars about eight years. Mr. Hills, chemist, of Broad street, Portsmouth, sat up with Mr. Seton the whole night. The flow of blood was very great. Mrs. Seton was with her husband the whole of the day. At five o'clock on Wednesday evening Mr. Seton was pronounced rather easier, although but slightly. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was at that time lying in a very dangerous state.

A COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED AT BURNLEY. Yesterday week, late in the evening, the entire fire proof portion of Mr. Burnley, belonging to Messrs. Lord and Co, was completely destroyed by the explosion of a steam-boiler, attached to the machinery of the mills. The springing of a mine could not have been more effectually the work of destruction. Not a vestige of the whole building was left standing, with the exception of about two yards of the north-east angle. The damage is estimated at about £20,000, and a providential circumstance connected with it is, that as the hands had left off work, otherwise the loss of life must have been very considerable. Several practical engineers, who have since inspected the wreck of the boiler, have given their opinion that the explosion was caused by its being overcharged.

THE ACCIDENT AT YARMOUTH.—The jury were re summoned last Saturday afternoon, to inquire into the death of Louisa Utting, a child six years old, having been found near the gas meter, on the evening of the same day. The child's head and body were frightfully mutilated. The body was identified, and proved to have been on the bridge by her mother, and a sailor proved the fact of picking it up. An adjournment took place till Wednesday, when Mr. James Walker, the engineer sent down by Government to investigate the cause of the late explosion, was interrogated to be that the quality of the iron of the bridge was defective, and that the immediate cause of the following accident was a defect in the joint of the bar which gave way. The following special verdict was returned:—"That the deceased, Louisa Utting, came to her death by the falling of the Suspension-bridge across the river Bure, on the 2nd May last, and that the falling of the bridge was occasioned by some latent defect in the joint of the centre bar of the bar that first gave way, and to the quality of part of the iron and workmanship, being inferior to the requirements of the original contract, which had provided that they should be of the best quality."

CHILD MURDER AT MANCHESTER. A woman named Isabella Pilkington, who lived near Wheat hill-street, Salford, about ten o'clock on Monday night was observed to leave home, carrying her infant child in her arms. In about half an hour afterwards a young man, who was taking a walk along the bank of the river Irwell, observed some object in the middle of the shallow water. He immediately called out, that if she did not come out of her own accord he would send in his dog for her. In the course of a short time Pilkington came out of the river. She was thoroughly drenched with water, having been immersed in the river. Upon being questioned, she admitted that she had taken her infant along with her into the river, and had dropped it into the stream. Drags having been procured, search was made for the body of the infant, but without success. She was brought up next day at the Salford Town Hall, when the above facts having been stated in evidence, she was remanded. On the next examination the jury found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against her; at the same time expressing their opinion that she was of unsound mind. The prisoner, who is a married woman, has only lived in the neighbourhood about five weeks, and is about 35 years of age. Her husband is a mechanic out of employment. He left home in search o work on Sunday morning last.

IRELAND.

MR. MAHONY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—Another change has come over Mr. O'Connell's spirit in regard to the proposed visit of her Majesty to Ireland. At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, he withdrawing his determination to force a Repeal demonstration upon her Majesty, and evincing a conciliatory disposition. He adverted to the report of the proceedings which took place at the late Levee at which he was present, and the deputation from the Dublin Corporation, which went over to invite her Majesty to visit Ireland. He commented upon the observations of Sir J. Graham, and said the secure of the Queen's person was in the Association was owing to the offensive speech of Mr. Macaulay. He (Mr. O'Connell) had now to say that if the Queen came to Ireland she shall be treated with the utmost of respect and affection consistent her high rank entitles her to. She would see or hear nothing that was not intended to honour her and give her joy. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal agitation should not be abandoned during her stay, but that agitation would be mitigated, in order to save her Majesty from any unpleasant feelings on the subject. Mr. O'Connell also disapproved of the apathy about Repeal, and made suggestions to advance the cause. He advised that every county, city, town, and borough, should register as many Repeal voters as possible; that every county, city, town, parish, and hamlet, should have petitions for the Repeal ready by the 1st day of next September, and it was the desire of the Conference to be engrossed in the Association was owing to the offensive speech of Mr. Macaulay. He (Mr. O'Connell) had now to say that if the Queen came to Ireland she shall be treated with the utmost of respect and affection consistent her high rank entitles her to. She would see or hear nothing that was not intended to honour her and give her joy. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal agitation should not be abandoned during her stay, but that agitation would be mitigated, in order to save her Majesty from any unpleasant feelings on the subject. Mr. O'Connell also disapproved of the apathy about Repeal, and made suggestions to advance the cause. He advised that every county, city, town, and borough, should register as many Repeal voters as possible; that every county, city, town, parish, and hamlet, should have petitions for the Repeal ready by the 1st day of next September, and it was the desire of the Conference to be engrossed in the Association was owing to the offensive speech of Mr. Macaulay. He (Mr. O'Connell) had now to say that if the Queen came to Ireland she shall be treated with the utmost of respect and affection consistent her high rank entitles her to. She would see or hear nothing that was not intended to honour her and give her joy. (Hear, hear.) The Repeal agitation should not be abandoned during her stay, but that agitation would be mitigated, in order to save her Majesty from any unpleasant feelings on the subject. Mr. O'Connell also disapproved of the apathy about Repeal, and made suggestions to advance the cause. He advised that every county, city, town, and borough, should register as many Repeal voters as possible; that every county, city, town, parish, and hamlet, should have petitions for the Repeal ready by the 1st day of next September, and it was the desire of the Conference to be engrossed in the table of the House of Commons, and thus show the entire empire the feeling of this country. The Association would prepare the petitions in the meantime, and that exertion would stimulate the collection of the Repeal rent through the country. They would place from three to five petitions every day on the table of the house, and thus keep the question constantly before the Legislature. He was encouraged to hope for speedy success, by what he saw passing around. He saw a great dispute between England and America, respecting the Oregon territory—that dispute was anything but settled, and it was manifest there must be an abject submission on the part of England or America, or a desolating war. He wanted England to be prepared for the worst—he wanted England to enlist the Irish nation in her cause, and then she might set America and all the rest of the world at defiance. For the first time since the Union they had a Government that was aware of the great advantages to the empire by conciliating Ireland. (Hear, hear). Sir Robert Peel was making exertions to bring about some good measures—some certainly were not very happy; but still he was entitled to credit for good intentions. They would call upon him to extend corporate reform, to extend the elective franchise, [illegible] to vote by the ballot, to [illegible] for all the evils of Ireland, [illegible] Parliament

HER MAJESTY RECEIVING THE KEYS, AT PORTSMOUTH.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The illustration shows an interesting scene during the recent Royal Visit—the Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison Presenting the Golden Keys to her Majesty, on her Landing at the Royal Clarence Yard from the Isle of Wight; sketched on the spot by a Correspondent. The Royal party having alighted, Major-General Pakenham knelt, and presented the keys to the Queen, who, with a gracious smile, returned them to the safe custody of the gallant Lieutenant-Governor. This ceremony over, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, entered the Royal carriage in waiting.

AUSTRALIAN ANT-EATER, ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

We have had frequent occasion, in this journal, to call public attention to animals remarkable for peculiar local adaptations of structure, contrived for their comfort by the beneficent wisdom of the Creator, or otherwise popularly interesting, from singularity of habit, or splendour and beauty of appearance. But none of them have equalled in interest a recent arrival in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. The Echidna Hystrix—the Ant Eater of Australia—about whose naturalisation so many ingenious papers have been printed, and for which so many ingenious contrivances have been arranged—has at last arrived there, but, unfortunate to relate, only survived his domiciliation the brief period of three weeks; and, at the present moment, has left nothing to posterity but his skin, in testimony of having dwelt among us. Our engraving presents a very accurate and characteristic portrait of him, as he was seen on his first arrival

The singularities of structure which characterise the Echidna are found chiefly in the elongated muzzle, and the worm like retractile tongue, by which the nose of the animal is made to answer the purpose of a *spy*—a *searcher* for the ants on which it lives, and, at the same time, a trap for their capture; and also in the digging feet, by which the burrows made to protect the helpless animal are excavated. These points are brought prominently into view in the engraving.

The local haunts of the Echidna, as far as they are at present known, are the Blue Mountains, the environs of Port Jackson, and Van Diemen's Land

The food of the Echidna of the Gardens, was, we believe, composed chiefly of egg chopped small, with a small intermixture of meats. Its mode of eating has been described to be most singular; the tongue being used in the manner of a chameleon, or in the way in which a mower uses his scythe, and the food swept by its action into the mouth either directly, or by an oblique movement. An adhesive matter appeared to be spread over the surface of the tongue, by which the food was attached and drawn in.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last the marriage of Lord Algernon St. Maur, second son of the Duke of Somerset, and Miss Horatia Morier, third daughter of Mr and Mrs. Morier, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square

NOVEL USE OF LITHOGRAPHY.—On Tuesday a handbill appeared containing the portrait of a gentleman said to be missing from Dublin It is well executed, and, if like the person, must greatly aid the police in the endeavours to trace him. This plan no doubt will be generally adopted, where practicable.

WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—Probate of the will and six codicils of the Marquis of Westminster, late of Eaton Hall, in the county of Chester, who died on the 17th of February last, was granted on the 15th instant to the Most Honourable Richard, Marquis of Westminster, the son, one of the executors, a power being reserved to the Dowager Marchioness, the executrix, to prove hereafter. The personal estate in England, and within the province of Canterbury, sworn under £250,000. Bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £600, in addition to her property under settlement; bequeaths his estates at Westminster and the manor of Ebury to his eldest son, the present marquis, to his son, Thomas, Earl of Wilton, he devises his estates in the counties of Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, to be freed from any incumbrances, and bequeaths to him the presentation to the rectory of Prestwich, Lancashire. To his son, Lord Robert Grosvenor, his Moor Park estate, and a legacy of £176,000. Leaves the pictures, &c., in the gallery and elsewhere, at Grosvenor House, together with the Nassuck diamond, weighing 357 grains, the magnificent brilliant earrings, weighing 223 grains, and the round brilliant, weighing 125 grains, as heir looms Also, the pictures at Eaton Hall, as heir-looms with that property. Bequeaths to the present marquis the furniture and other moveables at Eaton Hall, and also the family jewels, and appoints him residuary legatee. The will is of some length, dated September 4, 1840, signed, "Westminster," witnesses, John Boodle and William Rand. The sixth and last codicil is dated February 3, 1845, confirming the will.

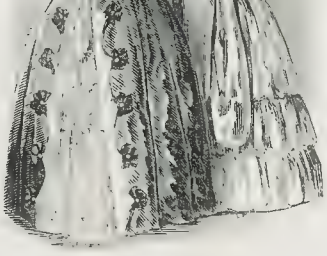
FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The very focus and centre of all discussions of toilette at the present moment is the approaching Royal Fancy Ball, which will present a living picture of society as it was a hundred years ago, and at which the beauty, the wit, and the *tournure* of the courtly beaux and belles of that brilliant period will be revived in their descendants. Let us leave, however, the special characteristics of the costumes to the grand oracles of the day, Vouillon and Laure; still the prevailing idea has affected even the dress of those who do not belong to the favoured few invited, and the novelties in vogue, especially for evening costume, all bear some affinity to those of the chosen period. Thus the brocaded silk, with point lace flounces, opening over an under-skirt of satin, with long pointed waist and jewels blazing on the *corsage*, are now in the highest favour. The lighter dresses of young unmarried ladies, in crape or in gauze, are now embroidered in gold, silver, or coloured silk; the increased magnificence of all evening costume, the profusion of jewels and embroidery employed, taking their origin from the prevailing taste of that epoch. The head-dresses of young persons still principally consist of those most charming and appropriate ornaments, flowers, which are daily made in greater perfection. The form of the wreaths worn, in which an admixture of jewels is frequently admitted, must vary with the style of face they are destined to adorn. Amongst the favourite are the "Norma" or "Druid" wreath, with oak leaves and ears of corn, frequently made in diamonds; the "Ceres" wreath, in which the corn-ears are mixed with blue-bells and cowslips; the garlands, in which roses, dahlias, and anemones alternate with each other and the grape wreaths, with large bunches of white and red grapes, and large leaves

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Another reminiscence of a bygone period is offered by the new mantelet "à la Marie Antoinette," which has replaced the shawls of the earlier season, and formerly quite extinguished all remembrance of the Cardinals and Polka mantles, so ungraceful and unbecoming. The form of the new mantle is extremely simple, it is chiefly made in black, with a quilling of ribbon, or trimming of black lace, or in a dark coloured *glacé* silk—occasionally also in blue, in sea green, or in Persian lilac.

The Pamela, varying slightly with each fair face it adorns, is still the prevailing form of bonnet. The weather is yet too cold for the constant wear of capotes of tulle; but several *élégantes* have nevertheless ventured to sport this light and becoming form of bonnet, on days when the sun has shone more brightly than usual. The capotes of tulle are trimmed on each side with large rosettes of the same material, which is mixed with satin on those of crape or gauze. As to straw bonnets, their vogue is so universal that the elegance of form and manner of trimming becomes of greater importance than ever, as a mark of distinction, and no prudent belle would venture now on wearing one whose form had not received the sanction of good authority. The open fancy straw bonnets are frequently trimmed with a *Jardinière* wreath, composed of anemones; and the lining in crêpe lisse, must be of a bright and decided colour. The paille de riz, which are, as well as the Leghorn, always in fashion, and always in good taste, are now frequently trimmed in folds of crêpe of several shades, and a single feather in white, pink, blue, cherry-colour, or lilac; for young ladies, the feather is replaced by a laurel flower, with broad and open leaves. Every bonnet is now



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

edged with three or four small folds of tulle or gauze of the colour of the trimming. The shades of flowers which ornament them are matched by corresponding hues of ribbon, which are placed on the bonnet in such a manner that the gradations of colour, from the darkest to the lightest, follow each other in perfect order, producing a charming effect; in fact, ribbon for every kind of trimming is in great request Little caps for the morning costume are much worn. They are usually made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes, or Lisle lace; fluted ribbon in different colours, strong contrasts, such as blue, orange, and pink, or dark green, lilac, and cherry colour, are in great favour.

Many are the novelties in dresses for morning wear, or the promenade. Of these, one of the most successful is in French cashmere (poil de chèvre) of a buff colour, embroidered in shaded lilac or green, or in brandebourgs of the same colour as the material. These dresses are usually made with flounces; silks with Bayadère stripes in cerise and sea-green, lilac and violet, or China rose and light pink, on a white ground—in plain silk *glacé*, lilac and green, blue and pink amaranth and brown, are in great request for the promenade. The skirts of these dresses are usually plain, or trimmed with ribbon up the front, with Grecian corsage—the sleeves open at the wrist, rather short, terminating by two puffings of the same material as the dress, with under sleeves of embroidered muslin. Grenadines, with horizontal stripes in green, blue, or lilac and white, are in great vogue for morning visits or carriage drives, and deservedly, for this material is exquisitely soft and transparent, and at the same time rich and effective. The skirts are usually trimmed with five rows of light fringe, shaded in the same colours as the dress, the uppermost row reaching nearly to the waist. The body is tight and pointed with three front seams and side pieces, the sleeves opening half way up to the elbow, with a half sleeve of embroidered muslin, with insertions, and lace ruffles.

MYSTERY ANTAGONIST. BELVIDERE. VIXEN. PRIMA DONNA.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH, ON SATURDAY LAST.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

FIRST CLUB MATCH OF THE SEASON

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast.
And bends the ga lant mast, my boys,
While like the eagle free,
Away the good boat flies, my boys,
And merry men are we!

It was this day week, and the 17th of this instant merry month of May, that the pleasure mariners of the river Thames opened their regular campaign, and entered upon their nautical existence, proper. Some brief time before they had a skirmish for a cup given by Lord Saye and Sele—or "say and sail," as a reprobate punster would probably put it, because the match was made at the instance of that noble lord; the progress and result of which were duly chronicled in these columns. This passage at *naumachia*, however, was pronounced a very unsatisfactory one—by the losers; which nobody, indeed, can doubt it was. *This* said his craft was "overballasted;" *that* asserted his trim was faulty; *this* protested his boat was too much by the head; *that* insisted his was too much by the stern; all swore (we're afraid they did), or at all events most energetically stated, that they could win, only give them time to come to the post "ship shape."

R. T. Y. C. MATCH.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.—THE "ANTAGONIST" AND "MYSTERY" TOWED OFF BY THE WATERMAN STEAMER

The effects of the Belvidere Cup race were to set the imaginations of the beaten skippers on the rack for improvements. The yacht of that ilk, built by Lord Alfred Paget to replace his *Mystery*, had her mast "unstepp'd" and shifted more aft; the spars of the *Prima Donna* were scraped down; in short, the whole fleet had been "overhauled," and now showed off Greenwich as fresh as paint. The morning was unpropitious—in reference to silk bonnets and satin parasols—but promised well for the matter in hand, as there was a brisk wind and that freshness of the air which boded well for its continuance. The hour fixed for the departure of the steam-boat appropriated to the use of members of the Club and their friends from London-bridge was nine A.M., which, at the best, is an unseasonable one, and, on this occasion, quite too early, as the match did not commence till noon. The usual preliminaries being gone through, as the clock of the Hospital tolled twelve, the signal gun rung out, and the following clipping little fleet got under way in truly yachting fashion.

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Prima Donna	28	C. R. Tatham, Esq.
Mystery ..	25	Viscount Sasham.
Belvidere	25	Lord A. Paget.
Vixen ..	25	J. and J. Haighton, Esqrs.
Antagonist	25	H. Gunston, Esq.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

SECOND RACE.

Cygnet	..	..	10	B. N. Williams, Esq.
Charm	..	..	12	G. P. and I. W. Smith, Esqrs.
Wave	..	..	10	Thos. Howard, Esq.
Dolphin	..	..	10	T. and I. M. Wauhill, Esqrs.

The prizes, it is meet to say in anticipation of the contest for them, were three very elegant silver-gilt cups, variously embellished with emblematic devices, the chief of them being the reward of the winning boat of the first class, the second of the winning boat of the second class, and the third of the second boat of either class. The wager boats were lying in their respective berths abreast of Greenwich Hospital, when the signal gun for starting was fired as aforesaid, and—

> "All hands unmoor," [illegible] ;
> "All hands unmoor," the ready crews reply.
> Along the slippery masts the yards ascend,
> And high in air the canvas wings extend;
> Reeds, ling cords the lofty canvass guide,
> And through inextricable mazes glide.

This is the heroic-poetic way of describing the scene. To give a homely sketch of it, as soon as "up stick" was the word, men and masters went to work with a will; and, in a minute after casting off, the station was hearing down stream gallantly to the tune of "Oh! She Goes," gaily ringing from the brass band of the Club stationed on board the steamer. The *Antagonist* had the best of the start, and in running from Blackwall to Woolwich, was evidently the best handled of the lot. The *Mystery* was second, the *Belvidere* third, the *Vixen* fourth, and the *Prima Donna* last, having carried away some of her top gear, and thereby lost time. Off Woolwich the *Dolphin* was first of the little ones, with the *Wave* next her, and all cracking on like flying Dutchmen. Nearly in this form they rounded the flag-buoy off Coal House Point, about a couple of miles below Gravesend:

1. Antagonist	55 min past 2	5. Vixen	1 min past 3
2. Mystery	55½ min past 2	6. Dolphin	5 min past 3
3. Belvidere	56½ min past 2	7. Charm	6 min past 3
4 Prima Donna	58 min past 2	8 Wave	8 min past 3

As a passage of seamanship, it must be confessed the rounding of the buoy was very differently performed by the voyager-boats, or their crews. The *Antagonist* gave it a berth perfectly unnecessary, so far as she was affected by her course; while the *Belvidere* shaved it with the elegance of Jim Robinson skimming Tattenham Corner. And now the tug of war commenced in earnest. The wind was dead on end, and there was a good, bitter more of ebb to contend on. "Steer small!" was the word—and the slack of the tide the place to work in. So soon as the buoy was turned, each vessel bore up for the weather shore, and who should hug Essex the closest seemed the question of death or victory. Just at this time things went wrong, a trifle, on board the steamer. She had forgotten to "boat ship" when she ought, and was drifting, broadside on, half-a-mile below the buoy, when the interest of the affair demanded her presence elsewhere. However, she had begun to make running after the first division of the fleet, and the leading craft hove in sight abreast of a spot a-bow of the shore, which juts out a mile or so below Tilbury, when the eyes of those who kept them in sight, behold the *Antagonist* and *Mystery* go slap ashore, as if the design of the cockswains was to show which could perform that manœuvre in the most masterly manner. The *Belvidere*, hereupon, of course, was "kept away," and, with the *Prima Donna* and *Vixen* in her train, which succeeded the *Dolphin* and other little ones, spanked away for Greenwich and glory. We were now alongside the grounded yachts which lay vero to leeward, locked together like wrestlers who had fallen in the death grip? . . . . . .

> O were is mine, with tuneful Maro's art
> To wake to sympathy the feeling breast
> Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress,
> In all the pomp of exquisite distress:
> Then might I with unrivalled pleasure deplore
> The treacherous horrors of that—Essex shore.

"Then rose from sea to sky"—the eloquence of row! A very pretty quarrel, as it stood, seemed in course of discussion; but as another snarky convenience—Waterman No. 13,—went to the rescue, we sped on our watery highway, and left the consequences to settle itself. The rain, however, was now over—the *Belvidere* held her lead all the way up, and finished by passing the goal at forty-four minutes past six, and winning by twelve minutes. The *Vixen* was second, and consequently winner of the third prize. The victorious craft of the small fleet was the *Sylphide*; she reached Greenwich at eleven minutes past seven, beating the *Charm* by about five minutes. Thus ended the second R. T. Y. C. match of the season; but even more unsatisfactorily than the first. The fact is that the *Mystery* was beating the *Antagonist* fast when they ran aground; what she would have done eventually, of course, cannot be said. The truth is that the *Mystery* is a better boat than the *Belvidere* in their present trim; and, moreover, the best in the Club to our honest thinking.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

The meeting commenced on Wednesday; the Viscount Newport, M.P., and Sir W. T. S. M. Stanley, Bart., Stewards. The weather was fine on Wednesday, and there was a good attendance for a first day. The following is a brief account of the sport:—

The Salopian Produce Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. A. W. Hill's br c Sweetmeat, by Gladiator, walked over

Mr. Minor's br c Breeches, by Pantaloon; Mr. Miner's ch f Birdwing; Mr. Hill's The Label, and Mr. Fowler's The Witch, were entered but did not start.

The Great Cleveland Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 100 sovs added.

Mr. Taylor na br c Sweetmeat, 3 yrs 8st 10lb	..	..	..	1
Mr J. Roche na br c Milton, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb	..	..	..	2
Mr. Hill's b g Salopian, 3 yrs, 8st 11lb	..	..	..	3
Mr. Darnell na ch c Little Hampton	..	..	..	4

Twenty-one were entered, nineteen declared forfeit and paid 5 sovs each.

This was a well-contested race, at the close, between Sweetmeat and Milton, Salopian running a good third, Little Hampton beaten a long way off. For the first round Salopian kept the lead, followed close by Sweetmeat, but, coming up to the Judge's chair, Sweetmeat made a desperate push, and won cleverly by about a length.

The County Member's Plate had not concluded at post-hour. Five were entered for it; heats, twice round and a distance. There was but a small number of betting men. The roulette booths, not having the fear of Sir James Graham before their eyes, flaunted their gaudy colors freely.

The Theatre was opened in the evening, and the race-card announced the performances—The Will of my Grandfather, and a Will of my Own, Young England, and a variety of singing and dancing, and sea ballet.

We annex a description of the Hawkstone Cup. The design of this piece of plate is at once elegant and unique, and is a vast improvement on the commonplace ones that were formerly contended for at these meetings. Indeed, it nearly all the provincial meetings in the kingdom. Instead of being an useless ornament for a sideboard, it forms a superb and useful centre-piece for the dinner-table. It is in two pieces, but so admirably is each part adapted to the other, that, while they are combined, they form an elegant ornament to the dining-room, and, when separate, are of most essential services to the drawing-room, also. The upper portion consists of an elegant *épergne*, with candelabra for four lights; the sockets for the candles taking off, and leaving shells, in which are placed ruby-cut glasses, for preserves, &c.; the centre being sufficiently capacious to hold grapes, flowers, or perfumed water. The base is supported by four feet, formed of shells and flowers; while the shaft springs lightly, wreathed with convolvuli, and the roses of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. On one of the four panels which form the base is the inscription. The lower portion consists of a massive and richly-chased salver.

THOMAS HOOD.—There is a subscription on foot for the widow and children of the late Mr. Hood. Several gentlemen of distinction have formed themselves into a committee for this purpose, and there is every chance, we are glad to hear, of their being able to effect a permanent good for the family. If every man Mr. Hood had made to laugh would give his sixpence, and every sempstress whose fingers he had set flying, her penny to the fund, there would be no occasion for the committee to call for any greater amount of subscription. How few at forty six have laid sufficient by to meet the contingencies of a long and wasting illness, and all the wants of a widow and a helpless family. Such was Mr. Hood's case, and the subscription has our best wishes and support.

A letter from Coburg, dated May 11, in the *Manheim Journal*, states that an English courier has just arrived with the intelligence that Queen Victoria was to arrive on a visit to her husband's august relatives in the course of the month of June. The letter added that preparations had already been commenced at the Court for her Britannic Majesty's reception.

The *Erebus*, Captain Sir John Franklin, and the *Terror*, Captain Crozier, discovery vessels, have left England on the new Arctic expedition. Each ship has been supplied with two hundred tin cylinders, for the purpose of holding papers, which are to be thrown overboard, with the statement of the longitude, and other particulars worthy of record, written in six different languages.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May .. First Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 26.—St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died, A.D. 605.
TUESDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1261.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1759.
THURSDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
FRIDAY, 30.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.
SATURDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyne, mother of Queen Elizabeth, crowned, 1533

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 31.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
[illegible]	0 19	1 3	1 46	7 4	7 38	8 8	8 38	9 17	9 48	10 20	10 52

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Folium.*" *The second "a" in Arcades is short. Thus*
"*Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.*"—VIRGIL, Ecl. vii. 4.

"*A Young Student.*"—*The level of the open sea is believed, generally speaking, to be everywhere the same; or to form a portion of the surface of an oblate spheroid, to which the surface of the land approaches with less accuracy. Certain gulphs and inland seas appear to deviate, to some measure, from the general rule; and there are a few other exceptions.*

"*Ignoramus.*"—*If our Correspondent will look at "Mercator's Chart of the World," he (I) will better appreciate Sir John Herschel's "fact," that "London occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere."*

"*M. M.*"—*Almost all the writers of the period have fallen into error with respect to the "Lone Ranger" of the tune of the Cool War, ascribing the actions of the one to the other, and the mistake is easily accounted for: both bore the same names and title, and both were courtiers of Royalist Commanders. The elder, Sir George Goring, of Hurst Pierrepoint, in Sussex, created in 1625 Baron Goring, and advanced in 1644 to the earldom of Norwich, died in 1662. He was father of General George Goring, so celebrated as a cavalier leader, who, after the surrender of Oxford, retired to the Netherlands, and became Lieut.-General in the Spanish army. He died in Spain, in the character of a Dominican friar, during his father's life time. The death of neither occurred in 1645. There was a Colonel Goring of the same family, distinguished for his devotion to the fortunes of the young Chevalier, who died a field marshal in the Prussian service.*

"*Zaccheus.*"—*A correspondent, "W. J. D. W.," adds to the information in our journal of the 10th inst., respecting the Trinacria, or Arms of the Isle of Man, that it is a very ancient symbol, and appears on the coin of Sicily—of ancient Spain before the age of the Cæsars. It is given in "Hunter's Melody," tab. viii., No. 3, as in common use in Spain, as the coin of Aspendus, in Pamphylia; and our correspondent believes both to have had reference to the ancient families of Israel.*

Miss Kelly's ticket for Wednesday night's performance did not reach us till Thursday morning.

"*Gumhal.*"—*We do not know who is the author of the work in question.*

"*Curriculum.*"—*A modern chariot is either with or without a box-seat.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*Is thanked for the sketch of the Cotton steam-boat, for which, however, we have not room.*

"*M. B.*"—*The portrait has not been engraved, but shall appear shortly.*

"*Adalbesma.*"—*Oliver Yorke is the nom de guerre of the Editor of "Fraser's Magazine." There are many printed editions of the works of Hunter and Lamb; but we think not of Milton's complete works.*

"*W. J. G.*," *Ham Cottage.*—*The property must be equally divided.*

"*C. F.*" *and "J. M.*" *are thanked for their correction of the popular error as to the birth place of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace was not born at Dangan Castle, as almost invariably stated, but at Mornington House, 114, Grafton-street, Dublin.*

"*How Wow,*" *Alpha-road.*—*The lady named is unmarried.*

"*Trebor.*"—*Artemon woks are so called from their having been first bored in the province of Artois, in France.*

"*C. T. W.,*" *Oxford.*—*Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has recently taken the surname of Lytton.*

"*C. T.*"—*Aerotic; Lines to the Birch-tree; On Moss Roses, by H. F. L.*—*Ineligible.*

"*T. G. B.*"—*We are not aware of the existence of any "Society" for Engraving Pictures from the Ancient Masters.*

"*J. D. F.,*" *and "A Derby Sweep.*"—*We shall give some capital Illustrations of the Derby Day at Epsom Races.*

"*R. T. L.,*" *Regent's Park.*—*The sketch will be acceptable.*

"*J. J.,*" *Stamford.*—*Hullah's works on singing may be obtained of J. W. Parker, West Strand.*

"*A Constant Reader*" *may remit money to Canada through an accredited agent.*

"*T. P.,*" *Borough, had better consult a solicitor.*

"*C. W.,*" *and "S. R.,*" *Stamford.*—*We are not especially conversant with the customs at executions*

"*B. A. J.*"—*The book in question may be had, by order, of any bookseller.*

"*E. R.*"—*The sketch of the Chester Cup did not reach us in time.*

"*A Constant Subscriber.*"—*The proper course is to apply at the Bank of England.*

"*Cymro,*" *Leicester.*—"*Senefelder's Treatise on Lithography*" *should supply the desired information.*

"*Legateus,*" *Ambleside.*—*Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing office, or obtained through any bookseller.*

"*E. M. G.*" *should write to the editor of the journal in which the statement appeared.*

"*W. H. C.,*" *York.*—*Has our correspondent constructed a camera on the principle suggested?*

"*R. M. E.*" *is thanked for the sketch of the late Lord Carbery.*

"*Selborne*" *wishes to ascertain the best means of capturing the male glow-worm.*

"*A Son of Ink,*" *Ipswich, may learn the value of the Prints in question of a dealer in old prints.*

"*Peter Puzzleway*" *believes it is not generally known that the waterfall by the Swiss Cottage, Colosseum, is worked by a steam-engine, about one hundred yards from the spot. The novel is deemed.*

"*C. E. J.*"—*The lines do not reach our standard.*

"*C. S. P.,*" *Huddersfield.*—*Sir Richard Phillips died in 1840.*

"*T. O.*"—*We have not room to insert our correspondent's humane and charitable suggestions.*

"*H. J. E.,*" *Tunbridge Wells, should send a specimen.*

"*A Correspondent.*"—*We have not room for the further interpretations of "J. H. S."* &c.

"*T. W.,*" *Stepney.*—*The height of the Duke of Wellington is about 5 feet 8 inches.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Manchester.*—*We have not received any further details of the state of affairs in Chili and Peru. Our latest advices merely mentioned the facts alluded to.*

"*D. E. R.,*" *Swansea.*—*There are six distinct varieties of the farthings of Queen Anne in the British Museum: indeed, there may be said to be seven, but one not alone really circulated, the other six varieties are pattern pieces, struck for examination, but from which no copies for circulation have been taken. These varieties are given in "Ruding," vol. ii., p. 72. See, also, "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," pp.* 181—184.

"*Hugo*" *should apply to some respectable optician.*

"*H. J.,*" *Bath.*—*The pigeon known as the Cobanna, a natural family of birds, comprises pigeons, doves, and turtles.*

"*H. H.,*" *Pancrass.*—*The Portraits of John Parry and Albert Smith are contained in No. 111 of our journal.*

"*G. G. F.,*" *Swansea.*—*The illustrations of Swansea and the Rebeccaites will be found in Nos. 73 and 80 of our journal.*

"*C. B. G.*"—*A Portrait and Memoir of Mr. Baife are contained in No. 68 of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"*J. H.*" *and "J. B.*" *inquire the favourite horse at Tattersall's for the Derby Stakes?*—

> "*So great a favourite is Idas,*
> *That all his backers thank him Midas.*"

"*J. S.*"—*The office of the Governess' Benevolent Institution is near Goughsquare, Fleet-street*

"*Galvani.*"—*Muttueau's work on Galvanism may be had, by order, of any foreign bookseller; but we are not aware that it has been entirely translated into English.*

"*J. W.,*" *St. John's-square.*—*St. John's-gate is printed, month by month, on the wrapper of the "Gentleman's Magazine. We should be glad to aid in its restoration.*

"*Marlborough.*"—*The last general election was in 1841.*

"*A Correspondent,*" *Norwich.*—*The price of our journal is 6d., supplied by J Barkes, bookseller, Norwich.*

"*T. S.,*" *Clerkenwell.*—*The series of illustrations will be commenced shortly.*

"*C. J. H.*"—*We cannot, at present, reply to "A Scene Painter's" somewhat intemperate letter.*

"*A Ready Subscriber,*" *West Malling.*—*A plain black cockade is customarily worn by officers' servants. Sir Harris Nicolas has remarked, in connexion with this subject, that "the National cockade of this country is a wretched taste. A plain black cockade conveys no meaning, and produces no associations; and it is, moreover, worn by officers' servants, whereas, a national cockade should be the peculiar badge of the servants of the Crown and of the nation. The American officers, who also use it, distinguish themselves by the appropriate addition of a golden eagle in the centre."*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*The centre arch of London-bridge is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 30 feet 6 inches; the parapet is 4 feet high; of the cornice and dentils we have not the dimensions.*

Ineligible.—*Lines, by B. J. M., Norwich; Song, by R. M.; A Dirge (Ellesmere); "Soft Music," by A. T.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1845.

LORD Brougham has lately made two exhibitions out of his "diurnal sphere"—the House of Lords—and each perfectly characteristic; without something to abuse, and somebody to flatter, he cannot live; the affliction of his persevering praise fell for a long period on the Duke of Wellington, but the iron constitution of the old warrior has enabled him to outlive that, as well as the many other hardships he has been exposed to in the course of his career. Lord Brougham's favourite aversions at present, are railroads and railway directors; his adulatory humour, is, for the moment, more comprehensive; the Duke has a little respite, and the side of flattery has turned full upon Lord Ellenborough, and the whole of the late Ministry; Lord Ellenborough had to sustain it at the dinner of the Literary Fund, where the hyperbolic praises of his "brilliant" Governor-Generalship must have had a peculiar relevancy to the distresses of the literary brotherhood of England. Next to the wonder why Lord Ellenborough should have been placed in the chair at all, is the marvel, what his Indian policy had to do with the object of the meeting; but more wonderful than all is it, that any man not blinded by vanity, could be so ostentatiously servile, as to obtrude his flattery so needlessly on a man who had treated the claim of an acknowledgment of similar services, in a more appropriate place, the House of Lords, with marked contempt. Lord Brougham seems to think it his bounden duty to give his certificate to character to everybody he has ever known; he eulogised Wellington down to posterity, in an oration in which he assured all future generations, that the Duke unites in himself all the greatest qualities of all the Generals, and Statesmen, the world has seen, from Hannibal to Napoleon, Julius Cæsar included. As thorough a master of military strategy, as of equity law, posterity may take Lord Brougham's word for the fact; we fancy the old Duke must have listened to the legal expositor of things military much as the great Carthagenian we have named did to the Greek pedant, who undertook to enlighten him on the art of war. It is the true schoolmaster tendency; he thinks nobody can perceive merits or defects unless taught by him. On Wednesday evening, at the dinner of the Fishmongers' Company, he proceeded to open the eyes of England, to the virtues of the members of the Whig Ministry; "such excellent colleagues—such distinguished Statesmen—such staunch friends of civil and religious liberty."—Lord John Russell is "his natural superior"—and for once we think he hit the truth; Lord Melbourne was "his old and dear friend." Very dear and very sincere must the friendship have been on one side at least—as certain speeches in that inconvenient work, Hansard, would prove if cited. But it is the fault of great talkers, that they often forget what they have before said, and think all the world as oblivious as themselves. On this occasion, however, the greatest share of laudation fell to Lord Palmerston, as to whom Lord Brougham thus deposes:—

> Of the three noblemen who had that day received the freedom of the Corporation two had been his colleagues in office; and he could answer for it that no man ever had more able, or honest, or honourable colleagues. He meant those observations to apply, in an especial manner as applicable to the noble viscount who in the late government had presided over foreign affairs. There never was and he said it on all occasions, both in the country and in the House—a greater error he would not hesitate to say—than to suppose that the noble viscount to whom he alluded was less disposed to continue friendly relations towards France than any other individual in the country was; and that was saying a great deal.

How the friend of peace contrived to run the country within a hair's-breadth of a bloody war, is not stated; but, as usual, all the world is in error except Lord Brougham. Now, the chances are, that at no great distance of time, the whole Whig Ministry will be made the objects of his satire, as they have often been before; the first temptation of getting a cheer from the House of Lords will bring it out; the Corporation of London well know that an eloquent panegyric at a banquet at the Mansion-house is no security against seeing themselves held up, the next week, as public plunderers, in a debate at Westminster. We doubt not that his late colleagues are quite aware of the peculiarity, and prepared for the change of language, from compliment to calumny, and that they rate both at their real value. The fact is, the whole man is exaggeration:—

> Praising and blaming are his usual themes,
> And both, to show his judgment, in extremes;
> So over violent, or over civil,
> That every man with him is god or devil.

With such power of language and illustration he might make his praise coveted and his censure formidable; but by the indiscriminate use of both—and that often on the same persons—he deprives himself of all weight or influence; this it is that has lowered his position in the House of Lords to that of a very amusing speaker, capable of giving a sort of agreeable variation to the proceedings of that very dignified but rather dull assembly. Instead of being a political power he occupies the place very slightly elevated above that of a highly intellectual buffoon.

ANOTHER of those barbarisms of civilization, a duel, has just occurred, with, it is to be apprehended, fatal effects. The published account contains all the ordinary features of such "affairs" the quarrel, the meeting in cold blood, the fall of one and the flight of the other, with even more than the usual display of brutal indifference as to the fate of the victim. What the nature of the provocation may have been, can, we suppose, be only precisely known to the parties themselves, and whether this miserable sort of "satisfaction" has brought a punishment upon the aggressor or not is impossible to say. But a previous cold, calculating practice, in a shooting-gallery, before going to the ground—the absence of any attempt by the seconds at reconciliation, and the flight, without a sign of remorse or emotion of any kind at the shedding of blood by premeditation—in short, at the commission of murder—convey an unfavourable impression of the fugitive, perhaps we should call him the survivor; though, unhappily, the arm of justice is too powerless in these cases, we shall regret his escape even from the inefficient retribution the laws would have exacted from him.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Prime Warden and Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company with his presence on Wednesday evening, at a grand banquet given at the Company's Hall, near London-bridge.

The occasion of the entertainment was to celebrate the admission of four noblemen—the Earl of Fortescue, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Cottenham—to the fraternity of Fishmongers. The honours of the Company having been voted to them some time since, and on whom (with the exception of Viscount Melbourne, whose state of health had not allowed him to attend) they were personally conferred.

His Royal Highness arrived about seven o'clock, and the guests proceeded to the Great Hall, where the banquet was served.

The Prime Warden occupied the chair, Prince Albert sitting on his right hand, and the Marquis of Lansdowne upon his left, supported on either side by Viscount Palmerston and Earl Fortescue.

On the removal of the cloth, the "Benedictus" was sung.

The Prime Warden then rose, and gave "The health of her Majesty the Queen," prefacing the same with a few brief remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the gracious forbearance of her Majesty in not having asked an increase to her Civil List, although the expenses of the Court were now necessarily very much larger than they were a few years since.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

The Prime Warden next gave "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their honoured guest and brother Fishmonger," which having been enthusiastically responded to,

His Royal Highness, in a few words, acknowledged the compliment, and

gave "The health of the Prime Warden and prosperity to the Fishmongers' Company."

The Prime Warden returned thanks, and next gave "The health of the Prince of Wales, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Fami.,," which was duly honoured.

The Prime Warden then announced the toast of the evening—viz. "The healths of Lords Melbourne, Fortescue, Palmerston, and Cottenham," the four distinguished noblemen who had honoured the company by becoming freemen of their Corporation that day, expressing his deep regret at the absence, through indisposition, of Lord Melbourne.

The toast having been drunk with three times three, each of the noblemen to whom it referred successively returned thanks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Hall about eleven o'clock on his return to Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who went in state, read an address from the Corporation of that city, relative to her Majesty visiting Ireland. His Lordship then advanced, and, kneeling near the Sovereign, presented the address.

The queen returned the following most gracious answer :—

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this loyal address from the Corporation of Dublin

"I have ever been most anxious to consult the feelings and to promote the happiness of my Irish subjects.

"The wish which you express in gratifying terms that I should visit Ireland is an acceptable proof of the warm attachment of the citizens of Dublin to my person and government.

"Whenever I may be enabled to receive in Ireland the promised welcome, I shall rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of my faithful subjects."

The Lord Mayor received from the Queen a copy of the answer, and, kneeling, had the honour to kiss hands. Alderman O'Brien (late Lord Mayor) and Town Councillor Patrick O'Brien had also the honour to kiss hands

CHRISTENING OF THE HEIR OF VISCOUNT VILLIERS.—On Saturday last the infant son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Villiers was baptised at St George's Church, Hanover square. The Queen was sponsor for the noble infant; and in the absence of her Majesty, the Marchioness of Douro was deputed to act. Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Jersey were the two other sponsors—the Earl of Jersey, who was prevented from being present by indisposition, being represented by the Honourable Frederick Villiers. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Mr Hewitt, the rector, and the infant received the names of Victor Albert George.

DEPARTURE OF THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ.—The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz left town on Monday afternoon for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure by the special train on the South Eastern Railway. His Royal Highness Prince George accompanied his illustrious relatives to Dover.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—To-day (Saturday) is the twenty sixth anniversary of the natal day of her Majesty. Sir R. Peel has caused cards to be issued for a full dress banquet on Tuesday next in celebration of the event. The circle invited are exclusively Tory. The Earl of Aberdeen will receive the whole of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at a grand full-dress entertainment at Argyle-house. Lord Stanley, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will also have a dinner party to celebrate the birth day.

BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT.—On Saturday evening the Prime Warden, Masters, and Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company, gave a most magnificent entertainment to Prince Albert, her Majesty's Ministers, &c., at their hall, in Foster lane, City. At the north-end of the banquetting-room, in a recess, were arranged the rich and matchless services of gold plate, &c. belonging to the company, which produced a most splendid effect. The tables were laid out in a style to correspond with the wealth and magnificence of the company. The hall, ante-rooms, landing-places, and stairs were crowded with the choicest exotics. Whatever taste, wealth, and influence could desire, was called into action to make the banquet worthy the presence of her Majesty's Consort. The illustrious and noble guests began to arrive about six o'clock, amongst whom were the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Stanley, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jocelyn, Sir G. Cockburn, and other members of the Cabinet. Sir R. Peel, on alighting from his carriage, was loudly cheered, which he acknowledged by one of his blandest smiles. Prince George of Cambridge, and, at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his suite, arrived in five carriages; the Prince was loudly cheered. After the cloth was removed, the opulence of the evening commenced, the principal toasts being "Her Majesty and Prince Albert," to which his Royal Highness responded. "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family," which was acknowledged by Prince George of Cambridge; "Her Majesty's Ministers;" "The Houses of Lords and Commons," &c. The company began to depart about eleven o'clock.

ROYAL VISIT.—The King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive in a few weeks, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FALSE REPORT OF ANOTHER MURDER AT HAMPSTEAD.

Last Saturday morning the body of a man was found in a ditch by the side of the Finchley road, about 200 yards north of the Swiss Cottage public-house. Several of the London papers which deal in horrors contained harrowing accounts upon the subject, and some of Monday's daily papers added to the excitement by an account, written in the usual penny-a line style, to the effect "that throughout the entire day (Saturday) the town of Hampstead was thrown into a state of excitement by a rumour, obtaining extensive circulation, that a gentleman had been found murdered in a ditch closely adjoining the spot where the murder of the unfortunate Mr Steinwar was perpetrated by Thomas Henry Hocker. On the reporter instituting inquiries, he ascertained that the grounds for supposing a similar shocking occurrence had transpired in the vicinity of Hampstead were not altogether without foundation, as the body of a most respectably-attired gentleman had been discovered."

It was subsequently ascertained that the body was that of Thomas William Cunningham, a tailor, who had lodged at No. 24, Holywell-street, Strand.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Wakley, and the following report of what occurred will explain what sort of "foundation" there was for the related narrative given in some of the papers :—

Police-constable 207 S said he found deceased lying in the ditch, "pitched upon his head," and quite dead. He had all his clothes, except his hat, on. His hands and face were cold, but his body was still warm. Witness, with assistance, conveyed the body to that house (Yorkshire Grey), and Mr. Gower, a surgeon, was called in. Sixpence, a tobacco stopper, snuff-box, a pair of kid gloves, and a silk handkerchief, were found in his pockets.

By the Deputy-Coroner: His hat was found about two hundred yards from him, and must have fallen from his head. I do not know how deceased came into the ditch, but I have not the slightest reason to believe that he met with any violence. I saw nothing whatever to lead me to think he had. There were no marks of violence on his person, and there were no signs of struggling at or near the spot where he was found.

The Coroner: Who can write such stupid statements in the newspapers as we have read about this case, making it one of murder? One would think they were the reports of some old woman. Really it is disgusting to see such injurious misrepresentations. The editors of newspapers ought to exclude the contributors of such exaggerations. There does not appear the slightest ground for supposing that deceased has been wounded. Things are bad enough already, without making them worse.

Sarah Cunningham, wife of deceased, described him as a man who occasionally drank hard, and when he did so then wander away from home and remain away a day or a night. She did not know whether he had met with violence or not, but she thought there was something wrong, because he had lost his spectacles.

The Coroner—I am sure that the paragraphs in the newspapers about this simple affair would make any wife think the man had been murdered ten times over. It was bruited all over London that there was another murder at Hampstead.

Mr. S. Gower, surgeon, of Hampstead, proved that deceased died of congestive apoplexy, naturally produced.

Verdict, "Natural death."

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—Late on Monday night a collision of a very fearful character happened on the Greenwich Railway, near the London bridge terminus. From the statements made by the passengers of the eleven o'clock train, which was well loaded with the holiday folks from Deptford fair, it appears that on that train arriving at the points where the engine and tender are attached, for the purpose of allowing the train to pass under the shedding of the terminus, three carriages were discovered to have been left on the same line of rail, without the usual signal light to denote their being there. The guard on the foremost carriage of the train, perceiving the imminent danger, shouted to his fellow officers to put down the breaks. The engine and tender, unfortunately, had proceeded on the adjoining rails, as usual, and the train was also dragging the train along by a rope. The engineers noticed the carriages at the same moment that the guard did, but were unable to stay the speed of the train, and the guard, finding a collision inevitable, saved his life by leaping on to the line. The next moment the train came in contact with the carriages with terrific force, the foremost of the latter being smashed and hurled upside down on the roofs of the other carriages, the effect of much damage to them. The shock to the passengers, upwards of 200 in number, was very alarming. The officers of the company rendered every assistance, and it was ascertained that none of them were seriously hurt, the extent of their injury being severe bruises and sundry damage to their wearing apparel. The South Eastern Company instituted an inquiry relative to the neglect in leaving carriages on the line without signal lights, and he result was, it was understood, the dismissal of several parties.

According to a recent census of the Russian empire, it appears that the population consists of 62,500,000 souls, of whom 2,000,000 are Tartars (Mahomedans), and 193,000 Jews.

POSTSCRIPT.

HENLEY GRAND REGATTA.—This great aquatic event, at which the gentlemen of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will again contend this season, is appointed for the 6th and 7th of June. The entrances promise excellent sport.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special general meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Queens Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of adopting the drafts of several bills authorising the company to make and construct the following lines :—Branches from Todmorden to Burnley; from Blezpit to Heywood; from Oldham to Mamps; from Manchester to Ashton and Stalybridge; also the Guide Bridge Junction, the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway; and likewise to authorise the directors to enter into a union with the Manchester and Bolton Company The whole of the bills were unanimously adopted, and the directors authorised to enter into arrangements with the Manchester and Bolton Company.

MOHUN LAL.—We are glad to learn that this distinguished Oriental, whose name is so honourably known to the English public in connection with our disasters in Affghanistan, in which country he was mainly instrumental in rescuing the captives of Akbbar Khan, has been rewarded by the East India Company with a pension of £1000 a-year.

THE LORD DUKE AT PORTSMOUTH.—Favourable accounts from Portsmouth report more favourably of the condition of Mr. Seton. Up to four o'clock on Thursday his surgeons entertained considerable hopes of his ultimate recovery, the ball having passed near the intestines.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th article of the Northern Railroad Bill. The debate was resumed on Wednesday, but the consideration of the 4th and following articles to the 12th inclusive, containing general provisions, as applicable to all railroads, was postponed. The 13th article authorises the Minister of Public Works to open a credit of 13,000,000f. for 1845, and 5,000,000f. for 1846, for the purpose of covering the advances which the State may yet have to make for the completion of the road and the final settlement of the accounts.

SWITZERLAND. We have received Swiss papers of late dates. The *New Gazette of Zurich* states that the case of Dr. Steiger was heard by the Superior Tribunal at Lucerne on the 17th. Dr. Steiger made an eloquent defence, but the tribunal confirmed the sentence of death that had been pronounced upon him by a majority of seven judges to three.

MURDER IN BELGIUM. On Monday last, the railway guard who was on duty at the station at Louvain, was found murdered. It was also discovered that about 200f. were forcibly taken away from the office.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FORRIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Last Sunday an alarm took place at the English chapel, at Boulogne, during Divine service, which occasioned some personal injury, and was very near causing loss of life. While the minister was preaching, the cord of one of the sashes gave way, and the lead weight made a noise which gave rise to an impression that the gallery was falling. A great number of persons rushed for the door, amid screams from the women and children, and some 20 or 30 were thrown down and trampled upon. Several ladies and children were injured, though not seriously, in the struggles upon the floor; some fainted, and were taken to neighbouring houses; and the sermon was abruptly terminated.

Letters from Constantinople state that the campaign in the Caucasus will be commenced by the Russians this year with an immense force; but, at the same time, the brave mountaineers have not the smallest doubt of gaining the victory. In spite of all the precautions of the Russians, they have received considerable supplies of arms and ammunition from Turkey.

The *Presse* announces the death, at Dresden, a few days since, of the poet Ernest de Brunow, brother of the Russian Ambassador at London.

Letters from Lisbon announce the death of Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, Don Francisco de St. Luiz Saraiva. The successor to the Patriarchate, though not yet declared, will be the Bishop of Leiria. This is a prelate of austere character, and of the still vigorous age of 50 years.

One of the sons of Schiller, the German poet, fills the office of Keeper General of Woods and Forests in Wirtemberg, has just been created a Baron, by the title of Baron Schiller de Loren.

The eminent German author and critic, Schlegel, died a few days ago at Bonn, aged 79.

The *Bremen Gazette* states that some of the Berlin capitalists have applied to the Prussian Government for the concession of a railroad between Bremen and Oldenburg. The application is accompanied by terms which propose to raise a 2,500,000 thalers, with a guarantee of 3¾ per cent. interest

Between 200 and 300 workmen are assembled at Montmelian, in Savoy, to be immediately employed in finishing the railroad that is to run between Turin and Chambery, and which will probably be carried on to the French frontier and Switzerland

The German journals give the following account of a serious accident which happened on the 7th inst., near Kozenburgh, in the environs of Vienna :—A boat, filled with upwards of 100 persons, chiefly Schiavonians returning from a pilgrimage, upset at the moment it was reaching the shore from the precipitation of the passengers in attempting to land. More than one third of them were drowned.

Letters from Rome dated 6th inst. announce the demise of Cardinal Louis du Pragu in his 80th year. He is to be replaced, as Secretary for the Petitions, by Cardinal Adrien Fieschi. The same accounts also mention the demise of Lieutenant Moller, Aide de-Camp to his Royal Highness Prince Heinrich of Prussia, which took place at Albano from the effects of a wound by the upsetting of the carriage between Albano and Rome, caused by the negligence of his coachman.

It is stated in the continental papers that an awful famine prevails in the principal part of the western provinces of Russia, owing to the bad harvest of last year. To complete the wretchedness of the country, the humidity of the winter having destroyed all the grass, a frightful mortality among the horned cattle was the consequence.

Poland is still in a disturbed state; at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The espionage is more rigorous than ever; and the danger of correspondence by letters is greatly augmented.

Mr. Armstrong, the British Vice-consul at Caen, died of the rupture of a blood-vessel of the heart, at Abbeville, a few days ago, on his way to England *en congé*, with Mrs. Armstrong.

A Stockholm letter of the 6th announces the arrival from Tangier of the Swedish Consul-General, bringing news of the signature of a treaty of peace between Sweden and Morocco, at Larache, on the 5th ult.

We learn from St. Petersburgh that Dr. Fossels, professor of history at the University of Dorpat, in Livonia, has, during a residence at the Russian capital, found in the archives of the empire eleven autograph letters from Leibnitz to Peter I. Some are in Latin, others in German; and, as they are all on scientific subjects, they show that a most extensive correspondence was carried on between the philosopher and the Czar. Dr. Possels intends to publish these letters after his return to Dorpat.

A letter from Smyrna, dated April 23, gives a deplorable account of the state of Turkey. It says that a band of robbers, to the number of 30 or 40, attacked a village a few days since, in the suburbs of Smyrna. Some four or five of the inhabitants were murdered in defending themselves; the Agá was tied to a tree, and severely bastinadoed. After they had plundered all they could, they left, and have not since been heard of. In the interior of Asia Minor, about a day's journey from Smyrna, the farmers are in a deplorable condition.

We learn from Brunswick that the Reigning Duke, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of both Chambers of the State, has issued a decree abolishing entirely corporal punishment in his army. These old punishments are superseded by imprisonment for longer or shorter terms, according to the nature of the offence.

According to a St. Petersburgh letter of the 30th ult., Prince Albert is expected in that capital in the course of the present summer, to return the visit of the Emperor her Majesty Queen Victoria last year. He would be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, ostensibly to be present with him at the series of reviews to take place according to annual custom; but also, it was said at Court, with regard to the possible bility of a matrimonial alliance with the Imperial Grand Duchess Olga.

The Senate at Brussels met on the 16th, and adopted, without discussion, the project of law relative to the West Flanders railway The project regarding the Namur and Liege line gave occasion for some further observations. Upon the suggestion of the Baron de Royer, the Minister promised to take great care that the works of the line from Menage to Mons, and of the Marchienne Railroad and Acquisement Canal, should be commenced simultaneously. The project was eventually carried.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter from M. Horace Vernet, dated Versailles, the 17th :—"The account published by you that the Moorish authorities had ordered me to quit their territory is incorrect. On the contrary, I can say that I received the most friendly welcome whenever I found myself in contact with them. I was enabled to visit, without any impediment on their part, the field of battle, which it was my object to see."

On Monday last the express train from Carlisle to London, which arrives at the Derby station, on the North Midland Railway, from the north, at three o'clock in the afternoon, made the journey from Normanton to Derby, a distance of sixty three miles, in one hour and forty-eight minutes, including stoppages. The distance of twenty miles from Clayerces to Derby, was run in twenty-five minutes. The train being unusually late on that day was the reason of this increased speed.

As a proof of the increasing inclination of the inhabitants of London to proceed towards the sea for recreation, it may be stated that in the year 1843 upwards of 1,500,000 persons were landed at the piers at Gravesend, and which was increased to upwards of 2,000,000 in the year 1844. These are exclusive of those who visited Southend, Sheerness, Herne Bay, Margate and Ramsgate, amounting to upwards of 250,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Gather the rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying,
And the same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.

While all manner of learning hath its peculiar disciples, whether we turn to Plato or Epicurius—to Bacon or Joe Miller the Yeanner we find the philosophy of all times and persons inculcating as a prominent precept the excellence of turning to the best account the hour and the man. Cheerfulness, like charity, is doubly blessed—it increases in even store in the proportion that it endows others with its worldly goods. "Put money in thy purse," counsels the bard; "honestly if thou canst—but put money in thy purse." "Be merry and wise"—says the moralist of these presents, wisely if thou canst—but *be merry*; always, that is within the limit of a right discretion, which, according to our definition of the boundaries, is no niggard allowance. It embraces the whole round of our national pastimes—the complement contrivances for the promotion of health and light heartedness that the wisdom of man ever produced. If haply there be those who differ with our conclusions in this respect, we wish they had witnessed the opening of the season by Lords'—it Monday last. Comparisons are not courteous; otherwise, if the dissentient were travellers, we would ask them whether they can meet such samples of young gentlehood in the Bois de Boulogne; the Lung Arno; the Prater; or any other rendezvous of foreign fashionable resort. Indeed, allusion to the craft of bat and ball, and the tastes of our Gallic neighbours, is peculiarly *mal apropos*. If there be anything of which a man may be said to know less than nothing, it is a Frenchman's idea of cricket. Some years ago, on the occasion of a visit to Dieppe, made by the *Duchesse de Berry*, for the purpose of bathing, the English, resident in that town, got up a cricket match for the amusement of her Royal Highness The *duchesse* came on the ground in great state, and after watching the proceedings for an hour or two, during which time the players had gone through super-human exertions, sent an *aide-de-camp* to inquire "when the game would begin?"

The only matter of mark during the present week in the aquatic way was the rowing on the Isis by the Oxford men. It is still in progress, and extends over the remainder of the month. The cuief feature in natanal sports was the pleasure, not at all events the picturesque, meeting in Gorhambury Park. The way it is to be the last of the series—the more's the pity. If only in capacity of commentaries on the practice of one man approaching a thousand acres for the various purposes of sport and his hackney—himself taking the air in Hyde Park, or on the Adriatic, while millions of his fellows indulge their love of nature by means of a lark, sod, or sweet lavender at six hundred a penny—races in grand men's domains have been very grateful things. But their careers have been short, and Witon soon grew tired of his; Lord Verulam, they say, is now weary; forefond the Lords of Goodwood and Eglinton should not have more patience or perishan. The racing at Gorhambury is only of a local character. It is good sport generally: good fun sometimes, and neither more nor less was it on its latest anniversary. To see the business of the turf done artistically, recourse must be had to places where professional people, concerned in it, resort. For instance, the most accountable contest of courses in Great Britain is that for the Goodwood Cup, which Mr. Ferguson could win "twice running," because he looked after his own affairs. Until my Lord George Bentinck adopted the same policy, he was the worst horsed gentleman in England, with the largest stud; and of all the owners of a yacht in the world, probably, the Queen of these realms is at this moment the worst off for the means of going afloat! But this is steering wide. Gorhambury races are over, and the sporting world is where it was before they began, touching the stupendous question of next week—what is to be the lyrsa of the Derby? This we purpose disposing of—in our next publication—with such illustrations of its times and contemporaries as shall help posterity to its complete history.

During the two days at Gorhambury there were indications that the result might not be such as the betting subsequent to the race for the Two Thousand Guinea Stakes seemed to assure it. On the first, Bats receded a point, probably, in his actual value, while Alarm advanced three points on his Monday's price, and otherwise the field was in better odour. On Wednesday the crack was at pretty much the same prices, and the field remained as before, with a few exceptions—among them the fall of that most unsteady of animals, Old England, who went to his old quotation of 30 to 1. The weather on the last day was dreadful: the spectators, at the conclusion of the meeting was, however, less dreary. There is yet a hope that it may go on.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Derby betting this afternoon took a very wide range, and in some instances was highly important. Thus, Bias, without moving in the slightest degree from his position, was backed heavily at 2 to 1; J. Day's lot, in various quarters, to the large amount, at 4 to 1; Weasand, at the same price, for all that could be got, at 8 to 1; Alarm, freely and in sums, at 10 and 11 to 1; Forth's lot at 8 to 1; and Doceful, after a momentary decline, at 25 to 1. The Libel, Panbas, and Old England, were next in favour. Lot, still outside betting was On The Merry Monarch, Mentor, Fuzbos, and Winchester. The weight of the Oaks betting was on Lancashire Witch, Maid of Orleans, and Lady Wildair. Hope was not fancied.

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Ikes (t)	40 to 1 agst Mentor	1000 to 15 agst Laird o' Cockpen (t)	
4 to 1 — J. Day's lot (t)	40 to 1 — The Merry Monarch	1000 to 15 — Winchester (t)	
7 to 1 — Weatherbit	40 to 1 — Remorse	1000 to 15 — Columbus (t)	
8 to 1 — Forth's lot	40 to 1 — Titmouse	1000 to 10 — Y Eclipse (t)	
10 to 1 — Alarm (t)	50 to 1 — Fuzbos (t)	1000 to 10 — Cadlo-boy (t)	
10 to 1 — The Libel	50 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	1000 to 10 — Desperation	
20 to 1 — Old England	50 to 1 — Fantasa	1000 to 10 — Colwen colt (t)	
25 to 1 — Panbas	50 to 1 — Jugiepoot		
25 to 1 — Doleful (t)			

OAKS

6 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	10 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans	10 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	
7 to 1 — Hope	12 to 1 — Lenia	33 to 1 — Refraction (t)	
	12 to 1 agst Venus (t)		

THURSDAY.—The ceremony of comparing books—and its necessity as a preventive of wrangling, cannot be too strongly enforced—occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, leaving little time for betting. Some trifling business, however, was transacted, but with no other result than to show that Old England and Pam may be returned "safe," and that Kedger is again putting in an appearance, for the purpose, we presume, of enabling those concerned with his merits, to get a little more out of him. The leading favourites for both races are very steady. We add the final quotations:

DERBY.

9 to 4 agst Ikes	20 to 1 agst Doleful	40 to 1 agst Jugiepoot	
7 to 2 — J. Day's lot	30 to 1 — Old England	50 to 1 — Clear-the-Way	
5 to 1 — Alarm	40 to 1 — Mentor	50 to 1 — The Merry Monarch	
7 to 1 — Weatherbit	40 to 1 — Kedger		
8 to 1 — Forth's lot	40 to 1 — Columbus	50 to 1 — Pam	
14 to 1 — The Libel	40 to 1 — Sis. to Lemnington colt (t)	1000 to 15 — Titmouse	
18 to 1 — Panbas		200 to 1 — Colwen 00	

The Ironmaster was formally acquainted this afternoon.
Anti-Repealer is also disqualified.

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	6 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	8 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans
	11 to 1 agst Glee (t)	

GORHAMBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The weather unfortunately was cold and showery, and in consequence the assemblage was not as large as we have seen on some occasions, still it was very numerous; and there was no lack of real sport.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each with 20 added.

Lord Glamis's ch c Satyr by Glaucus, 4 yrs .. .. .. (Mat)	1	
Lord G Bentinck's Moonshine, 3 yrs	2	

The Gorhambury Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, 6yrs, 7st 10lb .. .. .. (Joy)	1	
Mr. Meiklam's Faulp, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb	2	

The Pre Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 25 added. The second saves his stake.

Lord Verulam's colt, by Liverpool, out of Corumba .. .. (Cotton)	1	
Mr. Coleman's Velox	2	

2 to 1 on the Corumba colt, which took the lead, kept it, and won in a canter.

The Stars Brigade Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 35 added. 8st 7lb.

Mr. H. Lowther's Scarmentado, 3 yrs .. .. .. (Mr. Barclay)	1	
Mr. Graham's Harusborn, 3 yrs	2	
Lord Calodon's Moly Mogg, 4 yrs	3	

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb .. .. (Nat)	1	
Lord March's Jew Boy, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb	2	

WEDNESDAY.

The Double-Headed Oak Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added,

Mr. T. Dawson's Crim Con .. .. (Lye)	1	
Mr. Greville's Sir Francis	2	

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. John Day's Voltra, 4 yrs .. .. (J. Day, jun.)	1	
Mr. Death's Isleworth, 6 yrs	2	

The Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Duke of Richmond's Tug Nat, by Ells, out of Baleine .. (Mat)	1	
Mr. Hook's Buttress	2	

The Ponyard Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord Exeter's Deodara, 3 yrs .. .. (Pettit)	1	
Mr. Hook's Wild Roe, 3 yrs	2	

The St. Alban's Handicap of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added. Heats.

Mr. Parr's Europa, 5 yrs, 10st 6lb .. .. .. (Mr. Osbaldeston)	1	
Mr. Clifton's Pedlar, aged, 10st	2	
Lord Glamis's Arcanus, 6 yrs, 10st 7lb	3	

TROTTING MATCH ON THE ICE.—At Montreal, where the English partiality for racing exists, there has been a trotting match on the ice, between a celebrated American horse and a Canadian pony, for one mile; both heats were won by the Canadian pony, the first heat in 2 m. 45 s., the second heat 2 m. 39 s. These little Canadian horses are very fast, very strong, and very hardy; and their powers are not unknown here, as Tom Thumb and some others have proved.

CRICKET.—THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND v. THE PETWORTH CLUB AND GROUND.—This first-class match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday afternoon, in the midst of somewhat heavy rain. Indeed, the rain fell more or less throughout the day. The Marylebone club won by an

DEPARTURE OF THE "EREBUS" AND "TERROR" ON THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A desart waste of waters lies before—
Behind, the anxious hospitable shore,
Which like a parent bird sees ye depart,
Hold wingéd messengers of daring Art:
We know that sunshine always 'round your path
Cannot attend; that rain and tempest's wrath
Will be your portion; but our pray'r shall be
You live their fury out right gallantly,
And after years you have perchance to roam
That science crown'd you safely seek your home! W.

On Monday H. M. sloops *Erebus* and *Terror* left Greenhithe, on their attempt "to penetrate the icy fastnesses of the north, and to circumnavigate America." The fitting out of this expedition was, we believe, definitively arranged by the Admiralty in February last, since which period the requisite equipments have been made; and, as they involve several novelties, we shall briefly detail them.

The *Erebus* and *Terror*, it will be recollected, were fitted out for the South Polar Expedition, in 1839—1843, under the command of Captain Sir James Ross. The *Terror* had previously visited the Arctic regions; it being the vessel in which Captain (now Sir George) Back, in 1836, attempted, by "way of Wager River," to trace the northern boundary of the American Continent. This vessel passed up Hudson Strait in August, 1836, and left it on her way home in August, 1837, after encountering extraordinary perils among the ice, and a narrow escape from foundering: she was then compelled to return home in a leaky condition, with her stern-post shattered. This was the fifty-seventh Arctic Expedition from England, commencing with Cabot's voyage (temp. Henry VII.)—the first of the kind that was made from our country; and the Expedition which has just sailed is the fifty-eighth enterprise of its class.

The vessels were put in commission at Woolwich on Tuesday, March 4. The Expedition is under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, Knight, K.C.H., who is appointed to the *Erebus* (the larger vessel), with Commander James Fitzjames, Lieutenant Henry T. D Le Vesconte, mate, Charles F. Des Voux; second master, H. F. Collins; clerk, G. F. Finhorn; gunner, J. G. Robinson; boatswain, J. G. Terry; carpenter, W. Weekes. Captain F. R. M. Crosier commands the *Terror*, with Lieutenant Edward Little, Lieutenant G. H. Hodgson; carpenter, Thomas Honey.

The fitting out of the vessels has been superintended and minutely inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, and other persons distinguished in

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K. C. H., COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

Polar expeditions. The ships are provided with the most approved Archimedean screw propellers; and in one of the trials in the Thames, the *Terror* made such excellent progress that she cast off her towing steamer, and proceeded down the river without any additional assistance whatever.

In their visit to Woolwich, the Lords of the Admiralty proceeded to the west end of the dock yard, opposite the wharf-wall of which was stationed the *Rattler* steam-vessel, fitted with a screw propeller. Their Lordships witnessed the manner in which the screw was shipped and unshipped by tackle and chains suspended over the starboard side of the vessel, and then proceeded on board the *Erebus* to witness the manner in which the screw-propeller could be taken on deck and replaced in its proper position, by letting it down through a well formed in the stern of the vessel. The advantages of this mode of attaching and detaching the screw, are self evident, and the principle is so simple and easy of accomplishment, that any vessel in her Majesty's navy may by its aid be fitted with a screw-propeller, objection and difficulty of shipping and unshipping it on the outside being completely obviated. Their Lordships went below and witnessed the construction of the tubular boiler and steam-forming apparatus, which occupies but a very small space in the vessel, and by the aid of a large pipe, about one foot in diameter, conveys hot water under the deck to warm the men's berths, and all parts of the vessel. The funnel of the furnace is near the side of the vessel under the rigging, and is only about nine feet high. The pipe for blowing off the steam is not three feet high above deck, and is near the centre and over the boiler. Several other ingenious contrivances have been adopted to render the whole as simple and perfect as possible. The decks of the *Erebus* and *Terror* are constructed on the diagonal principle, and about twenty feet on each side of the bows of the vessels have been cased with strong sheet iron. There is not any copper sheathing on either of the vessels, as no danger is to be apprehended from the attacks of shell-fish or barnacles, the ice soon clearing them from incumbrances of that description

The arrangements made for the comfort of the officers and crews are excellent. The quantity of stores taken on board is considerable, and consists of preserved provisions of various kinds, a large quantity of tea, and extra strong West Indian rum, 35 per cent. over proof. The consumption is thus provided for a prolonged expedition. Ten fine live oxen have also been shipped at the Woolwich Dockyard, on board the *Barretto Jun.*, hired transport-ship; she will accompany the discovery vessels to the edge of the ice, and these animals may then be killed, and their flesh preserved fresh for any length of time.

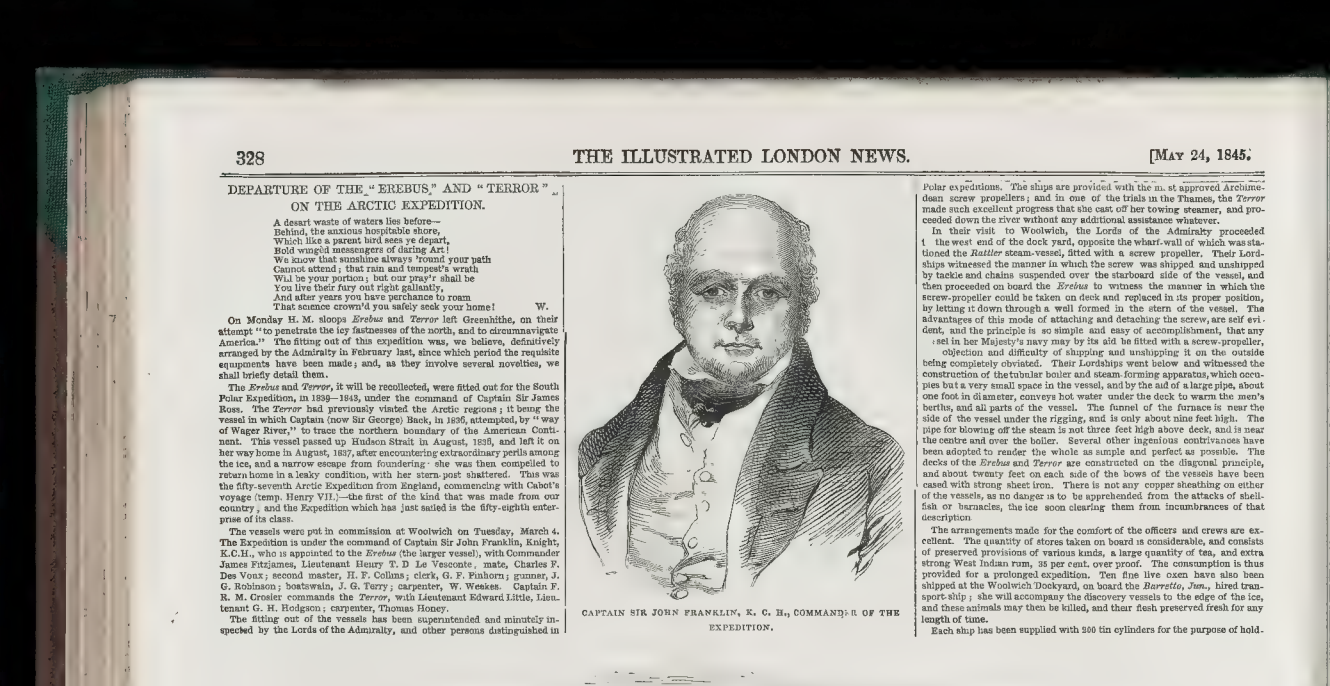
Each ship has been supplied with 200 tin cylinders for the purpose of holding papers which are to be thrown over board, with the statement of the longitude and other particulars worthy of record, written in six different languages, and the parties finding them are requested to forward the information to the Admiralty

The compasses of the vessels have been adjusted by Captain Johnson, and the most perfect arrangements made for the peculiar service in which the vessels of the Arctic expedition are to be engaged.

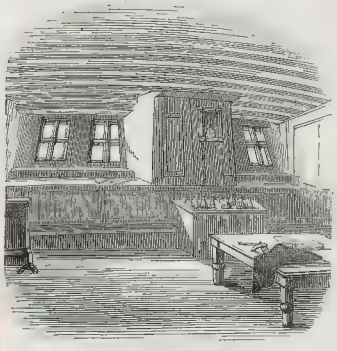
We annex, also, a portrait of the gallant Commander of the Expedition, who has already taken a share in three Expeditions to the North. Sir John Franklin is a native of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, and was born in 1786. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Royal Navy, as midshipman, and was on board the *Polyphemus* when Nelson made his daring and resistless attack on the Danish line and batteries off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. Franklin next sailed with Captain Flinders on his Voyage of Discovery on the coast of New Holland, in which he endured shipwreck. We pass over several other of Franklin's services, but must not omit that on board the *Bellerophon*, at the battle of Trafalgar. His first Expedition to the North was as commander of the *Trent*, in company with Captain Buchan, in the *Dorothea*, in 1818; both vessels returning in the same year

Lieutenant Franklin's next enterprise was in connection with an expedition of Lieutenant (now Sir W. E. Parry; a journey by land, which, in point of severe and protracted suffering, has not been surpassed in the annals of discovery, he left England in May, 1820, and did not return till July, 1822. In February, 1825, he left Liverpool on a similar journey, and returned in September, 1827

Captain Franklin was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1821, and to that of Post Captain in 1822. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has published the results of his several expeditions. He married in 1823, Miss Porden, the daughter of the architect, William Porden, Esq.; this lady unhappily died of consumption, in her 30th year, in 1825.



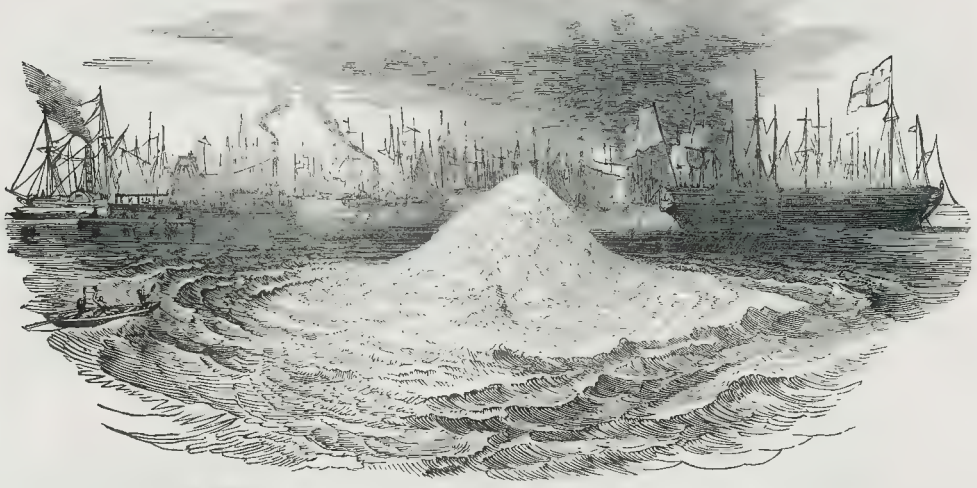
H. M. S. "EREBUS" AND "TERROR."



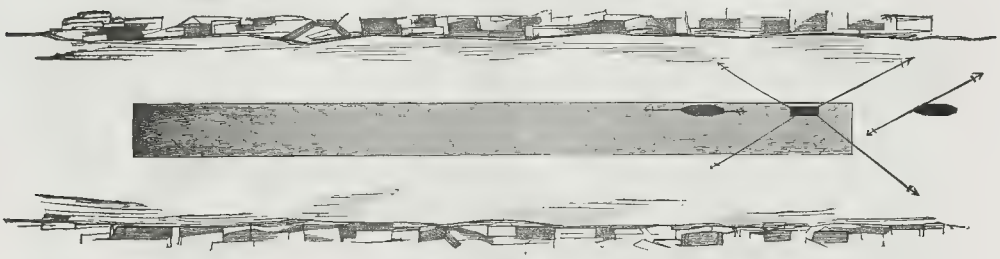
Our illustrations show the cabins of Captain Sir John Franklin, and Captain Fitzjames, in the *Erebus*. Sir John's cabin is in the stern of the vessel, and has double windows.

Among the external peculiarities of construction may be mentioned the following:—Round the outside of both vessels is a projection as far as the shrouds, inclosing the chains as a protection against the ice: it is flat on the surface, except at the bows, which form an angle. What is generally the figure head is a solid block of wood: the vessel is double, and the bows are a mass of timber about eight feet thick. The stern is nearly perpendicular, for unshipping the rudder; and an ice board is raised above the bulwarks. A [illegible] projects over the side, to aid in steering clear of the ice. The screw propeller is worked by an engine of 25 horse power, which formerly ran upon the Greenock Railway.

CAPT. FITZJAMES'S CABIN, IN THE "EREBUS."



BLOWING UP OF THE WHITING SHOAL, LIMEHOUSE REACH.



PLAN OF THE CHANNEL TO BE CUT IN THE WHITING SHOAL.—THE VESSELS TO THE RIGHT SHOW THE POSITION OF THE WARNING BARGES AND THE BATTERY HULK.

FIRING THE TRAIN BY THE GALVANIC BATTERY

DREDGING MACHINE.

BLOWING-UP OF THE WHITING SHOAL, LIMEHOUSE REACH, ON TUESDAY LAST.

For some time past, seamen and voyagers by the Thames, on their passage to and from the Port of London, have had their curiosity in no small degree excited by the following startling announcement, posted in various conspicuous places on the river:—

GIBBS, MAYOR.

PORT OF LONDON.

The Corporation of London being about to commence operations for the removal of a part of the Whiting Shoal, in Limehouse Reach, all vessels are hereby directed to take every precaution to keep clear of the two Government hulks and steam-vessels employed in the work, and all vessels passing up or down the river are ordered to keep clear of them.

All steam vessels navigating that part of the river are strictly ordered to ease their steam in passing through Limehouse Reach.

As gunpowder will be used in the operations, the City Magazine Lighter will be distinguished by a Red Flag, with the word "GUNPOWDER" thereon.

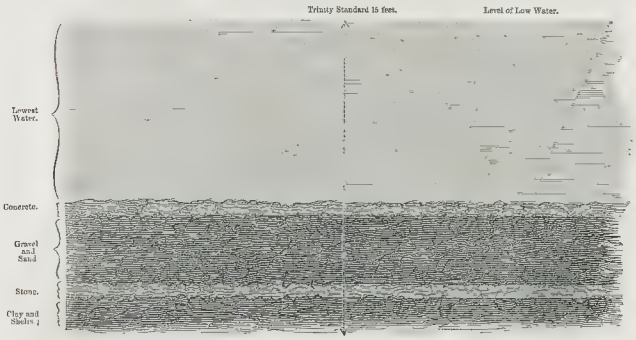
Lights will be hoisted on board the lighter at dark.

By Order of THE LORD MAYOR.

JOHN FISHER, R.N.

May 1, 1845. Principal Harbour-Master of the Port of London.

The interest raised by this extraordinary advertisement soon extended beyond the marine to the general public, who, being wholly unprepared for such a state of things in the easy-going Thames, were in a short time driven to entertain something like a feeling of alarm less the flow of their majestic river should be in danger of suffering, even for a time, an impediment to its course. The "Whiting Shoal," "Government lighter," "steam-engines," "red flags," and "gunpowder," were words of ominous import, and seemed to indicate a case of serious difficulty. What could the matter be? A panic followed. Nor was the alarm ill founded; for it became known, on inquiry, that the depth of water in Limehouse Reach at low water had decreased from the Trinity standard of fifteen feet to the shallow measure of seven feet! a draught obviously insufficient for the regular course of navigation. This change in the depth of the stream it was discovered was owing to the gradual elevation of the bed of the river, by, it was believed, an accumulation of concrete gravel, gravel mixed with sand, a stone like what is known as "Yorkshire pavement," and green clay mixed with shells, the whole consolidated in greater or less degrees by what was conjectured to be the action of numerous petrifying springs. The shoal thus formed, extending a length of nearly half a mile, had long been under the anxious survey of the conservators of the river, for, since vessels of large burden, leaving Blackwall as their ultimate point of advance, had been towed up and down the river, it was ascertained that not only was their progress through the Reach of Limehouse impeded, but that, in many instances, large portions of their copper sheathing were torn away by abrasion. It was, therefore, resolved that the barrier should be removed; but, as the authorities were not well informed of the extremely indurated character of the materials of which it was composed, they only employed on the work one or more of the ordinary dredging machines, supposing that a few months' digging with their chains of spade-mouthed buckets would suffice for the clearance. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the substance of the rocky strata was found to be so hard, that, with the highest power they could bring to bear upon it, a few superficial chips only were removed. In this state of affairs, it was determined to resort to the use of gunpowder in effecting a series of grand submarine explosions on the sides and in the cavities of the shoal; and, to carry such an arrangement into prompt and irresistible effect, it was further determined to fire the mines by galvanic agency.

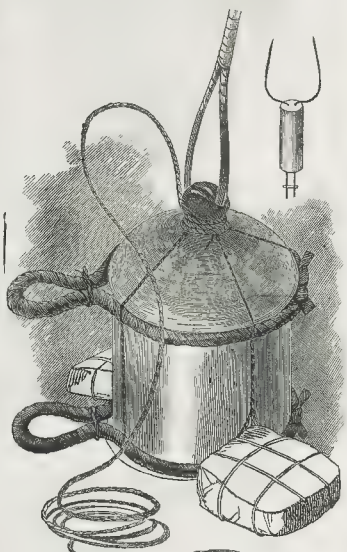


SECTION OF THE SHOAL AND RIVER, AT LOW WATER.

The first of these important experiments was publicly tried on the morning of Tuesday last, and with complete success. The command of the whole of the operations, and the invention and management of the apparatus, was committed to Captain Fisher, the Principal Harbour-Master of the City of London, assisted by the able Thames Engineer, Mr. May.

The arrangements were as follow:—At each end of the portion of the shoal, on which the explosion was to be made, a barge was moored, bearing flags, warning all vessels and boats to "keep clear." Between these, and at about one hundred feet from the point of intended explosion, a hulk was placed, containing the explosive apparatus, the charges, &c. &c., and in which Captain Fisher and his assistants were assembled. Beyond this, and near one of the flag-barges, a dredging machine waited, in readiness to raise the fragments of the shivered rock. The explosive apparatus consisted of a powerful galvanic battery, a coil of connecting wire, to transmit the shock, and two strongly-bound canisters, of forty-six pounds of gunpowder each.

A numerous company assembled to witness the result of the day's proceedings; the wharves and vessels in the neighbourhood were crowded with spectators; and many small steamers, laden with timid multitudes, hovered within sight, but at a safe distance from the "blow up." All things being in readiness, the gunpowder canisters were connected with the conducting wire, and carried from the hulk, in a boat, to the spot to be blasted, where they were carefully lowered and deposited. The boat then withdrew, and the moment of anxiety was reached. Great excitement prevailed: a moment ended it; and a loud cheer proclaimed that Father Thames was relieved of a portion of his difficulties. Capt. Fisher, holding one wire on the left side of his battery, had but to bring the right side into connection with it, and the thing was done. He made the required motion—the wag of a finger was enough—



GUNPOWDER CANISTERS.

and straightway the hulk in which he stood rocked from side to side, as if she had been struck from beneath by some tremendous power. The water, over the charge, rose in a dome-like form, maintained its position for a moment, and then fell in graceful eddies, which widened and dispersed. The shoal, it was discovered, was shattered by the explosion to the extent of some forty feet, leaving fifteen tons or more of broken lumps to be fished up by the dredging machine.

These operations will be continued from time to time, till a channel is cut through the centre of the shoal, to a depth of 8 feet, and a width of 100 feet; but the width is afterwards to be increased on the Poplar side to 150 feet.

Our engravings show:—1. The Scene of the Explosion. 2. A Plan of the Shoal. 3. A Section of the Strata of the Shoal. 4. One of the Gunpowder Canisters prepared for Discharge. 5. The Scene on the Deck of the Engineers' hulk, at the Moment of Firing the Battery. 6. The Dredging Machine at Work.

In the conduct of these very difficult operations, great credit is due to Captain Fisher and all the gentlemen concerned, in bringing so important a matter to successful issue. The Captain is favourably known to the public as a *Thames Clearer*, by his famous experiment made some years since on the *William and Mary*, sunk off Tilbury Fort, when he fired 25 cwt. of gunpowder in effecting the dispersion of its timbers.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual celebration of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs was last week held at the Assembly Rooms in Leeds, and was attended not only by a large body of amateurs immediately connected with the Association, but by some of the most distinguished players from the metropolis and elsewhere. The tournament commenced shortly after ten in the morning, and was continued, with the intermission of a short time for luncheon, until six in the evening. Amongst the players present soon after the opening of the Rooms, we noticed—the Earl of Mexborough; Mr. Staunton, the champion Chess player; Mr. Bryan, from the Cercle des Echecs of Paris; Mr. G. Walker; Mr Worrell, from the London Chess Club; Mr. Newham, President of the Nottingham Chess Club; and many of the leading members belonging to the clubs of Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Halifax, &c., &c.

During the day Mr Staunton played respectively with many of the leading amateurs of the Association, including the Earl of Mexborough, Mr. Cadman, Mr. Silas Argus, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. R. Brown; giving to each of his opponents a piece. Some of these games were particularly admired, and, it is to be hoped, have been preserved.

Messrs. Newham and Walker supported their well earned reputation by competing successfully with many of the northern players; and the sport was kept up with unflagging spirit on all sides until the hour appointed for dinner, when the combatants sat down to the enjoyment of a repast, which was furnished from the famed and extensive establishment—Scarborough's Hotel.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Staunton and Mr. Bryan; the vice chair was filled by Alderman J. D. Luccock.

Upon the withdrawal of the cloth, and the production of a choice dessert, the Noble Chairman rose, and gave the first customary toast—"Her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with three times three cheers, and followed by the National Anthem

The Chairman next gave—"Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with loud cheers.

The Chairman then rose, and said—The next toast which he had the pleasure to propose was one which he felt confident would be responded to with enthusiasm. It was, "Success to the Yorkshire Chess Association." (Great cheering.) It was not an Association of long standing, but it was one in which every member felt a deep and personal interest; and proud and gratified they must all feel that day in seeing, amongst many other players of eminence, their champion, Mr. Staunton (tremendous cheering), the gentleman who had so nobly and so triumphantly carried the British Chess Flag into the very heart of France. (Great applause.) He (the Chairman) was but a poor player (cries of "No, no"), and he was not seldom unsuccessful. (Cries of "No, no.") He too often sat down with the conviction that he should lose, which was a sorry preparative for victory; and he wished he could once again recover the confidence of his boyish days, when in all his battles he felt animated by an assurance of success. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) However, whether winning or losing, he dearly loved the game of Chess; it had been his recreation in childhood, and he trusted it would be his solace in old age. (Cheers.) He would detain them no longer, but conclude by giving "The Yorkshire Chess Association, and Success to Chess in all parts of the world" (The toast was drank amidst the loudest acclamations, and a right English round of Kentish fire.)

Mr. W. L. Robinson returned thanks on behalf of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs for the honour they had received. In addition to the gratifying duty of thanking the assembled gentlemen for the interest they had manifested in the welfare of this Association, he had been deputed to propose the next toast, and he regretted his being so unworthy of the honour which had devolved upon him. To appreciate fully the highest excellence in others requires talent of no mean order in ourselves, and such as he could certainly lay no claim to. No less a critic than Aristotle was necessary to render justice to Homer, and a Chess player scarcely inferior to the gentleman whose health he was about to propose, was needed to appreciate, as they deserved, his splendid powers. (Great cheering.) Two hundred years ago, Spain was the favoured land of Chess; when a Lopez, a Paoli Boi, and other famous players, were invited to its court. During the greater part of the past century Italy was in the ascendant, and produced a Ponziani, an Ercole del Rio, and a Lolli. France afterwards became the seat of the highest excellence in Chess. Mons. Legalle was a great player, and the master of the future Philidor; Philidor's mantle descended on Des Chappelles, who transmitted it to the late De La Bourdonnais, whose living and worthy successor is M. St. Amant. During this period Chess was much played in this kingdom, and both now and for many years past, it has boasted a greater number of second-rate players than any other country in Europe. But the Prince of Chess Players was always a foreigner; we had not a man whom we could commission to struggle for the wreath sure of his returning with victory. Now, however, we have such a man. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The Chess Champion, at length, is an Englishman. (Loud and long-protracted cheers.) "The" health of Mr. Staunton, the Chess Champion (tremendous cheers), and, beyond all doubt, the head of the Chess world, and long may he continue so." (The toast was drank with three times three and one cheer more, and followed by long protracted cheers.)

Mr. Staunton rose, and was received with renewed applause. After the cheering had subsided, he begged most cordially and unaffectedly to thank the gentleman who had so eloquently proposed his health, and the company for the highly flattering manner in which they had responded to the proposition. Prior to his late indisposition, an after-dinner speech was an affair of but little moment, of late, however, his nerves had lost their tension, and he began to think that position was of as much importance in a postprandial address as in the beautiful game they had that day assembled to celebrate. He experienced no difficulty in expressing his thoughts in tolerably perspicuous phraseology while seated, but, somehow, when he rose up now-a-days to speak, he found his tongue had lost its freedom, and his ideas lacked something of their clearness. This was the first time he had the pleasure of visiting their interesting association: he could confidently promise that, if health permitted, it should not be the last. (Loud cheers.) He had frequently had the gratifying duty to allude to the meetings of this society, and he would assure the members connected with it, that any assistance which it was in his power to give, they might freely command. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The success of this institution, fortunately, was no longer problematical. Such an assemblage as that before him comprising not alone the members of the Yorkshire Clubs, but some of the most distinguished players of the day from other quarters—afforded a satisfactory guarantee for the stability and welfare of the Yorkshire Chess Association. (Applause.) Before he resumed his seat, he would take the liberty of trespassing on their attention for a moment, by alluding to a gentleman who had accompanied him from London for the purpose of being present at this meeting, and to whom he was personally under deep and lasting obligations. It was not unknown to the majority of gentlemen before him that a few months since he departed on his second expedition to confront the Chess Champion

of France. It was equally known to most of them that he had scarcely reached the French metropolis when he was attacked by that terrible malady which brought him to death's door. (Hear, hear.) Few of them, however, were aware, that at this time, when helpless, prostrate, and almost hopeless, in a foreign country, and surrounded by strangers. Providence sent him a friend — more than brother, in the person of Mr. Bryan, the gentleman then at their hospitable table. (Great cheering, which for some moments prevented Mr. S. from proceeding.) With his gentleness, his solicitude, his assiduity almost unexampled, for one whole month, he attended and ministered to his wants. At the end of that period, the moment his medical advisers gave permission for his removal, Mr. Bryan took him to his house. There for two months more he lavished on him every kindness which humanity could suggest, or his situation require; and when at length he had restored him safely, and to his own complete satisfaction, with the manifold services before exhibited, he boldly took up his pen in defence of his cause against the mis-statements of his opponent, by the production of his well known pamphlet, "The History of the Match." (Immense applause.) "I am," remarked Mr. Staunton, in conclusion, "I am quite inadequate, gentlemen, to acknowledge in befitting terms, my profound obligations to Mr Bryan, and utterly incapable of repaying them. As a poor return for his rare goodness, I can only tender him my heartfelt thanks, and propose to you that we drink to his health and prosperity. In doing so, I beg to call upon that toast to which he has given the compliment which, in its simple emanation from me, it does not possess. I venture to claim at their hands, such a response as Mr. Bryan richly deserves, and as will show to him the estimation in which his kindness to a brother Chess Player is held in this country. My Lord, Mr. Vice-President, and Gentlemen, permit me to propose "Long Life, Health, and Prosperity to Mr. Bryan." (The toast was drunk with the most enthusiastic acclamations.)

Mr. Bryan rose for the purpose of returning thanks, but was for some moments so overcome with emotion as to be unable to proceed. He thanked the noble chairman, Mr. Staunton, and the gentlemen around him, for the compliment they had paid him. He certainly had no idea that any little service he had rendered to Mr Staunton could have merited such distinction. The honour was one which he should never forget. It was a tribute far beyond what he had ever expected, far beyond what he had deserved. (Cries of "No, no.") He begged to return his grateful thanks to the Yorkshire Association for the handsome manner in which his health had been drank (Great applause.

Mr. Clark said he had been deputed to propose a toast, but before doing so, he must last night, as a worshipper of Chess, on his own behalf, as well as on the "Health of Mr. Newham, and the *Strawers* who have honoured us with their presence." Now, he entertained a marked disrelish of that word "Strangers" It was a sobriquet among the lovers of their noble game not to talk of "Strangers." The past history of Chess would show them that the players of Chess were never strangers to each other, let them meet in whatever land they might. (Hear, hear," and loud applause.) After alluding in eloquent and complimentary terms to Mr. Staunton, Mr. Newham, Mr. Walker, Mr. Angas, and other visitors, Mr. Clark concluded by giving the toast in an amended form, "Mr. Staunton, and the Chess Players at a distance, who have honoured us with their company this day." (The toast was received with general applause.

Mr. Newham, in a neat and appropriate speech, acknowledged the compliment on the part of himself and the other visiting friends, and ended by proposing the health of Mr. Walker, who, he considered, had done more for Chess than any one of the day, by the publication of Chess works at a price within the reach of every body. (Mr. Walker's health was drank with great applause.)

Mr. Walker, in returning thanks, glanced at the progress Chess had made in this country during the last 30 years. To show what strides the noble art was making and the profic.ency to which many players had attained, he need only allude to the fact, that, whilst, a few years back, there were scarcely any modern authors on the game, there were now able writers on the subject both here and on the Continent. The provinces bore testimony to the march of Chess by such publications as their townsman, Mr. Brown's, "Chess Problem" (hear, hear), and "The Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club," a work which he had just seen. In illustration of the change which had taken place in this country on the subject of Chess, he mentioned that 30 years ago he and a gentleman met casually at an inn at Stratford-upon-Avon, who were desirous of enjoying a game, but were unable to find either board or men throughout the town. Now, however, there were plenty of both to be found there, and in the very room at the inn where he stopped on the night alluded to, there was regularly kept a board and set of Chess-men. (Applause. After adverting to the strength of country Chess players, and favourably mentioning the names of two Yorkshiremen distinguished for their prowess at the game, Mr. Gaskell and Mr. Marmaduke Wyvill, Mr. Walker concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Wilson. (Drank with much applause.)

Mr. E. Cronholm and Mr. Newham, as personal friends of Mr. Wilson, returned thanks.

Mr. Church then proposed "M. St. Amant and the Paris Chess Club." (Applause)

Mr. Walker returned thanks on behalf of M. St. Amant.

Mr. Nyborg then rose, and, in a powerful speech, which we deeply regret our limits will not permit us to give, proposed the health of their Noble Chairman. (The toast was drunk with musical honours and received with loud and long protracted cheering.)

The Chairman, in a humorous and eloquent address, replied to the toast, and gave "The Ladies"

The toast was received with the Kentish fire and responded to by Mr. Hamilton Richardson, who proposed the health of Mr. Alderman Luccock, their Vice President

Mr. Luccock replied, and took occasion to call the attention of the company to the distressed condition of Mrs. Sarratt, the aged and almost destitute widow of the celebrated player, who at present was living in Paris.

Mr. Walker gave some details of the lady's deplorable condition in which Mrs. Sarratt, at 85 years of age, was placed.

Mr. Staunton remarked that the English players had been reproached by a writer in "Le Palamede," for their apathy on the subject of Mrs. Sarratt's case, but the truth was her condition had never been clearly made known to them. Upon the principle *ita dat qui cito dat*, he begged to propose an immediate subscription and would take leave to put down his guinea as a humble mite towards the present relief of the unfortunate lady.

The subscription plate was then handed round, and, in a few minutes, we understood 15 pounds were collected.

After a few more toasts, and some admirable singing by the Noble Chairman, the company resumed their minor warfare until a late hour, when the party seperated, all evidently delighted with the entertainment they had enjoyed.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

Since the days of Mozart another and totally different school of music has replaced that of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. Round which rebellion against the conventional rules and trammels of art, as they then existed, and whose exuberance and variety of fancy created, from the commencement of his career, such a revolution in the art itself—laid its foundation. His followers, who, as usual with imitators, have exaggerated his peculiarities, often laying hold of his defects alone, have since divided into two classes, who, till lately, have held a complete sway over all musical competition: the sentimental school, headed by Bellini, whose operas, with the better ones of Donizetti, have served as a text whereon each successive composer of this school has laid a fresh embroidery, and whose music has been the delight of the sentimental school, full of the strong contrasts, the powerful, but exaggerated, orchestral effects which characterize the compositions of Meyerbeer. Both these styles of music, so widely different, are yet equally opposed to the severely classical operas of the days of Mozart; and, however much the change may, in many cases, be lamented, it is no less certain that our ears must sometimes detect a degree of baldness and monotony of style, and a want of fullness of accompaniment in those compositions which our fathers heard with unmixed delight. Of all these works "Don Giovanni," however, is the one that has most successfully defied the hand of time, which, in short, constantly progressing like music, and becoming sung beautifully, and a *débutante*, a Mdlle. Vera, made a favourable impression in Gluck's celebrated "Che faro." Handel's magnificent choruses, "Worthy is the Lamb that was Slain," and "From the Censor" (Coriolanus), were respectively the first and second parts, and, being magnificently performed, were truly sublime in their effect. The sixth concert will be on Wednesday next under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. H. BRINDLEY PHILLIPPS'S CONCERT.

This gentleman gave his *first* Concert on Tuesday last, and, from the various selections, not only from the standard compositions of the best masters, but from his own MSS., gave a guarantee that a similar treat will be conferred upon his friends and the public in the routine of each musical season. His fantasia upon the Scena "The Bohemian Girl" exhibited the leader's spirit and energy, which was modestly declined by the author, no doubt in consideration of the many other demands upon their enthusiastic reception which he had to bring forward in the course of the concert. Altogether, it was a most successful *début* concert, and reflects the highest credit upon the *beneficiare*, both as a performer and composer.

NEW MUSIC.

THE OPERA OF THE ENCHANTRESS; composed by Mr. W. BALFE. Chappell, New Bond-street.

"She is Seen Where the Vapours of Morn Arise." Ballad, sung by Signor Berrani. A descriptive ballad, in 12-8 time. A flowing melody, with some ingenious harmonies, particularly in the second verse.

"Woman's Heart." Romance, sung by Madame Anna Thillon. The gem of the opera; full of expression and grace. Madame Thillon's performance of it was the perfection of elegance and ease in the lyric art. It cannot fail to be an universal favourite.

"When this Enchantment I Behold." Song, sung by Mr. W. Harrison. The false accentuation of the words mars this otherwise pretty song. The faulty instances are too numerous to be pointed out; besides, they are glaring, and cannot fail to make themselves conspicuous.

"The Young Nadir"—Sicilienne. Sung by Madame Anna Thillon. A very brilliant composition, which requires the most delicate powers of execution in the true performance. Still we recommend it as a charming vocal exercise.

"She Loves Him." Song, sung by Sig. Berrani. A nice graceful flowing melody, with a moving accompaniment, which one would have thought would have put more life into the sombre Berrani.

"When Slumber's Pinions O'er Me Play." Ballad sung by Mr. W. Harrison. Not very original; but still elegant, and abounding with phrases of flowing and natural melody.

"Oh! Hither Plumo thy Wing." Cavatina sung by Mr. W. Harrison. A very elegant air in the Italian school. The accompaniment is florid, but still subservient to the simplicity of the vocal part

"The Love almost Sublime I Feel." Trio, sung by Madame Anna Thillon, Mr. W. Harrison, and Signor Berrani. An effective composition in E flat, equally fitted to the chamber, the concert room, or the stage.

DOCTOR JOHNSON RESCUING OLIVER GOLDSMITH FROM HIS LANDLADY.

"I received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. Accordingly went to him as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed a guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, observed that he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds." —It was the "Vicar of Wakefield." —*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"Tis ever so!—bright genius cannot brook
The care for gold, in the gold-keeping sense,
Nor crouch beneath the money-loving look
Which fain would freeze away its soul intense!
Some crushing climax comes; and then the heart
Borrows a bright coin from some friend.y mine,
And changes it so that the vanish'd part
May blend its spirit with a cup of wine!

All-glorious Goldsmith! *you* did this when Fate
Scowl'd on your splendid soul, and Poor-man's doom
Forbad the aspiring heart to be slate,
And plunged the Poet in the Pauper's gloom!
Deserted, like your Village,—that no more
Deserted can be, now we love your strain,—
You bade old frowning Friendship ope his door,
And, *though* he frown'd, you did not bid in vain!

The stern man loved you, and the pompous bless'd;
And the kind good man (there were three in one)
Sent you the shining guinea he possess'd,
With word that *he*—true gold!—would follow soon!
You changed the coin—with poetry's young thought,
That would spand genius in that careless way!
Dear liberal Goldsmith!—you did what you ought,
And the wine's hallowed that baptized that day!

Sententious Johnson came—the giant-word
Made half oracular by social fame!
And the old man, because his love was stirred,
Plunged in thy lolling chair his ponderous frame;
Without a thought of vanity:—he flung
Away that pause that's the keeping of his life,
And wedded—with his very spirit stung—
Thy poverty, good Goldsmith! and thy strife!

Nay he did more—he *dar'd to cork the flask*
That warm'd thee,—and forbad the generous wine,
And calmness from thy poet-soul would ask
With what good care it is for thee or thine?"
So you stole forth a written book and said
"Here's a life-story that but waits the press
I think it would be almost low'd it read —"
"*It shall be read Sir*—Fools could ask no less!"

Then the old gladiator—whose sharp tongue
Was like a thousand swords in its gruff spite,
Put on the enthusiasm of a young
And ardent Spirit in its fresh delight
As he pored o'er your quite leaves—And you?
Press'd, tortur'd, anxious, with a soul of gloom,
What is your poet-frenzy did you ask?
Sit down and watch in that man's eye your doom!

Thank God for intellect! *the* Goldsmith stood
Upon the brink of Fortune's frowning hour,
With the world's misery curdling in his blood
That damp'd with poverty the poet's power!
The slowing woman and the hail-fiend
Quick with the furious cry for unpaid gold!—
But he—the Poet—sought his vigil-chair,
With grief subservient, and with brain unsold!

And cared not for the venal waiting crew
Who hung around him! To the annoyance blind,
He fixed his heart's eye on the being who
Was scanning half the mystery of his mind!
She—the dull woman—might have seiz'd away
A mine of diamonds for her wretched debt;
And he—not that entranced gaze bear sway
O'er all his faculties, nor miss it yet!

Goldsmith was lost in Johnson! trembling up
To the approval of his critic mind!
Like a wine lover bending o'er his cup,
And to all other taste and perfume blind.
What cares he for the wrong he hopes redress'd?
What for the mancuvs who about him crowd?
The poet's heart is beating at his breast;
The poet's pulse is earnest, quick, and loud!

Till the Old Oracle is up and gone,
Leaving his half-enraptured friend alone!
For the world-puppets, with their work half done,
Lo!—when the morning has arrested the mind tone,
And waited till the burly man should come
With the big money to assuage their pain,
And leave them passionless—and make them dumb
With neither rage nor feeling, save for gain!

And when the Poet's friend returned, the book
Was sold, the debt paid, and the money given!
Great God! that volume many an ill soul shook,
Snatched it from Sin, and wing'd it up to Heaven!
While the poor Poet, labouring for mankind,
Was hunted for the price of shelter, he
Left Wakefield's Vicar in return behind,
And clothed his name in immortality!

* The whole of this subject—so interesting to literary minds—has been beautifully illustrated in a popular picture painted by E. M. Ward, and, we believe, engraved by Bellin.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT BRISTOL.—During the thunder-storm on Saturday week a remarkable circumstance occurred to two sisters, daughters of a professional gentleman of Bristol. One of them was at a house in Selby-street, Waterloo-town, Bethnal green. On Monday evening last she was walking along the Whitechapel road, when she suddenly entered the shop of Mr. Pounceby, bookseller, 237, Whitechapel-road, and immediately sunk down in a chair in a state of insensibility. Mr. Pounceby sent for a surgeon, who on his arrival pronounced life to be quite extinct. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

Since the days of Mozart another and totally different school of music has replaced that of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. Round which rebellion against the conventional rules and trammels of art, as they then existed, and whose exuberance and variety of fancy created, from the commencement of his career, such a revolution in the art itself—laid its foundation. His followers, who, as usual with imitators, have exaggerated his peculiarities, often laying hold of his defects alone, have since divided into two classes, who, till lately, have held a complete sway over all musical competition: the sentimental school, headed by Bellini, whose operas, with the better ones of Donizetti, have served as a text whereon each successive composer of this school has laid a fresh embroidery, and whose music has been the delight of the sentimental school, full of the strong contrasts, the powerful, but exaggerated, orchestral effects which characterize the compositions of Meyerbeer. Both these styles of music, so widely different, are yet equally opposed to the severely classical operas of the days of Mozart; and, however much the change may, in many cases, be lamented, it is no less certain that our ears must sometimes detect a degree of baldness and monotony of style, and a want of fullness of accompaniment in those compositions which our fathers heard with unmixed delight. Of all these works "Don Giovanni," however, is the one that has most successfully defied the hand of time, which, in short, constantly progressing like music, and becoming sung beautifully, and a *débutante*, a Mdlle. Vera, made a favourable impression in Gluck's celebrated "Che faro." Handel's magnificent choruses, "Worthy is the Lamb that was Slain," and "From the Censor" (Coriolanus), were respectively the first and second parts, and, being magnificently performed, were truly sublime in their effect. The sixth concert will be on Wednesday next under the direction of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

MR. H. BRINDLEY PHILLIPPS'S CONCERT.

This gentleman gave his *first* Concert on Tuesday last, and, from the various selections, not only from the standard compositions of the best masters, but from his own MSS., gave a guarantee that a similar treat will be conferred upon his friends and the public in the routine of each musical season. His fantasia upon the Scena "The Bohemian Girl" exhibited the leader's spirit and energy, which was modestly declined by the author, no doubt in consideration of the many other demands upon their enthusiastic reception which he had to bring forward in the course of the concert. Altogether, it was a most successful *début* concert, and reflects the highest credit upon the *beneficiare*, both as a performer and composer.

NEW MUSIC.

THE OPERA OF THE ENCHANTRESS; composed by Mr. W. BALFE. Chappell, New Bond-street.

"She is Seen Where the Vapours of Morn Arise." Ballad, sung by Signor Berrani. A descriptive ballad, in 12-8 time. A flowing melody, with some ingenious harmonies, particularly in the second verse.

"Woman's Heart." Romance, sung by Madame Anna Thillon. The gem of the opera; full of expression and grace. Madame Thillon's performance of it was the perfection of elegance and ease in the lyric art. It cannot fail to be an universal favourite.

"When this Enchantment I Behold." Song, sung by Mr. W. Harrison. The false accentuation of the words mars this otherwise pretty song. The faulty instances are too numerous to be pointed out; besides, they are glaring, and cannot fail to make themselves conspicuous.

"The Young Nadir"—Sicilienne. Sung by Madame Anna Thillon. A very brilliant composition, which requires the most delicate powers of execution in the true performance. Still we recommend it as a charming vocal exercise.

"She Loves Him." Song, sung by Sig. Berrani. A nice graceful flowing melody, with a moving accompaniment, which one would have thought would have put more life into the sombre Berrani.

"When Slumber's Pinions O'er Me Play." Ballad sung by Mr. W. Harrison. Not very original; but still elegant, and abounding with phrases of flowing and natural melody.

"Oh! Hither Plumo thy Wing." Cavatina sung by Mr. W. Harrison. A very elegant air in the Italian school. The accompaniment is florid, but still subservient to the simplicity of the vocal part

"The Love almost Sublime I Feel." Trio, sung by Madame Anna Thillon, Mr. W. Harrison, and Signor Berrani. An effective composition in E flat, equally fitted to the chamber, the concert room, or the stage.

DOCTOR JOHNSON RESCUING OLIVER GOLDSMITH FROM HIS LANDLADY.

"I received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. Accordingly went to him as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed a guinea, and had got a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, observed that he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds." —It was the "Vicar of Wakefield." —*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* *

"Tis ever so!—bright genius cannot brook
The care for gold, in the gold-keeping sense,
Nor crouch beneath the money-loving look
Which fain would freeze away its soul intense!
Some crushing climax comes; and then the heart
Borrows a bright coin from some friend.y mine,
And changes it so that the vanish'd part
May blend its spirit with a cup of wine!

All-glorious Goldsmith! *you* did this when Fate
Scowl'd on your splendid soul, and Poor-man's doom
Forbad the aspiring heart to be slate,
And plunged the Poet in the Pauper's gloom!
Deserted, like your Village,—that no more
Deserted can be, now we love your strain,—
You bade old frowning Friendship ope his door,
And, *though* he frown'd, you did not bid in vain!

The stern man loved you, and the pompous bless'd;
And the kind good man (there were three in one)
Sent you the shining guinea he possess'd,
With word that *he*—true gold!—would follow soon!
You changed the coin—with poetry's young thought,
That would spand genius in that careless way!
Dear liberal Goldsmith!—you did what you ought,
And the wine's hallowed that baptized that day!

Sententious Johnson came—the giant-word
Made half oracular by social fame!
And the old man, because his love was stirred,
Plunged in thy lolling chair his ponderous frame;
Without a thought of vanity:—he flung
Away that pause that's the keeping of his life,
And wedded—with his very spirit stung—
Thy poverty, good Goldsmith! and thy strife!

Nay he did more—he *dar'd to cork the flask*
That warm'd thee,—and forbad the generous wine,
And calmness from thy poet-soul would ask
With what good care it is for thee or thine?"
So you stole forth a written book and said
"Here's a life-story that but waits the press
I think it would be almost low'd it read —"
"*It shall be read Sir*—Fools could ask no less!"

Then the old gladiator—whose sharp tongue
Was like a thousand swords in its gruff spite,
Put on the enthusiasm of a young
And ardent Spirit in its fresh delight
As he pored o'er your quite leaves—And you?
Press'd, tortur'd, anxious, with a soul of gloom,
What is your poet-frenzy did you ask?
Sit down and watch in that man's eye your doom!

Thank God for intellect! *the* Goldsmith stood
Upon the brink of Fortune's frowning hour,
With the world's misery curdling in his blood
That damp'd with poverty the poet's power!
The slowing woman and the hail-fiend
Quick with the furious cry for unpaid gold!—
But he—the Poet—sought his vigil-chair,
With grief subservient, and with brain unsold!

And cared not for the venal waiting crew
Who hung around him! To the annoyance blind,
He fixed his heart's eye on the being who
Was scanning half the mystery of his mind!
She—the dull woman—might have seiz'd away
A mine of diamonds for her wretched debt;
And he—not that entranced gaze bear sway
O'er all his faculties, nor miss it yet!

Goldsmith was lost in Johnson! trembling up
To the approval of his critic mind!
Like a wine lover bending o'er his cup,
And to all other taste and perfume blind.
What cares he for the wrong he hopes redress'd?
What for the mancuvs who about him crowd?
The poet's heart is beating at his breast;
The poet's pulse is earnest, quick, and loud!

Till the Old Oracle is up and gone,
Leaving his half-enraptured friend alone!
For the world-puppets, with their work half done,
Lo!—when the morning has arrested the mind tone,
And waited till the burly man should come
With the big money to assuage their pain,
And leave them passionless—and make them dumb
With neither rage nor feeling, save for gain!

And when the Poet's friend returned, the book
Was sold, the debt paid, and the money given!
Great God! that volume many an ill soul shook,
Snatched it from Sin, and wing'd it up to Heaven!
While the poor Poet, labouring for mankind,
Was hunted for the price of shelter, he
Left Wakefield's Vicar in return behind,
And clothed his name in immortality!

* The whole of this subject—so interesting to literary minds—has been beautifully illustrated in a popular picture painted by E. M. Ward, and, we believe, engraved by Bellin.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT BRISTOL.—During the thunder-storm on Saturday week a remarkable circumstance occurred to two sisters, daughters of a professional gentleman of Bristol. One of them was at a house in Selby-street, Waterloo-town, Bethnal green. On Monday evening last she was walking along the Whitechapel road, when she suddenly entered the shop of Mr. Pounceby, bookseller, 237, Whitechapel-road, and immediately sunk down in a chair in a state of insensibility. Mr. Pounceby sent for a surgeon, who on his arrival pronounced life to be quite extinct. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

WALTON CHURCH, STAFFORD, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WALTON CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

On the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., the village of Walton, near Stafford, was visited by a sharp thunder storm; but, singular to relate, only one clap of thunder was heard, and one flash of lightning seen. The fluid struck the spire of the church, and destroyed the greater part of it, and melted the iron spouts on the south-west side, together with the glass and lead in the windows, and shattered the window-sills; a portion of the roof was likewise greatly shattered. Some men at work near the church witnessed the work of destruction, but were not themselves injured. An obliging Correspondent visited the spot on the morning of Monday following the event, and made the annexed north-west view of the church: it was a neat structure in the pointed style, and was the last built by the late Thomas Trubshaw, Esq., F.A.S.

Penny Postage.—The finance accounts just published show a large increase in the revenue of the Post-office. The gross revenue for the year 1844 was £1,705, 067, giving an increase of more than £94,000, as compared with 1843; the net revenue was £719,937, giving an increase of nearly £60,000, as compared with 1843. The apparent increase in 1844, taking the returns for 1843 as the standard, is, in each case, more than double the amount here given; but those returns gave the revenue, both gross and net, too low by about £85,000. The actual increase of net revenue in 1844 is greater than for any year since the war, except 1835, when it was £92,000, and 1836, when it was £81,000. From 1840 (the first year of penny postage) to 1844, the increase of net revenue is nearly 50 per cent.

Pedestrian Feat.—On Monday morning, J. E. Molloy, the celebrated runner, undertook for a wager to run round and over the seven bridges, and round the enclosure of St. James's Park, in one hour and ten minutes. Shortly before seven o'clock he commenced his task at Vauxhall-bridge, round and over Westminster, and then round the park, and ultimately ended on the Surrey side of London-bridge. He completed his task in about fifty minutes. On coming in he did not appear distressed. The distance is computed to be about nine miles.

The Officers of the Royal Horse Guards v. the Etonians.—This match was played in the shooting fields of Eton College on Saturday last. The Etonians were beaten in one innings. The score stood 168 for the former, and 171 for the Royal Horse Guards.

THE GRAVESEND AND ROCHESTER RAILWAY.

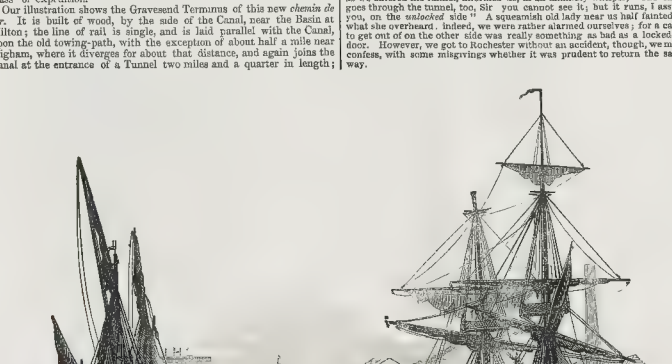
It may be interesting to the lover of holiday trips to know that a railway has lately been opened from Gravesend to Rochester; for the land communication between these places has not hitherto been of "the first class" of expedition.

Our illustration shows the Gravesend Terminus of this new *chemin de fer*. It is built of wood, by the side of the Canal, near the Basin at Milton; the line of rail is single, and is laid parallel with the Canal, upon the old towing-path, with the exception of about half a mile near Higham, where it diverges for about that distance, and again joins the Canal at the entrance of a Tunnel two miles and a quarter in length; and, with another station some hundred yards beyond, by the side of the road to Friendsbury. Opposite the Station is a short pier, where passengers may embark on board a small steamer for Chatham. The time occupied by the transit is about thirty-five minutes. In the Tunnel, the rails are laid upon a row of framing and piles driven into the bed of the Canal; sufficient room being left as water-way for barges. The Rochester Station is at Strood.

To these descriptive notes let us append a livelier glance at the Railway, from a very smartly-written contribution in *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month: it is entitled "A Holiday Trip to Gravesend and Rochester;" and is throughout a very piquant paper.

We have said that there is a railway at Gravesend, this railway runs to Rochester, and is within ten minutes' walk of the pier. Sound your pockets, and, if there is an odd sixpence to spare, you can get to Rochester. Sixpence there, and sixpence back; the thing is cheap enough!—nay, look not at your watch, or run to get a peep at a clock, dodging in at a shop-door in the way; you have plenty of time before you, the train will take you in twenty minutes, box you up in a dark tunnel for half the time, and then let you loose on the Medway, with the city of Rochester before you; a curious inn-yard or two, such as will set you thinking of Shakspeare, a noble old cathedral, and a still nobler castle. If you are fond of architecture, of castle and cathedral antiquities, and have never been to Rochester before, we promise you a treat, and ask nothing of you in return but that you send others to see what you have seen.

Every thing is conducted on the Rochester railway in the primitive style of railway travelling. You will really be amused with what you see. Two full grown policemen and a bevy of boys, dressed up in the left off garments of a lady's page, constitute the force on duty at the Gravesend station. As soon as you are in, they lock the door on your right (now that Sydney Smith is dead), and leave the door on your left open. We made some inquiries about this of one of the two full-grown policemen, and were informed that a whole string of carriage doors had been smashed in the tunnel during the first week that the railway was open. The tunnel, it appears, is very narrow, and several curious travellers had opened the doors in the tunnel, to see what the place was like. The doors were in a moment torn from off their hinges, and the travellers' heads all but torn from off their shoulders. "But the other door is open, Sir," said the policeman. "Oh, very well," was our reply; and so the matter rested. It was at this time we heard the policeman addressing a superior attendant with—"May I trouble you to ring the bell?" "Certainly," was his reply. The bell rang a kind of kitchen ring, and the train went off at an easy rate along the banks of a canal. We were so much amused with this polite but "early English style" of conducting business, that we never gave ourselves time to think of the chances of the train upsetting, or the carriages being overturned on the *unlocked* side. This thought was very disagreeably supplied by a fellow traveller, who, as soon as we entered the tunnel, informed us, in an unkindly whisper, "The canal goes through the tunnel, too, Sir; you cannot see it; but it runs, I assure you, on the *unlocked* side." A squeamish old lady near us half fainted at what she overheard; indeed, we were rather alarmed ourselves; for a canal to get out of on the other side was really something as bad as a locked-up door. However, we got to Rochester without an accident, though, we must confess, with some misgivings whether it was prudent to return the same way.



GRAVESEND AND ROCHESTER RAILWAY.—GRAVESEND TERMINUS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

WILLIAM SHULDHAM, ESQ.

In our last week's paper we announced the death, at the patriarchal age of 102, of William Shuldham, Esq., of Mariesford Hall, in the county of Suffolk. This venerable and much respected gentleman was born 16th July, 1743, and consequently lived through five reigns, commencing with that of George II., and during, perhaps, the most eventful period of English history. His death is deeply lamented in the neighbourhood where he so long resided, and where he fulfilled the duties of a country gentleman in the most exemplary manner. Up to the period of his last illness, Mr. Shuldham preserved his faculties unimpaired, and we have seen in the hands of a friend of ours a letter written by him a few weeks before his death, in a plain, strong hand, and in a clear lucid style. The ancient family he represented was of Saxon origin, and appears to have been one of those which compounded with the Conqueror for the quiet possession of their lands. So early as the reign of Henry III., Sir William de Shuldham, Knt., was Lord of Shuldham, in Norfolk, and in that, as in the neighbouring county of Suffolk, his descendants have remained seated to the present time.

Mr. Shuldham, whose death we record, married, in 1786, Mary, daughter of Robert Barber, Esq., of Boyton, and by her, who still survives at, we believe, the advanced age of ninety, had (with two daughters, Frances Mary, the late wife of William Frederic Schreiber, Esq., of Round Wood, near Ipswich, and Louisa) two sons, the eldest of whom, William Abraham Shuldham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, alone survives. The younger, Lemuel Shuldham, Cornet in the Scots Greys, fell at Waterloo, in the first charge made by Ponsonby's Brigade: his body, found the morning after the battle, far advanced in the French lines, was buried on the spot.

LORD CARBERY.

John Evans Freke, Baron Carbery of Carbery in the County of Cork, a Baronet of Ireland, and an Irish Representative Peer, was the son of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., and grandson of the Hon. John Evans, youngest son of George, first Lord Carbery; he was born the 11th Nov., 1765: he succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1777, and to the honours of the house of Carbery on the demise of his cousin, the fifth baron, the 4th March, 1807.

THE LATE LORD CARBERY.

The ancient family of Evans, represented by the Lords Carbery, is of Welsh origin: it was seated in Caermarthenshire, and thence removed to Ireland in the reign of James I. The creation of the Peerage of Carbery dates the 9th May, 1715.

John, the sixth and late Baron, the subject of this notice, was, whilst Sir John Freke, a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament before the Union. That measure he strenuously opposed, on religious grounds, deeming it likely to lead to the ascendancy of the Catholic party in Ireland. He was president of the celebrated Anti-Union Club. His lordship married, the 25th Jan., 1793, his cousin Catharine Charlotte, third daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran. He died on Monday, the 12th instant. Having had no issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, George Patrick Percy, now seventh Baron Carbery.

ROBERT BRANSBY COOPER.

Robert Bransby Cooper, Esq., was son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., rector of Great Yarmouth, and brother of the late celebrated surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper. Mr. Bransby Cooper represented the city of Gloucester for a period of twelve years in three successive Parliaments. He was the author of some religious and political works, which have passed through several editions. Mr. Cooper, who was the senior Magistrate of Gloucestershire, died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his son, near the town of Gloucester.

ROBERT STRICKLAND

This eminent comedian was, at the age of thirteen, the clerk of Mr. Comyn, the barrister. At that period the star of Edmund Kean had just risen in the theatrical horizon, and, dazzled by its brilliancy, young Strickland was seized with the dramatic rage. He left the Temple and the law, and through the aid of a well known histrionic agent dwelling at the Harp Tavern, Little Russell-street, he was soon enabled to appear upon the stage. His *début* took place the 21st September, 1817, at a barn in Winslow, Bucks, in the character of *Wilford*, in "The Iron Chest," and he at once succeeded. His provincial reputation led to his performing at Sadler's Wells, and at the Olympic, when under the management of Madame Vestris. After a subsequent prosperous tour through most of the large towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland, he finally established himself as a leading and popular member of the Haymarket Company. Mr. Strickland's forte lay in the representation of old men of the jovial, or blustering class:—as *Falstaff*, *Sir Oliver Surface*, *Sir George Thunder*, *Old Hardcastle*, *The Nabob in the "Cure for the Heart-ache"*—he had no rival since Dowton. There was a rich, buoyant humour and gentlemanly tone about his acting that rendered it almost invariably agreeable and attractive. He was, too, an indefatigable per former, continually appearing in three, or at least two plays every night.

Mr. Strickland, after a short but severe illness, expired on Sunday last, the 18th instant, in his 48th year, at his residence, Herculesbuildings, Lambeth. His loss, in the present dearth of dramatic talent, will be severely felt.

Plymouth.—A general review of the troops in this garrison, under the command in chief of Major General the Hon. H. Murray, took place on Saturday, at Mount Wise Parade, before Lieut.-General Earl Catchcart, appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada, who, with his staff, arrived here from the Firth of Forth, *en route* to Quebec and Montreal. The gallant and noble lord expressed his pleasure and gratification in witnessing the well-ordered evolutions of the troops.

THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLE.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

We have already announced her Majesty's gracious intention of giving, early in the ensuing month, a *fête* on a scale of unusual splendour; the costume of which shall be of the period from 1740 to 1750, or the middle of the reign of George II. We have already made arrangements for our illustration of this most tasteful revival, designed by her Majesty, with the twofold view of aiding the trade of the metropolis, and the pleasure of her noble subjects. Our present purpose is to glance at a few of the leading characteristics of the Costume of the above period, by the portraiture of a few of the *haut ton* of the day, whose acknowledged taste will, in all probability, lead to their costumes being chosen as *authorities*. Meanwhile, with the recollection of the magnificence of her Majesty's *fête* three years since (illustrated in the first number of our journal), the world of fashion has been thrown into a state of agitation in quest of models of Costume. The doors of the *fournisseurs* of its tasteful elegancies are besieged; the Print-room of the British Museum, and the shops of printsellers, have been "rummaged and put to the sack;" porcelain figures and paintings have risen in the market. a Sevres, Dresden, or even Chelsea figure, has assumed the value of a statue; and Watteaus and Bouchers have advanced in the picture-market to an almost incredible extent. Even the Bibliotheque Richelieu, and other celebrated Continental libraries, are laid under contribution; so that some very *recherché* results may be anticipated.

The epoch chosen for the Royal Ball is remarkable for its propriety of dress, which was held a sort of virtue. As acceptable hints, we quote a few historical data from a contemporary—the *Court Journal*—premising that the Costumes will not be restricted to those of our own country:—

"In the year 1740, George the Second was in the fifteenth year of his reign. Among the political characters of the time were, Walpole, Pultney (afterwards Bath), the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pelham. Within the ten years flourished Hogarth, Garrick, Handel, Fielding, the brave General Harvey, Admirals Anson and Hawke; Richardson may be considered as belonging to the same age. The period is fertile in events: at home, the Scotch rebellion and the battle of Culloden; abroad, the assault of Prague, the battle of Fontenoy, and some stout sea fights. (The period of the rebellion may be popular from the present year being the centenary of that event.)

"In 1740 Louis XV, was in the 27th year of his reign, and his court both gay and dissolute. The noted generals of France were Marshal Saxe (who was carried on a biter to the battle of Fontenoy), and Marshal Belleisle; the Duke de Richelieu was also a prominent character.

"In Spain Philip VI. concluded his reign in 1745, and was succeded by Ferdinand VI.

"John V. of Portugal concluded his reign in 1749. The great man of Portugal was the Marquis de Pombal, whose memoirs have lately been published.

"In Germany there were rapid changes. First, Maria Theresa commenced her reign in 1740. She was succeded in 1742 by Charles VII. of Bavaria; who was in turn succeded, in 1745, by Francis I. of Lorraine. There is much of romance in the troubled history of that period."

We may here also quote, from the same *arbiter elegantiarum* an anecdote, to show with what *furore* the Costume chace is followed:

"The ruling thought, the mononania recree, knows no bounds; and it is but two days since that a lady, said to be a lady of quality, and certainly an elegant person, promenaded round Grosvenor-square, dressed in hoops, with powder and patches, high-heeled shoes, &c., with a stomacher of diamonds, and every appoinment of a resuscitated Marquise à la Pompadour."

When we remind the reader that the period boasts of Hogarth for its illustrator, he will acknowledge there to be abundance of accessible authority.

Our artist has selected chiefly from the Print-room of the British Museum, portraits of the Duchess of Argyle and Kitty Fisher; and Lords Chesterfield and Bolingbroke. The latter, fortunately, is not in his "Ramilie tie" wig, which occasioned the Princess Anne to remark, one day, that "she supposed his lordship would soon come to Court in his nightcap."

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace.

From nine o'clock, when the company began to arrive, until eleven, the visitors continued to arrive at the Palace without intermission, filling the suite of state saloons, which were fitted up and prepared in the usual style of Regal splendour. The whole of the rooms were opened for this reception, with the exception of the Yellow Drawing-Room, in which apartment the Queen received the Royal Family.

Mohun Lal appeared in a very rich and elegant Eastern costume.

The Marquis of Douglas, Lord Glenlyon, the Marquis of Lorne, Captain the Hon James Murray, and several other Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, wore the Highland costume.

At ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert left the Yellow Drawing Room, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

On leaving the Yellow Drawing Room, the Royal party entered the Grand Saloon, which, together, with the Ball Room, was filled with company, with the exception of a small passage in the centre of both apartments. The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Vice Chamberlain conducted her Majesty and her illustrious Consort down the avenue formed by the company, her Majesty and his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the obeisances of their distinguished guests as they passed slowly to the end of the Ball Room.

A quadrille band, led by Monsieur Collinet, director of the orchestra, with a band of twenty five performers, of first-rate talent, comprising Messrs. Deloffre, Pilet, Bourotte, Arbos, Laurent, Jacquin, and others, from her Majesty's Theatre, was situated in an elevated orchestra, at the south end of the Ball Room, and as the Royal Party entered played "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, having walked to the end of the Ball Room, returned to the centre of the apartment, and took their seats in a recess prepared for the august circle. The Queen then signified her commands to the Lord Chamberlain that a quadrille should be formed, and her Majesty, quitting her station, joined the quadrille and opened the ball with his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess Dettrichsen, the Austrian Ambassadress, formed the opposite couple.

Other quadrilles and waltzes followed.

At eleven o'clock her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward from the Ball Room to the Throne Room, Julien and his band playing the National Anthem on her Majesty's entrance.

A quadrille from "Kaya; ou, L'Amour Voyageur," and a quadrille from "Robine," were danced, also the waltzes Styrienne, and "Les Dansenses Viennoises."

The Stop Polka, the Bohemian Polka, and *le pas des fleurs* were also danced in this apartment.

The whole of the diplomatic corps, and also all the foreigners of distinction at present in town, were present at this most brilliant *réunion*, which exceeded in the numbers present any former *fête* given by her Majesty.

Dancing was kept up in both Ball Rooms until 12 o'clock, when the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal guests, and attended by the officers of state, went to supper, which was served in the Dining Room in a style of profusion and magnificence commensurate with the princely nature of the entertainment.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge, returned to the ball-room from supper.

Immediately on the return of the illustrious party a Scotch reel was danced, in which the following noblemen and gentlemen joined, viz

The Marquis of Douglas, Lord Glenlyon, Viscount Reidhaven, Captain the Hon. James Murray, Hon. Captain Drummond (Strathallan), Captain Drummond Macgrigh, and Major Moray, of Abercairney. Several ladies also joined the reel.

Her Majesty's piper, Mr. Mackay, was in attendance in the ball-room, and played a Highland reel and the Reel of Tulloch.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards passed from the Ball Room to the Throne Room. Her Majesty danced in several quadrilles in the course of the night.

The Queen and Prince Albert left the state apartments at a quarter before two o'clock, the band playing the National Anthem.

A very great variety of the choicest shrubs and plants in flower decorated all the recesses of the state rooms and the approaches.

MISS KITTY FISHER.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

BIRMINGHAM MELODIES.—NO. X.

"*Oh! Here you wet Heard of the Lead*"

[illegible]

Where the gleam of rare jewels at night

[illegible]

Are seen,

And wonder which way is the sky?

[illegible]

Has nobody told you how ——

How happy the prospects are in it—

How time flours leave the length of a day,

[illegible]

How, in treading life's pathway, they find

A sunshine or at cloud over them,

That the Past's a bright landscape behind,

And the Future another before them?

[illegible]

Have you heard how the [illegible] by Love,

Who bears, as we all of us know,

A basket with flowers from above,

Intermingled with thorns from below?

R. R. S

FRENCH HUMBUG.

The Paris papers have the following announcement :—"Tom Thumb to be seen at the Salle Vivienne, from ten to four o'clock, admission, one shilling. Those persons who wish to kiss him are to pay five sous more."

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no horupipes on the tongue

EPIGRAM.

When Theseus left his Ariadne's side,
Young Bacchus came—at once her tears were dried;
Our widows hence disdain in weeds to pine,
But take another husband with their wine. CROLY.

NAPOLEON ON NEWSPAPERS.

"A journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is a gambler, a censurer, a giver of advice, regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonets."

ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson was asked by a lady what new he was employed about? "I am writing nothing just at present," he replied. "Well, but Doctor," said a re, "if I could write like you, I should be always writing, merely for the pleasure of it." "Pray, madam," retorted he, "do you think that Leander swam across the Hellespont merely because he was fond of swimming?"

MATHEWS'S LAST JOKE.

Mathews's attendant, in his last illness, intended to give the patient some medicine; but, a few moments after, it was discovered that the medicine was nothing but ink, and that Mathews had taken the phial by mistake. And his friend exclaimed, "Good heavens! Mathews, I have given you ink." "Never—never mind, my boy—never mind," said Mathews faintly, "I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper." This was the last joke Mathews ever made.

AN EXPEDITIOUS TAILOR.

A few years ago the late Sir John Throgmorton, on one occasion, sat down to dinner in a coat, the wool of which was on the backs of his own sheep that morning. The animals had been washed and shorn in the wool would be carded, spun, and woven; the cloth scoured, fulled, sheared, dyed, and dressed; and a coat made from it by a tailor—between sun-rise and the hour of seven in the evening!

GROWTH OF PLANTS BY ELECTRICITY.

Some very interesting experiments are now being tried in Sussex, of forcing crops, by conducting to the soil on which they are grown the free electricity present in the atmosphere. The soil is conducted in the land of a very scientific amateur farmer within a few miles of Brighton; the crop within the influence of the wires has already a very strong and vigorous appearance.

CANNIBALISM IN THE PACIFIC.

It appears from an account of an American expedition for exploring the islands of the Pacific, that in the Feegee group which has been less explored, probably on account of the repulsive, treacherous, and intractable character of the natives, than any other cluster of islands in the Pacific, savage life is exhibited in all its unmitigated ferocity. Cannibalism—not in pursuance of revenge, but avowedly under the influence of an appetite for human flesh—was exhibited before the eyes of the horror struck Americans too plainly and too frequently, to leave a doubt of its terrific existence. When a Feejeean wishes to express his relish for any delicacy he says, "It eats as nice as a dead man!"

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. STRICKLAND.

BY EDWARD MORDAUNT SPENCER.

Let fair Thalia weave a wreath of thorn,
To grace the shrine that shall record thy name;
Let her lament, with sorrow and with grief,
The fate that crushed thee—thou summer leaf
Destroyed and blighted by the autumn wind;
And while to dust thy frame shall be consigned,
Let her lament thy sad untimely fall—
A victim to the "common lot of all."

Thy many virtues let her sons revere;
And, while they mourn thee, let them seek a star
Of one who e'er was honest as thou,
Who has not left an enemy behind.
Who e'er can speak in terms of aught dispraise?
Who 'gainst thy name a calumny can raise?

We mourn thy loss, and with, regret deplore
We ne'er shall grac upon thy visage more.

Kind friend! that e'er, with sympathetic breast,
Relieved the sorrows of the poor distress'd
That hear the call of "Pity" could with-stand
But ever lent to "Want" a willing hand.
Thou hast departed to another clime,
Where, good and bad, mankind must all prime
Though lost to sight, Thalia'll place thy name
Within the Temple of Dramatic Fame.

DOING JUSTICE BY CONTRACT.

A jovial old farmer of Liverpool, who is fond of social company and his glass, was not long ago brought before the bench on the old charge of "drunk and disorderly." His numerous visits to the Court, consequent on similar delinquencies, trenching further on his time and "tin" than he liked, he asked the magistrates if they would have any objection to contract with him for a year, as such a measure would save trouble to both himself and their honours the justices.

PREJUDICE AGAINST FORKS.

In the time of Elizabeth, there was a strong feeling against the use of forks. One divine preached against the use of them as "an insult on Providence not to touch one's meat with one's fingers." Forty years after this, forks were still a novelty. For a long time after their introduction into England, they were considered as a most superfluous and extraordinary; and it appears that then even as now, empty headed young men affected to display their consequence by the parade of foreign fopperies.

TALE OF A SHIRT

An eastern caliph being sorely afflicted with ennui, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man that was perfectly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person, but was informed the happy fellow had no shirt.

EPITAPH ON A GOURMAND

One of the greatest guests of a deceased glutton inscribed the following lines on his grave-stone :—

"Quite well at ten, had a party to sup with him,
To bed went at one, and at two 'twas all up with him."

LUNAR OBSERVATIONS.

The moon, said a total-abstinence orator, is not quite "teetotal," but she lets her "moderation" be known to all men, for she only fills her "horn" once a month. Then she fills it with something very strong, observed a bystander, for I've often seen her "half gone." Aye, said another, and I've seen her "full."

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

He sank upon a bank in shade,
Where oft in happier hours
He lay and drank the sparkling rill
To scare its wild flowers,
He had roamed through many a weary track
To home and love, and beauty back.

He saw his father's cottage smoke
Rise from the trees below,
And that once fragrant sight awoke
Thoughts of his last farewell;
Memories that sung and slumbering lain
Came flashing o'er his soul again;

And deeply yearned his heart to greet
Its old, familiar things,
And joy's full lustre had not been
In all Ls wanderings;
The names, the words of love that sound
His hopes to our small spot of ground.

A spell had over-o'er him been,
That o'ercame those wandering wild,
A vision of that early scene
He loved when but a child,
And that had won the wanderer's feet
To where the hearts that loved him beat.

CARADOC

A FAIR OFFER.

An advertisement in a Philadelphia paper reads as follows:—"Stolen, a watch, worth a hundred dollars. If the thief will return it, he shall be informed, gratis, where he may steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked."

CAPITAL IMITATIONS.

The *Charivari* says, that after hearing the beautiful quintette of Felicien David, entitled, "A Cruize at Sea," many of the audience were so impressed with the faithful idea conveyed by the music, that they became sea sick. It is not often that music makes people sea-sick. There is at Bordeaux an Italian piano-forte player, who so excels in a morceau, entitled the "Storm," that when he plays it, all the beer in the neighbonrhood turns sour. In London also, we have cold, cold imitations sometimes occur. A gentleman of our acquaintance who has recently had his portrait painted, declares that it is more like him than he is himself.

A CUNNING YOUTH.

"What's the matter, John?" "I aint done nothing, father." "Well, what are you crying for, then, you lubber?" "I was afraid you'd whip me." "What, whip you when you haven't done anything!" "Yes, sir; "Go into the house, you booby." John went into the house, and his father sent down to the farm. Very soon his father came back in a rage, and, laying a cowhide over the urchin's back, said, "Did I not tell you when I want away, to hoe that corn?" "Yes, sir; but you told me just now that you wouldn't whip me if I hadn't done anything."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples here this morning was very small. For all descriptions the demand was steady, at full prices. In free foreign wheat more business was carried on per coasters and by inland parties, while full prices were obtained. Barley in steady inquiry, and prices were well supported. Superfine malt was quite clear, but inferior qualities were heavy. The oat trade was dull, and the rates were the turn higher. No beans or peas at market.

[illegible] wheat, [illegible] barley, 3870; oats, 4290 quarters [illegible]

[illegible] red, [illegible] white, 40s to 54s. Norfolk and Suffolk [illegible] grinding barley, [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

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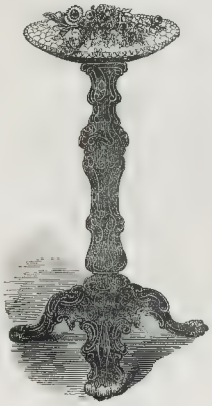

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The annexed Flower-table displays considerable taste in the design of its support and tripod base.

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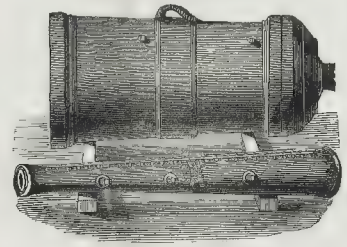
IRON FOUNTAIN.

but, in one instance we feel that elaborate and multiplied details have overlaid the original design.

MONSTER CHINESE MORTAR.

[This gigantic implement of what Burke calls "the mystery of murder," has just been brought round from Devonport, in the *Somerset* Ordnance sloop, to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It is an immense Chinese brass mortar, and was brought home in the *Cornwallis*. It weighs 8 tons 17 cwt., has a diameter of bore of 2 feet 3 inches, and a chamber of 20 inches, the depth of the whole being about 5 feet. The mortar was found in the bush in China, and partly concealed under ground. It is composed of apparently very fine metal, and the trunnions being corroded to a considerable extent afford evidence of the mortar being of great age. It appears, also, as if the part where the vent is, what is very perfect and little worn, had been cast again and inserted in its present position. There is an appearance of a nut and screw in the centre of the breech of the chamber; but, if they are really what they appear to be, a large quantity of fused metal must have been poured into the chamber, as the top of the nut is even with the metal, and could not have been screwed into its present position. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the mortar, and the size and weight of shot or shells which it would require to be used in it, when it is



MONSTER GUN, [illegible]

known that the large guns cast about two years ago for Mehemet Ali were only 15 inches in diameter, and yet they required shot weighing upwards of 400lb. Yet, the great gun at Beejapore, in the East Indies, weighs 42 tons; and another at Agra weighs 28 tons, and will discharge a ball of 1500lb. These are familiar items in our wonder-books; but the Chinese Mortar here represented is a novelty.

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CHESS.

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In our last we gave the moves, as far as they have been received, in the game begun by Paris; we now give those of the game opened by the players of Pesth.

GAME NO. 11.

WHITE (Pesth).	BLACK (Paris.)	WHITE (Pesth)	BLACK (Paris).
1. K P two	K P two	20. K Kt to K 6th	K B to Q B 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	21. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
3. Kt takes K P	Q P one	22. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes K P	23. K Kt to B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
5. Q P two	Q P one	24. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	25. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
7. Castles	Castles	26. K Kt to K 4th	B to Q B 2nd
8. Q B P two	Q B to K 3rd	27. K Kt to Q B 5th	Q B to Q 6th
9. Q to her B 2nd	K B P two	28. K R to K 3rd	Q B to his 7th
10. Q to her Kt 2d	Q P takes P	29. K Kt to K 6th	K R to K B 2nd
11. Q takes Q Kt P	Q B P one	30. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
12. K B takes K Kt	K B P takes B	31. K R to K 2nd	B to Q 6th
13. K Kt to his 5th	Q B to K B 4th	32. B to K B 4th	B takes R
14. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	33. B takes R	R to K sq
15. Q takes Q	Q Kt takes Q	34. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. K Kt takes K P	K R to Q B 2nd	35. R to K sq	B to K R 4th
17. K R to K sq	Q R to Q Kt sq	36. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
18. K R to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	37. Kt to K 4th	Q Kt P one
19. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd	38. Q R P one	B to K Kt 3rd

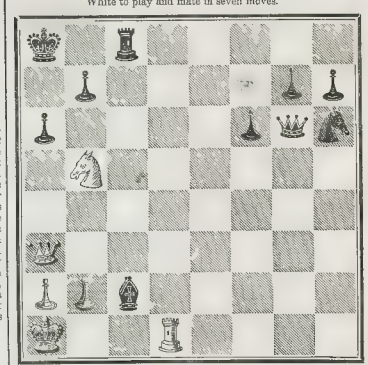
And the Pesth players have to move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, NO. 71.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B's 7th	K to Q R 4th
2. B to K B's 6th	K to Q R's 3rd
3. B to Q's 8th	K to Q Kt's 4
4. K to Q Kt 7th (checkmate)	

PROBLEM, NO. 72.

White to play and mate in seven moves.



WHITE.

[The above position occurred in the deciding game of a match in which Mr. Staunton gave his opponent the odds of the Queen's Kt. In the situation given, Mr. S. had to move, and he engaged to mate his adversary by force in seven moves.]

TREATY WITH FRANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We believe that the treaty between France and England, for the suppression of the Slave trade, which the Duke de Broglie came to negotiate, has been agreed upon. The conditions are settled. It requires at present only to be reduced to official form, to be initialed, then signed, and submitted for the ratification of the respective Sovereigns.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday last by an explosion of fire-damp in one of Mr. Pearson's collieries at Ince, near Wigan. A sub-manager, named Carter, was instantly killed. Two others were seriously hurt, one of whom, a man named George Dawson, is not expected to recover. The cause of the accident is at present unknown.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—An accident, attended with loss of life, happened on Monday night on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. A Mr. Cowley, wine merchant, belonging to Glasgow, hired a special train to convey him to Edinburgh, on some pressing business. The journey was performed without interruption, till the train in which he was had reached within four miles of the Edinburgh end of the line, when the half-past seven o'clock train from Glasgow, proceeding at a greater velocity, overtook the special train engaged by Mr. C. By this time it was past nine o'clock, and of course dark, and as there were no lights on the trains, and the noise of the one overcoming that of the other, neither of them had the least idea of their increasing proximity until they came into fearful collision, in which the ordinary train penetrated through the carriage of the special one, and thus crushed the unfortunate passenger to instantaneous death. No other person sustained any serious injury, though several of the carriages were thrown off the rails.

THE CONVICT CONNOR.—Last Saturday, the father, mother, and sister of the convict Connor visited him in Newgate. The interview was a most painful scene, the aged mother being carried out of the prison in a lifeless state. It was in consequence of a remark made to his father on Saturday, relative to the visits of the Catholic clergyman, that a rumour has got abroad that he had made a confession. His words were, "When I confess, it will be to a man who has authority to receive it from God," and added, "has power to give me absolution for my sins;" evidently alluding to the form of confession of the Church of Rome. On Sunday he attended Divine Service, both morning and afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Davis describes him as exceedingly attentive to his instructions, and that he is well acquainted with scriptural subjects. It appears from the statement of the father of Connor, that his unfortunate son, upon almost every occasion of his visiting him, inquired if he had seen Cochrane, urging him to bring him up as evidence, as he could prove an *alibi*. The witness Cochrane was the person who accompanied the prisoner Connor to witness the execution of the unfortunate Tapping, in the evening of which day the murder in St. Giles's was committed. There can be no doubt of this fact now, as Connor has several times lately alluded to it. The prisoner has declared that he never felt his courage leave him till Cochrane stood up and gave evidence against him; he says that he fully anticipated he was a witness for him, and hence his anxiety to speak, as already stated in the report of the trial.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 161.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE NINE RESOLUTIONS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL on Monday evening moved a string of nine resolutions, with the purpose of raising a debate on the condition of the labouring classes of the country. The movement, however well intended, and however creditable to the feelings of the Whig Leader, proved one of the weakest and most inefficient ever made by an Opposition. The great defect in the conception of the motion clung to it throughout, and was perpetually visible in the discussion, paralysing every effort with a feeling of the impossibility of any practical result from it. The nine resolutions opened too wide a field of labour to be included in any one debate. The eye of the politician may sweep the whole horizon of evil, but he cannot grasp them all at once for the purpose of arresting and remedying them; and those evils have too real an existence to be charmed away by a Parliamentary formula: the spell is weak, but the fiends who have possession are strong. Grim as want, dark as ignorance, inevitable as death, they walk the land, and will not listen to the voice of a charmer, who comes against them only in the form of nine resolutions—nine barren assertions—with two or three of which all men might agree, while, as to all the rest, they would be certain to differ; and, in the quarrel as to the remedies, leave the diseases to themselves, as they have done, are doing, and will do, till statesmen and rulers are bolder, more in earnest, and more sincere.

On examining them in detail, we find the first asserts the fact that the present period of political tranquillity and revived trade is the fittest for considering the measures that would tend to benefit the condition of the labouring classes. What is necessary to be done at all times, may fitly be done at any; the first resolution, therefore, is little more than a truism no one can dispute. But it is precisely in times of quietude and comparative content that Governments are the least disposed to act. They leave the "well" alone, not being pressed upon by a dread of the "worse," that a change of times brings with it, to find them unprepared. Thus the advocate of change at once encounters an amount of *vis inertiæ* that nothing but the most powerful influence can overcome. And that influence in the house and out of it, Lord John Russell cannot command. The answer to him is ready and immediate—when you had the power to do much of what you propose, why did you not attempt it? And as to your statements of the benefit the working classes will derive from an abrogation of the protective system, a removal of restrictive duties, and a relaxation of the Corn Laws, why, we have done more for each and all these objects in two years than you did in ten! For House of Commons' purposes, there never was a debate in which the arguments of an Opposition Leader were so easy to meet by a Minister. Then the effective legislator for the poor must be one who has the confidence of the class for whom he legislates; and we need not do more than advert to the coldness and indifference, amounting to positive aversion, with which the poor regard the Whiggish authors of the New Poor Law, with its harsh and penal regulations, its punishments for destitution rather than relief, its felon garb, and worse than felon's food, and the now known and detested purpose, by its means, to bring down the usual diet of the people to a coarser quality. All this is not forgotten; and when the politicians on both sides of the House claim the title of the Poor Man's Friend, the poor regard their professions with very grievous suspicion, and rather think, to be delivered from their interference altogether, is about the best thing that could happen to them.

This indifference out of the House, and the knowledge within it, that among the people such a feeling very widely prevails, combined with the impracticability of the resolutions themselves, all tended to render the two nights' debate one of the greatest failures we ever witnessed. There was a previous conviction that this would be the case. Lord John Russell's long speech on Monday

FROM A SKETCH BY "DERBY DAY."—LEAVING THE COURSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

was [illegible] House than ever an ex-Minister, on a formal motion, addressed; that small number diminished till barely the legal number to make "a House" could be kept together. The indifference with which the motion was received reacted on the mover. The noble lord spoke with less than his usual spirit, and plodded on through a waste of extracts from political economists and Reports of Inspectors and Commissioners, with which the world is already familiar. It is not this that is wanted; we need not borrow lanterns to be convinced of the existence of a Sun, nor go to Reports, however able, to learn, that, among all our wealth, and all our knowledge, there are masses whose suffering is great, and ignorance a curse. What is wanted is action; the people require from its rulers something more than an intimate acquaintance with the writings of political economists and the authors of commercial dictionaries.

The debate that so languished on the first night, gained no animation on the second; it could hardly contend with the attractions of Epsom and the Derby Day, and, at an early hour, narrowly escaped a premature end from a "count out;" but it did survive, and dragged on till it received the *coup de grace* from Sir R. Peel, the Ministry meeting the resolutions by "the previous question," by which they escaped the necessity of either denying the evils Lord John Russell depicted, or affirming the efficacy of his remedies, some of which they have tried already to a much larger extent than he could do himself, and the others they are not prevented from adopting in future, if they are so disposed.

If any one practical measure had been so lost, the country would have reason to lament it; but the failure of this string of resolutions is not much to be deplored. We do not see that the Whigs have any special right to claim the title of champions of the poor. They wasted greater political power than even Peel now possesses, without passing one measure for their advantage; with the merit of believing in the efficacy of Free Trade, they left the principle for their opponents to carry out; Colonization is no new remedy, and that they never attempted to promote by any scheme worthy of the nation. In everything they suggest, the present Government has done as much or more than they; and are as able—from all that ever appeared as willing—to do as much in future. They have removed some of the fetters from commerce; they have granted some relaxations of the Poor Law—a scheme of colonization may be among their future efforts. For all that the people have gained from Ministries, the balance is pretty equal between the two parties—with a slight preponderance against those who are making up by present zeal for past neglect. For the great and essential blessing of abundant harvests, the want of which no legislation would fully supply, the people are indebted to the goodness of a Power far above all rulers and parties alike.

THE DERBY DAY.

Aurora smiles upon the morn, and lo!
Coach, chariot, britska, drotska, equipage!
Wheels whirl from Piccadilly to Soho,
And happy they who horses can engage.
The turnpikes glow with dust, and Rotten-row
Seems from the chivalry of this bright age.
BYRON.

Reader, hast ever seen a kaleidoscope? and have you looked into it and admired its perpetual panorama? No doubt you have. Having laid it aside for a space, you return to the exam nation with new zest and curiosity, when one meets you, saying, "There, put it away—you have already seen its contents." What would you think of such logic as that? And yet the same is the reasoning which would hold it unnecessary to portray last Wednesday's pilgrimage to Epsom, because its preceding anniversaries have been noted down. We tell thee, had Swift narrated and Hogarth illustrated the Derby procession into Surrey, in 1844, that or this year of grace would have furnished ample room and space enough for the satirist and painter. Equipage having offered up its oblations, the relics are removed, and all is forgotten till the time comes for a renewal of the sacrifice.

Lo! it is the eve of Epsom Races, and, from Hyde-park-corner to Shoreditch, from the Regent's Park to Ratcliffe-highway, every Panthemonion, Bazaar, and Repository is gutted, from cellar to garret, and forth poureth every imaginable locomotive convenience and inconvenience.

The horse in all its varieties is called into requisition; and perpetual motion dwelleth in the heels of the post-boy. Neither is it necessary to treat the notice of this wondrous Carnival merely in caricature. There are points of view in which it may be seen full of matter for deep reflection. Haply it is early dawn when you set forth for the smiling hills of Surrey. A calm, balmy sunrise pours the essence of health and peace upon the multitudes that are hastening towards the metropolis with all the countless items of rural produce. As yet this scene of active industry is uninterrupted by the idle hordes that, at a more advanced period of the day, crowd all the avenues to London. The silent streets through which ye have passed were untenanted, save by solitary, houseless, wandering curs, and drowsy policemen, lounging about with the peculiar swing of listlessness which is the characteristic gait of that body. As you advance further into the country, the outlines of the immense capital may be all distinctly traced, free from smoke, the "inky cloke" which envelopes it by day, and all within it still apparently buried in repose. The grey mists of morning, which hang upon the hills, give a soft and tranquil hue to the landscape, well according with the solemn calmness reigning over a spot containing more dead an living inhabitants than any other city in the world. Is not here a scene and a season for grave thought?

But your holiday philosopher belongeth to the sect of Epicurus, eschewing "Plato the sententious." . . . . He is "at his old lunes;" not, indeed, "to meet the sun upon the upland lawn," but his jolly companions, at the Elephant and Castle. Here they come and there they go. Pearson send them a speedy deliverance of Kennington-gate! What myriads of reminiscences arise *apropos* of that Charybdis or Scylla! It was upon a time, while desperate people were dashing through it, laughing danger to scorn, and snapping their fingers at fate, that we found ourself thus soliloquising:—"Wonderful! passing wonderful! No compound fractures of thighs; and they have all their limbs! Some especial Providence must surely do this!" "It's all very fine to talk in that fashion," observed a reprobate in a red nose, at our elbow, "so long as they are all going one way. Will Providence help a man to swim up the Falls of Niagara? Suppose any of these gentlemen should take it into his head to return to his mansion in Tooley-street, instead of continuing his course to Epsom; could Providence land him safe and sound there, under existing circumstances?" The occasion not being convenient for argument, we held our peace. . . .

And now we are fairly on our passage pilgrimage. See! there, on the left, is the Swan; it is Clapham. Already has good provision begun to wait on appetite. To be sure, the groups that feed so early are not of the class Corinthian, exactly; but, nevertheless, by'r Lady, there are goodly creatures among them. Look at the nymph descending from the caravan. Ah! how strep the step is! See ye her

White stockings drawn—discardled as new milk—
O'er limbs whose symmetry sets off the silk?

You were too late for a peep. We are not sorry for it. Now, onward by classic Morden (mark ye, we said classic, not Do-the-Boys' Morden), Merton, and, anon, Ewell—Ewell of the fatal corner for all such charioteers as steer too small. The village is all a *fête*, filled with lots of pretty lasses—Cockneys an' ye will—but, for all your smear, a comely company. We contend, at the point of the pen, that east of Temple Bar female beauty and taste abound—ay, to profligacy! That the daughters of Cheap are glorious girls; but its sons—their brothers—we hand over to thy disposal. Ineffable things they letten atomies, with frills to their corazzas, and swallow tails to their coats, black satin waistcoats, relieved with mosaic gold—like the furniture of a coffin—and faces of a ghostly hue, proclaiming the warfare of the stomach with the fumes of the unaccustomed Havannah.

Two short miles, and Epsom spreads before us—the Spread Eagle, rendezvous of all true sportsmen, on our right hand. Here pause we for a space. It is a goodly hostel, and a fit, for its locality, for its host began the word with racing continues racing—and no doubt will do so 'till its race be run. Here Dalton's cards submit your notice, together with gentlemen, as Shakspeare says, "but half made up," being made as merry of legs and arms, and others make up with a grievous care that might melt the heart of a hearthstone. As you linger in front of the Spread Eagle, by degrees ye mark the arrival of the carriage company, as "genie" call "the quality." We counsel you to make the best of your way to the Downs. Did we advise amiss? Is not that a glorious sight for the lover of nature and of art? Look, a city of canvas! Observe the sutlers, as busy as bees: preparations, in point of guarding against the possibility of the supplies being cut off, have been made, which would have done credit to the siege of Troy.

The Course from below the Grand Stand to far beyond Tattenham Corner is occupied on either side by files of carriages, in many places twenty deep. On the hill are equipages in thousands. Talk of the Olympic games! Here are more chariots and horsemen to be seen at one sweep than ever Greece possessed during its whole existence as an empire! And if the carriages have brought down their multitudes, conceive what the railways must have done; contrivances of removing simultaneously any amount of human cattle. "It is the greatest anniversary of the Derby ever witnessed," said those who have had long experience of such events, and so say we.

Half-past two was the hour appointed for the great race; but, long before, the neighbourhood of the starting-post was crowded with persons, anxious to see "the terrible high-bred cattle" take their preparatory canters. Of these, when the word, "to the post," was given, thirty-one appeared mounted. A gorgeous array it was; the many-coloured jackets of the riders gleaming in the sunshine like a moving bed of tulips. The awful moment for the start had arrived, and they gathered for the final struggle, when The Libel—one of the favourites, as it will be seen—reared, and, striking out, caught Nat, the rider of Alarm, heavily on the left wrist, which prevented his holding his horse, which then ran away with him, and fell over the ropes; he was presently caught, however, and took part in the mighty struggle for

THE DERBY STAKES,

Of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs old; colts, st 8lb; fillies, st 8lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the police regulations of the course. Last mile and half. (138 Subs.)

Mr. Gratwicke's The Merry Monarch, by Slane	..	(F. Bell) 1
Mr. A. Johnstone's Annandale	.. ..	(Marson) 2
Mr. Gully's Old England	.. ..	(S. Day) 3
Mr. Mostyn's Puntasa	.. ..	(Marlow) 4

The following also started, but were not placed:—

Lord Strathmore's Lias	.. .. ..	(G Edwards) 0
Mr. Gully's Weatherbit	.. .. ..	(J. Day, jun.) 0
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel	.. .. ..	(Calloway) 0
Mr. Gratwicke's Pantaloon	.. .. ..	(H. Bell) 0
Lord Chesterfield's Pam	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 0
Mr. Ford's Fuzbos	.. .. ..	.. (Sly) 0
Colonel Cradock's Jingle pot	.. .. ..	(Templeman) 0
Duke of Richmond's Lord o' Cockpen	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 0
Mr. Wreford's Worthless	.. .. ..	(J. Howlett) 0
Mr. St. Paul's Monitor	.. .. ..	.. (Lye) 0
Colonel Peel's Cobweb colt	.. .. ..	(E. Edwards) 0
Mr. Waller's Columbus	.. .. ..	(Wakefield) 0
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon	.. .. ..	(Boyce) 0
Mr. Worley's John Davis	.. .. ..	(Crouch) 0
Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian	.. .. ..	(Denman) 0
Colonel Anson's Kedger	.. .. ..	(Simpson) 0
Lord Glasgow's Miss Whip colt	.. .. ..	(Holmes) 0
Lord Vernlam's Corumba colt	.. .. ..	(W. Cotton) 0
Mr G. Heathcote's Sailor	.. .. ..	(Chappus) 0
Mr. Theobald's Desperation	.. .. ..	(Bartholomew) 0
Mr. Lintott's Cabin Boy	.. .. ..	(Buckle) 0
Mr. Greville's Alarm	.. .. ..	.. (Nat) 0
Mr. Watt na Adonis	.. .. ..	(Hornsby) 0
Mr. Fergusson's Clear-the-Way	.. .. ..	(Robeson) 0
Mr. Coleman's Young Eclipse	.. .. ..	(W. Coleman) 0
Mr. Mytton's Black Prince	.. .. ..	(Copeland) 0
Mr. Mark's Little Jack (Chance colt)	.. .. ..	(Balchin) 0

BETTING AT STARTING.

3 to 1 agst Idas (t); 7 to 2 agst Weatherbit (t); 6 to 1 agst The Libel (t); 10 to 1 agst Alarm; 20 to 1 each agst Pam, Doleful, and Fuzbos; 22 to 1 each agst Pantasa and Old England; 30 to 1 agst Jingle pot; 40 to 1 each agst Mentor and Worthless; 50 to 1 each agst Columbus, Lord o'Cockpen, Cobweb colt, and Annandale; 1000 to 15 each agst Miss Whip colt and Wood Pigeon; 2000 to 10 agst Clear-the-way.

The winner was not named in the Ring, though, of course, he belonged to the backers of Fortune. As soon as the horses had got off, and settled in their places, Kedger took the lead, but at no great speed, for the pace was not good the first half of the distance. The foremost rank up the hill consisted of Kedger, Wood Pigeon, Annandale, Old England, Pantasa, The Merry Monarch, Idas, and Pam. Thus they rounded Tattenham Corner; and, in making the down-hill road, Pam fouled Wood Pigeon and fell, and Weatherbit certainly jumped over him—if not some of the others, including Clear-the-Way. As soon as they were over the road, The Merry Monarch took the lead, followed by Annandale, who could never reach him—Old England, and Pantasa. And thus ended the Derby of 1845, in which the worst horses, without any exception, were those selected by the public for favourites; the very last being Idas, "the crack," backed not long before at 2 to 1!!! The winner is in the Leger, and, moreover, is a very fine animal. . . . . .

The Derby is won: the steeds turn round—the jockeys return to weigh. Holy Mother of Moses! has it entered the heart of man—even an Irishman—to conceive the tearing and swearing, the howling and screeching, that rend the sky? Quick as thought a circle of policemen and truncheons is formed into which the horses are received as they arrive, and against which a roaring tide of humanity is dashing as fiercely as the vexed ocean. Look at the Grand Stand! Behold two acres of countenances uplifted to the clouds, wedged as closely as Yarmouth bloaters in a barrel, and resembling nothing in nature but a dish of opened oysters! Hark! the great globe is shaken: she gives up the ghost—the thunder hides its diminished head, as, with the roar of ten thousand volcanoes, myriads of furious lungs crash forth—"WHO HAS WON?"

Who thinks of racing after a Derby? There was a galloping of horses, indeed, but none to care for it. There was a pouring forth of creature comforts, and such *palates* to welcome them! Thus, then, the company feasted; and anon turned to their recreations—the exhibitions of the "Flying Woltgeurs," "the Egyptian Gymnastistics—Individuals with never no backbones, but only a morsel of girdle as holds 'em together;" minstrels, who dispense melody by the mile—a penny a fathom; conjurors, who swallow knives and forks like gingerbread nuts; and last, not least, the man who balances the donkey on the tip of his nose, and keeps continually crying aloud, "Now then, ladies and gentlemen, a few more coppers and up he goes."

But there must be an end to all things—yea, even to a Derby Day: and now the note of preparation sounds for the retreat. Disastrous was that return in full many an instance, and yet were its ills borne with a philosophy seldom found in the flesh—of the cockney. There were terrible collisions and full many a capsize: one which lodged a party of six in the limbo of a wet ditch, about a mile from the Course, was an extreme case. "Will *nobody* save my frock?—that I should get it ruined the first day I put it on! And my bonnet—oh! do—do save *that*. Whatever shall I do?" This came from the bottom of a heart, on which sixteen summers had left no deeper cause for anxiety. Other scenes by the road were those better suited to the pencil of the caricaturist than the pen of the philosopher, and these are well delineated by one who has made human absurdities his study. See how he treads on their kibes through Sutton and Mitcham, even unto Kennington, of the remorseless "pike" and unstinted vocabulary—where men are allowed to use their own parts of speech, on condition of paying the gate twice over. And now the tale is told and illustrated, say, is not the Derby Day a "great fact"—a passing *tableau* of English character?

The world can furnish no festival within a thousand per cent. of its "pride, pomp, and circumstance;" a whole year is occupied in getting up its interest by all imaginable artifices for awakening men's hopes and fears. What a commentary it is on the spirit of our land, where order and disorder reign in most admired method. The race for the Derby, with its Course kept as free and clear as though it ran through a wilderness instead of among a vast multitude, is the emblem of our treatment of business: the jollification which succeeds is the true type of the natural idiosyncrasy—the most naturally quaint and social in the world,

When once you've melted its confounded ice.

THE DERBY DAY.—1845.

The Derby Day! it always was a famous
Day in the annals of our English sprung;
Coming with hope to lure or fraud to shame us,
With the bee hemm'd in the waspish sting,
With some proud winner every one could name us,
Or else the field deceiving all the ring.
Since London Cockney left the stone called "Curb"—he
Never loved any "Epsom" like the Derby!

The Derby was the Crack! not the old *Oaks!*
Rode by a small slight weight upon a filly.
No! 'twas the Derby furnished all the jokes:
O'Connell made one on the "Derby Dilly!"
The "Derby Station" is no common hoax,
Where a man's kept, and must dine *will he—nill he!*
Or at least pay the forfeit of a sinner,
And *tip for*, if he does not *eat*, his dinner!

The Derby Wordsworth's and O'Connell's (Dan)
Had (in the poetry) its "*Sir inside*;"
A small, genteelish *fuss*—unlike the van
In which your human "Cockney hundred" rides,
With sixty women and one happy man
Within; the rest upon the roof astride;
Whose horses' noses—with the seldom bag on—
Can't smell the *pull* of drawing such a waggon.

But touching "Six asides"—that Derby thought,
With all its old felicity, must yield,
When understood *asiders*—all unbought—
Come in, and beat the favourites with the field.
Stanley may laugh—O'Connell goes for naught!
The Derby 'scutcheon's lost its *inside* shield,
And Fortune's got a sudden whim for letting
The horses win that are not in the betting!

The Derby Day! What kind of day is that?
There's John Day senior and John Day young,
And both are far above the "All round my hat"
Turf confidence, that has a blushing tongue.
But then there's William Day, who fast and flat,
Sells all the other Days believes among,
And proves to Gully that his horse is manly,
So notwithstanding Gully—Gully's gull'd!

The Derby Day! In Tattersall's famed yard
There used to be some betting, fair and free;
And so there is; but people on their guard
Are seriously requested now to be;
When the same shining process maketh hard
The conscience of the groom and breeder, *he*
(The latter) half drives gentlemen away,
And makes them shy of any Derby *Day!*

No matter! Wednesday's Derby did its work,
And a good quadrupedal victor won;
'Twas not a horse named after Jew or Turk,
But after the Eighth Harry—king of fun—
Whose pleasure seldom did reflection irk,
But *passing* all the turf faiths *followed none!*
With such a *Merry Monarch* in its train,
What wonder that the Day began to rain!

And rain it did—and many trod the Course
As if they really thought the ground was soft,
As the wise heads who guessed they knew the horse,
That eat the winner's pay from out his loft;
And as they gazed on the grand stand by force,
Of strong conviction they both wink'd and cough'd,
With "some boys here will stand a pretty penny
And *that* wild be, the *grandest stand* of any!"

There was a talk of duel here and there,
As Gully's *exposé* work'd up the ring:
But *Annandale* to *Harry* said it's fair,
That I should be the *Second* of the King.
I'm next to you below the Zero—bear
That in your mum, and never mind the sting,
Let them all call you *out*—and you come *in*,
And I will follow you through thick and thin.

They will not call me "Rose of Annandale,"
But they will say that "Annandale is game;"
You wrout be the eighth *Harry*—you can't fail
To be the world's eighth wonder, goodness knows!
And badness too, or else 'tis' historian's tale
Lies, and you're shocking slandered by your foes.
So much your reputation doth blaspheme you,
That you'll want this one Derby to redeem you!

So "Harry" won the Derby with proud head,
And "Annandale" was second, sure enough;
"Old England" was considerably bled,
And so was Gully, though he put on puff,
And wished that he had got the stakes instead,
And many a *better* had his *quantum suff.*
Of drink and drag—and pleasure, fuss, and fear,
And felt that it would last him for the year.

THE RACE.

The race! well, what about the race?
It's hardly worth the snowing one's
Knowledge; when all are knowing now
How it has bit *the knowing ones!*

How one Day promised *foul* to spoil
Another *fair* for Gully!
And all that Tattersall turmoil
Reported now so fully!

How brave "Old England," who was fix'd
As being fit for knackers,
Hat nearly got the mark himself
O' winding for his backers.

How *Merry Monarch* came in first
(An understood outsider,)
And played *Old Harry* thirty—and rang
Bel.'s joy for Bell the rider!

How *Annandale*, whom *Marson* rode,
In truth began to *Mar soon*
The funny looks of fools of Turf,
Who flabbergaster'd *are* soon!

How many a fair "*Adonis*" there
Made grievous calculation,
While "*Young Eclipse*" hit both his lips,
In "*Doleful*"! "*Desperation*!"

How "*Clear the way*" had nought to say,
Except that 'twas clear'd for him;
How "*Miss Whip*," no coat had got;
Pigeon—(but we abhor him)

Was pluck'd! Where wise "*Columbus*" came's
A ruddle each man throws up;
While "*Launcrost*"—if it's all the same—
Will give up getting Clothes up!

The "*Libel*'s" pu ish'd; "*Weather-bit*"
(The race was *but* to *Weather*,
Brides his rage while "*Cabin Boy*"
Is *un buoy'd* altogether!

"*Miss Whip*," poor thing, has lost her thong,
No winning-post abutting;
She wasn't like the "*Laird o' Cockpen*" Gie
To *Cock a pen as we do!*

But now no more, the race is o'er,
The winners all are "*Jonnach*,"*
So ere we go, our horn we'll blow,
And drink the "*Merry Monarch*"!

* One of the most glorious expressions of an improving civilisation, signifying "jolly."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday

The leading subject just now is the curiosity excited by the calculating child, young Pritchegax, whose achievements are the great attraction here. The parents know any desire of emolument in the exhibition of the extraordinary powers of the boy. He is only six years of age, but he effects by heart, and with the greatest facility, not only the most complicated numerical calculations but many algebraical problems. Formerly there frequently appeared club-men who were supposed to possess naturally these combinatory powers. In England such have appeared at various periods. In Italy a boy, Zerc, born close to Syracuse—the birthplace of Archimedes—a curious coincidence, who entirely untaught, could guess the abstruset points in algebra; a similar wonder for his future education, and whom Sir Isaac Newton was supposed to reillumine the world of science. But soon appeared two rival children, and in Paris the young Mangeamele did arithmetical wonders. But who ever heard of these prodigies since their childhood? The general opinion is, however, seems to be that the Government is judicious in watching over the future development of the boy, and to superintend his education. But would it not be as well to seek out the many hundred Epsom racers and Newmarket look small in a short time." Louis Philippe is doing his utmost to increase the desire and to enlarge the taste. He told Lord J—— that such sports improved the physical powers of both man and horse, and that so far as depended on his efforts, every town and village in France should have a race course. I think the feeling is gaining ground here; and a few well-established "sweeps" would form out a capital job for the speculators. Preparations are making at Pau for the end of July and the beginning of August. At Nancy, at Angers, at Lin gre, at Pompadour, at Aurillac, at Bordeaux, and at Tarbes, these races are to come off between June and July. Upwar s of 100,000 francs are to be run for; no bad thing. If the people were not "ignorant and unwilling to be teached," racing would quickly improve, and become, in a few years, a grand national sport.

Disraeli's new book of "The Sybil" is quite the rage here. Many persons suppose his works emanate from certain Talmudic apologues, others imagine him to be the *Sans fide* "I Jouf Ernest," and that his works will ultimately deper-e Jesuitism; others deem him to be a retailer of Turkish tales; and, again, that he is a sort of Eastern Jack Cade. I assure you, that the majority of literary *fumeurs* spout nothing but "Coningsby," and to allude to the "Sybil" is a *vraie par tout* to the intellectual *salons*. A certain oracle, who does considerably for 'La Presse," and who is notorious for talking *feuilletons*, which are swallowed with great *goût* by the gapers, preached a good hour the other evening at Madame G. C.'s upon the subject. "Coningsby," said the learned Pundit, "is a romance, wretchedly composed, confused, in which the incoherency of the subject leads its author into all sorts of awkward dilemmas; he did not mean this, he meant that, as Horace Walpole, or so satirical as Addison." I said, "Perhaps you mean Swift." "Not a bit," replied the *littérateur*, "I mean Addison, the author of "Gulliver's Travellers." Now, I assure you, is not exaggeration of criticism. You can have no idea of the entire and blind ignorance the majority of Frenchmen have of English literature. Their Alpha and Omega are Scott and Arnould Cooper in romance, and Byron in poetry; the latter they say still believe to have been a corsair, who was a lineal descendant of Don Juan, that he committed several assassinations in the Levant, and that he was hung as traitor for placing certain Greek papers into the possession of Ali Pacha.

I doubt whether the excitement in London, relative to the Royal Ball Costumé, be greater than it is in Paris. The invitations sent by Queen Victoria to the Duke and Duchess de Nemours has set all the *haute volée* on the *qui vive*. Libraries have been ransacked, portfolios of scarce prints have been examined, and every possible and impossible source of antiquity been resorted to, for the illustration of correct and becoming costumes. Perruquiers and shoemakers, modistes and manaquins, here play chs. racters of as vast importance as journalists and their politics are under dis. cs. The diamonds of the Duchess would almost purchase the fee simple of the mines of Potosi, and the outlay for the voyage would reach a kingdom's annual rent. The compliment is considered flattering, and tends to strengthen the report of the British Queen's visit to Louis Philippe. It is supposed that her Majesty will in person give her consent to the Duke and D. chess. The presence of her Majesty within the walls of the Tuileries would be positive balm of Gilead to the Citizen King. And I firmly believe that the people here would welcome her with the wild enthusiasm which characterises the nation, whatever be their politics, *pro* or *contra*. A large number of dresses intended for the brilliant occasion have been ordered here by many of your leaders of fashion. I have seen the sketch for one dress, the cost of which alone is 2,000 francs. The coiffeurs are busily engaged in fashioning head dresses; and all the old-fashioned jewellery, which a month since might have been purchased for an old song, is now deemed of priceless worth. Lord D——'s diamonds will melt a small principality. The Duke and Duchess have been practising the minuet and gavot with most praiseworthy diligence, and the French Court look forward with great hope that their young representatives will eclipse all possible rivalry.

FRANCE.

There are several topics of political interest in the Paris papers this week. Some agitation had been created among the journalists by the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco to ratify the treaty concluded between his Envoy and General De Rue. According to the *Débats*, the Emperor asserts that his Envoy exceeded his powers in negotiating the treaty of commerce, for which he had no instructions. The Opposition papers, of course, ascribe the non-ratification of this treaty to British influence or intrigue. The *Constitutionnel*, however, frankly questions the correctness of this imputation.

The *Presse* announces that the apartments of Henry IV. in the Louvre, which are situated between the Egyp an Museum and the Spanish Gallery, are being prepared for the reception of a visitor of distinction. It adds that the Queen of England will be lodged in those apartments, in case she should carry into execution her plan of a visit to Paris. She could, in that case, proceed to the Tuileries through a suite of apartments and of galleries of a greater extent than any which probably exist in the world

Prince Jerome Bonaparte visited the Hotel of the Invalides a few days since. His resemblance to Napoleon caused an immense excitement amongst the old soldiers, who crowded round the Emperor's nephew

A report has been in circulation in Paris that Don Carlos had at last abdicated in favour of his son the Prince of Asturias. It was believed that Don Carlos had accompanied that formal communication by a demand of permission to go wither he will, "there being now no reason for continuing him in captivity." It is further said that the Prince of the Asturias has demanded passports to proceed to Spain, as a faithful subject of Her Majesty Queen Isabella II.

The *National* announces the death by apoplexy of M. Merilhou, peer of France. He had, since the revolution of July, filled the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and Keeper of the Seals.

The political world in Paris has been rather excited by the letter of Queen Pomaré to the King of the French, which was published in the English papers from the *Polynésien*, a journal printed in the Sandwich Islands. The letter comprises a long list of grievances alleged by Queen Pomaré against Admiral Dupetit Thouars and Captain Bruat, and supplicating Louis Philippe to restore her to power. The language used in regard to the conduct followed by Queen Pomaré, has excited a vast deal of anger among the Opposition papers.

The *Débats* states that two despatches have been received from Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 9th and 10th inst. In the first, the marshal announces his arrival in the Ouarensenis, and his preparatory movements. In the second, he gives an account of two affrays on the 13th, between the rear guard of a convoy and about 500 Kabyles, who attacked it. The enemy were beaten off, with the loss of several killed and 20 prisoners. The French, who had only eight killed and 15 wounded, captured 200 head of cattle, and made other booty. Another affair of slight importance occurred on the following day. Marshal Bugeaud states that, in the evening of the 14th some tribes made their submission. The entire insurrection in the Ouarensenis was caused, he says, by the same Scheriff who raised the Djebel Amour, who presented himself as a kind of prophet sent by God to deliver Algeria from the Christians. Two other impostors, however, are stated to have appeared, one in the Mountains and the other in the Dahra. He attributes the revolts to the expectation of the arrival of Abd-el-Kader.

SPAIN.

The latest letters from Madrid state that the Queen of Spain closed the session of the Cortes, in person, on the 23rd instant. The new constitution was promulgated the same day. There was no political news in circulation.

THE GRAND POLISH FANCY AND FULL DRESS BALL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 13TH.—Ladies will appear in the fancy dresses worn by them at her Majesty's Ball, and some of the airs, characteristic of the historical period selected by the Queen, will be again performed at the above fête

THE PITT CLUB. The members of the Pitt Club met on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern in celebration of their anuu anniversary. The party consisted of about fifty; the chair being filled by the Earl of Eldon, the Presi ent of the Club, who was supported by Lord Kenyon, Lord Feversham, Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M P, Mr G W. J. Repton, M P., Sir John Cathorne, M P., Colonel Conolly, M.P., Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M P, Mr. H. Blakemore, M P., Sir John Croit, Sir R. P. Glyn, Mr. b. Neale, &c. The meeting passed off with much cordiality, and the party broke up before eleven o'clock.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL.—Lord COTTENHAM moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. He detailed the proceedings that had taken place in Parliament during the last few years on the subject of ecclesiastical courts, and the provisions of his Bill, which were similar to the measure brought forward by the present Government in 1843.—The bill excited some discussion between the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and the Lord Chancellor. The last-named noble and learned lord intimated that the Government did not intend to oppose the bill, which was read a second time, and the house adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POPULATION.—Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward his Resolutions respecting the Condition of the Labouring Poor in England. He commenced by vindicating the general nature of his propositions, on the ground that the Government discountenanced attempts of individual members to bring in legislative measures, because it on ssered that Government alone ought to be responsible for them. Lord John Russell next entered into various details to show the miserable condition of the labouring classes. Some families lived upon bread, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, and milk. The wages in agricultural counties did not exceed seven or eight shillings a week. Under these circumstances, the dwellings of these labourers were totally insufficient to furnish ordinary comforts, the families were crowded together without regard to any rule of delicacy, and many members of the family were obliged to sleep in the same room, and neither health nor comfort was consulted in the arrangements necessary to be made in order to obtain that room for which they alone could afford to pay rent. After referring to the rise and gradual extension of the national debt, and the Bank Restriction Act of 1797, the tendency of which, he maintained, was to degrade the labourer, he went on to describe the origin and operation of the modern system of restriction and monopoly—a system which was supposed by some to be of such antiquity as to be interwoven with the constitution of the country, and which had fallen heavily upon the native industry. The tendency of this system was, in his opinion, to impair the efficiency of labour, and they had now arrived at that period when they must maintain the protection laws in their full power, or abandon them as vicious and unsound. Abstractedly, Parliament had no right to interfere with the choice of a man as to the cheapest or dearest market for his labour or produce; but, in removing restrictive laws, it was manifestly unjust to apply free trade principles to the bomber and operative classes, and to leave monopoly in operation on all articles in which individuals of great possession and some-tral honours were concerned. He introduced his proposal respecting the Corn laws rather to show the Government that they ought not to leave the Corn law where it was, than to suggest what should be done. His own opinion, however, was that, after all the discussion which had occurred, we could not now fairly and reasonably propose the 8s. fixed duty of 1841, but he thought 6s., 5s., or 6s., would be the duty which he should recommend. Lord J. Russell repeated his objections to the sliding-scale, and then referred to the existing corn laws as most strongly urged the necessity of a more equitable adjustment of the law of settlement, and recommended a well considered scheme of emigration, and a more general diffusion of education. He also referred the house to the wide spread discontent almost daily to consider what money they should distribute in China, the South Sea Islands, or in Africa, for the promotion of the Christian faith, they had in the county of Sussex, and in almost every other county of England and Wales, numbers of persons who become inmates of the gaols, and tried under the lash of the criminal laws, being totally ignorant of every duty which a Christian should perform. (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) For this reason he wished to provide a remedy for the ignorance that prevailed. Lord J. Russell, having propounded his views, moved the following Resolutions, which are enclosed them. They have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but it is necessary to repeat them, in order fully to elucidate the subject.

1. That the present state of political inequality, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to revive the condition of the labouring classes

2. That those laws which impose duties unduly called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the employment of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation

3. That the present Corn law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners of land the temptation of a specie of special advantage, which it fails to secure.

4. That this house will take the whole subject into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of poor relief and settlement with a view to the gradual repeal of the same in Scotland and Wales

6 That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the tendency of population has been most excessive, and the pressure of misery and poverty, which is felt to be severest.

7 That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this house

8. That this house will be ready to give its best support to any plan founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction

9 That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her.

MR. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment to the effect that the present time of tranquility afforded a favourable opportunity for giving immediate attention to the claims to recognition urged in the petitions in favour of the total repeal of the corn laws, and he complained of the unspecific nature of the resolutions. The great object of Mr. Huskisson had been the substitution of protective for prohibitory duties, and he contended that the policy of free trade was permanent. He contended that a fixed duty on corn would operate injuriously, and, in times of scarcity, could not be maintained, while, under the present system, prices were equable, and the supply of corn regular and abundant. By their recent measures for the reduction of protective duties, the present Government had gone to the verge of throwing land out of cultivation, and leases of the agricultural population out of employment; and it seemed to him that there were great difficulties in grappling with the question, as, since the present Government had come into power, the population had increased one million and a half. He then referred to various returns, for the purpose of showing that the labouring classes, in amount of wages, and consequently of the necessaries of life, were in a very different position from what they were a few years since. Admitting, as he did, confusion of a great harvest, he thought the Government was entitled to some credit for the change. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the improved position of our commercial affairs, and the large amount of capital invested in railway and other speculations. He disapproved of any Government plan of emigration, inasmuch as voluntary emigration was at present going forward fully equal to the wants of our colonies. He believed the education of the people had been, of late years, materially improved, and that the means at present adopted for the purpose were carried out in the most efficient manner. After expressing the anxiety of the Government to see nothing in their power to promote the physical and moral welfare of the people, he met the proposition of the noble lord by moving the previous question.—Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Tyrrell, Lord Billington, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Scott, addressed the house, and the debate was then adjourned till Wednesday, it not being the intention of the house to meet on Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

DECISION ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

MR. F. HOWARD recommenced the debate on Lord J. Russell's Resolutions with a speech in opposition to them, on the ground that they were of an abstract and impracticable character. Mr. R. ESCOTT opposed them because they would lead to a change of Government, and that change would risk the continuance of that tranquility and prosperity which resulted from the measures of the present Government, and he could not consent to peril existing prosperity for the doubtful prospect of advantage. The subject appeared to excite so little interest, that an attempt was made, while Mr Escott was speaking, to "count out the house." There were, however, more than 40 members present.—Lord J. RUSSELL supported the Resolutions, and Sir J. WALSH opposed them.—Lord HOWICK, in support of the Resolutions, contended that the present being a time of unusual prosperity, was the proper time for entertaining any measure for improving the condition of the people with a view to its improvement, before we were again visited, as we had a right to anticipate we should be, by deficient harvests. The noble lord dwelt strongly upon the necessity of encouraging the spread of education, which could only be done by raising the English labourer from the poverty by which he was too frequently beset, and this again could be best accomplished by the removal of those restrictions which prevented them from turning their industry to the best advantage.—Sir R. PEEL contrasted the opinions of Lord J. Russell and Lord Howick; and, while adverting to the apparent preference of the noble lord for the condition of the labouring classes, gave his opinion that this indifference was caused by the conviction that the Resolutions were not calculated to lead to any practical result. He expressed himself to the topics of Lord J. Russell's speech, insisting that the Government had introduced liberal and comprehensive measures. Adverting to the Corn laws, Sir R. Peel said—"If I thought it advisable to come to the abstract resolutions on this subject, I do not see how I could differ from the noble lord—because, when he asks us to consider the subject with such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial, I conceive that the course he would have taken, and I confess I thought the noble lord was going to pay us a compliment on the course we pursued. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Instead of pursuing such resolutions, I was far better to deal practically with the various subjects they embraced as they became ripe for legislation, instead of dealing in promises, which, however easily made, were sometimes very difficult, as they had very recently experienced, to be carried out in all their details. Government had already done much towards the advancement of education and of other matters referred to in the resolutions of the noble lord; and they were ready to avail themselves of every opportunity as it arose to propose practical measures for the improvement of the condition of the labouring classes.—After a reply from Lord J. RUSSELL, and a few words from Lord CLEMENTS against the resolutions, a division took place. The result was—

For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment ..	..	4
Against it ..	..	274
Majority against the amendment.	..	—270

The house then divided on the resolutions—

For the resolutions ..	..	[illegible]
For the previous question ..	..	[illegible]
Majority against the resolutions ..	..	[illegible]

The house sat till two o'clock in the morning

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the case of the action of Howard *v.* Gosset. The report stated that on Tuesday last information was obtained against Sheriff Wilbraham Bootle, stating verdict of £200 returned, execution upon which would be levied on the 2nd of June. The committee recommended that a writ of error should be brought on the judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench so far as the execution would not preclude proceedings in the writ of error, the committee did not feel it expedient to prevent the levy. The SOLICITOR GENERAL then moved that the report be printed. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and it was arranged that the matter should be taken into consideration to-morrow Friday

In answer to a question from Lord J Russell, Sir R. PEEL said, negotiations of a treaty with Brazil were still in progress, if he could use such a word in a case where the movements were so dilatory. The negotiations certainly had not been broken off.

Sergeant MURPHY then brought forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the subject of the levying of Ministers' Money in Ireland. During the discussion the house was counted out; at a quarter to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Business was wholly confined to presenting petitions against the Maynooth Grant, the Charitable Trusts Bill, and the Union of the Sees of St Asaph and Bangor.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

This being the last day for receiving reports on private bills, other than railway bills, a great number were brought up. The following bills were read a third time and passed: Red River and North Midland Railway (Bridlington Branch) Bill, the York and Scarborough Railway Deviation Bill, the Ely and Huntingdon Railway Bill, the Bristol and Exeter Railway Branches Bill, the Holland Selby Railway (Bridlington Branch) Bill, the Bradford and London and Birmingham Railway Bill, and the Dunstable and London and Birmingham Railway Bill.

Mr MORRISON moved that the time for receiving the report from the Committee on the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland Bill be extended till Wednesday, the 4th day of June next.—Agreed to

Mr. H. HUME moved that these be laid before the house the evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway and the Northumberland Railway Bills, relating to the atmospheric principle of traction, and that the same be printed at the expense of the promoters of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company. The hon. member said he understood there was no opposition to the motion.—Motion agreed to.

The Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth Railway Bill and the Goole and Doncaster Railway Bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

A number of petitions in favour of and against certain railway bills were presented by different members.

Mr. W. PATTEN postponed the third reading of the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton Railway Bill until Monday next.

Mr. GROGAN moved that the time for receiving the Report upon the Dublin Pipe Water Bill be extended until Friday, the 6th of June next.—Agreed to.

Mr. H. HUME moved that the petition

EPSOM RACES.—THE RETURN F

MR. GRATWICKE'S "THE MERRY MONARCH," THE WINNER OF "THE DERBY."—DRAWN BY HERRING.—(See page 338.

THE MERRY MONARCH

Is a bright bay horse, 16 hands high, with good head, *very* light neck, high in his withers, large ribs, deep brisket, oblique shoulders, good arms, and flat legs; good open feet; turns his toes a little out; straight back; tail set on well; quarters long, large thighs and gaskins, with good hocks, which he rather twists out in walking.

PIGEON EXPRESSES.

Advantage has been taken, from the earliest ages, of the strong, sustained, and rapid flight of various species of the Turkish Pigeon, to employ it in the conveyance of information between distant points. Thus, in the antique sculptures, we see the birds, in pairs, yoked to the chariots of angelic couriers; in the early histories of romance, we read of pigeons being used to convey the welcome intelligence of succour and relief to besieged cities, of battles lost or won; and in the poetry and tales of the East, they are frequently described as the carriers of lover's vows. At the present day, when a utilitarian spirit gives character to the age, they are employed in all cases where extraordinary dispatch is required; and in Holland, France, and our own country, very expensive establishments are maintained for breeding, training, and dispatching them. The great use of a pigeon express is found in forwarding intelligence from Paris to London, by way of Boulogne and Folkstone, and on that line of flight the system may be studied by the curious with advantage. The principle on which the whole business proceeds, is found in the singular attachment shown by the pigeon for the place of its birth; for to that loved spot, the bold carrier, urged by an irresistible instinct, will wing his way back from a distance, even though he should have been born, from his home the space of many hundred miles. Upon such occasions, the bird, on being set at liberty, soars at once to a high altitude by a spiral series of evolutions, and then, as if it saw its birth place—the old familiar nook—it darts off with immense velocity, and pursues a course so true, that neither the direction of a compass nor the dictates of experience could devise a better. In this way, the pigeon bred at Folkstone, flies with his despatch from Boulogne to Folkstone; the native of Sittingbourne, from Folkstone to Sittingbourne; the "carrier" of Gravesend, from Sittingbourne to Gravesend; and the prime game bird of the metropolis, from Gravesend to London; completing the entire journey, from the coast of France to the British capital, in about one hour and a half. At the places here mentioned, establishments are kept by the London stockbrokers, to convey to their several coteries the price and circumstances of foreign stocks. The despatch is usually written in symbols, on a strip of oiled French tissue paper, and wound tightly round a leg of the bird. In this position it is not visible to a spectator, and has the further advantage of not impeding the flight. Before starting, the bird is kept for some time without food, and is fed immediately on reaching his station. In training them for the channel passage, short distances are first tried; and a despatch journey is not ventured till many preliminary ones have been accomplished.

CARRIER PIGEON.

STARTING THE PIGEON EXPRESS.

We have chosen the present racing season as an appropriate opportunity for illustrating what may be termed a system of Pigeon Expresses. They have been numerously employed during the present week in transmitting the results of the Epsom Meeting; and on Wednesday must have conveyed unwelcome intelligence to scores of "knowing ones."

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

There were various public rejoicings on Tuesday, in celebration of her Majesty's natal day.

There was a grand inspection of the Household Troops in St. James's Park, fronting the Horse Guards. The different regiments were attired in new uniforms. Shortly before ten o'clock, a battalion of each of the three regiments of Foot Guards, accompanied by their respective bands, and the of the Life Guards, marched on to the parade. The troops being drawn up in line, shortly after ten o'clock his Royal Highness Field Marshal Prince Albert, as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards; his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Colonel of the 1st or Grenadier Guards; and his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, rode on to the parade. The three bands, having formed into one, struck up the National Anthem when Prince Albert made his appearance. After the troops were inspected, they marched past the Royal staff, presenting arms, and the bands playing some of the most favourite airs. Both on arriving and returning, the Prince and the Duke of Wellington were most enthusiastically cheered.

The club-houses and the theatres were tastefully illuminated at night; and the early part of the evening being fine, a considerable crowd gathered in the public streets, to see the splendid sight. Her Majesty's tradesmen, too, very generally illuminated, and the west end of the town was quite in a blaze. The principal emblems were roses and thistles, with stars and crowns, while the letters V and A were frequently repeated.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Algernon George Percy, Lord Louvaine, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Beverley, and Miss Louisa Drummond, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry and Lady Harriet Drummond, was solemnised on Monday at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, with the transport, in tow of the *Rattler* steam-sloop and the *Monkey* tug, weighed anchor on Saturday, in Aldborough Bay, and proceeded to the Orkney Islands, on their way to the Arctic Circle.

LAUNCH OF A WAR-STEAMER.—On Saturday last a first-class steamer, named the *Invincible*, 1100 tons burthen, was launched at the royal dockyard at Pembroke. The dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; extreme breadth, 36 feet, and depth in hold, 20 feet. The armament is to consist of six large guns, four twenty-four pounders, and two eighty-four pounders.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT LINCOLN.—Some excitement has been caused at Lincoln, in consequence of the supposed murder of Mr. R. Hoyle, a medical practitioner, residing at the village of Heighington, on the river Witham. On Thursday afternoon week Mr. Hoyle, who has an extensive practice in the neighbourhood, made a professional visit to the Five-mile House, and then rode up to Lincoln, and passed the evening with Mr. East, of Motherby hill, from whose house he set out at eleven o'clock, to return home. He, unfortunately, however, from some unknown cause, has never reached his destination. He has been traced to have gone from Lincoln by the nearest way, a bridle road along the river bank, which is much higher than by the high road to Washingborough and Heighington; and early on Friday morning week a farming man, in the service of Mr. William Cappe, of Canwick found Mr. Hoyle's pony fastened by the bridle to a gate on the river bank near to Washingborough, more than two miles from Lincoln; one of his gloves being thrust under the saddle, and the stirrups tied or knotted together, and thrown over on one side. An alarm was instantly given, and a strong conviction prevailed that he had been waylaid, murdered, and thrown into the river. Diligent search was made for the body, by dragging the river, but without success. Mr Hoyle left Mr. East's house perfectly sober. It is not known how much money he had in his pockets, but he took out a £10 note, which it cannot be ascertained has been paid away anywhere in Lincoln. On Saturday morning Temperton's steam packet, from Boston, brought up a hat to Lincoln, which had been found in the river Witham the day before, and it has been identified as belonging to Mr Hoyle. The deceased was 35 years of age, and has left a family of eleven children.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, June 1.—Second Sunday after Trinity
MONDAY, 2.—The Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780
TUESDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657
WEDNESDAY, 4.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831
THURSDAY, 5.—RUGBY Holiday.
FRIDAY, 6.—Queen Christ's.
SATURDAY, 7.—The Reform Bill passed, 1832.

How Water at London-bridge for the Week ending June 7

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 0	1 45	2 30	3 15	4 0	4 45
13	58	43	28	13	58

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** Owing to the large space occupied by the Engravings in the present Number all Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably omitted; but they will be inserted next week.

☞ The Print of Epsom Races—the Return from the Derby—is intended, for binding, as a folding plate.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845

THE "Derby" week is generally unproductive of political matters; the Queen's Birth-day, too, has co-operated with the Metropolitan holiday, and on Tuesday the Commons did not sit. The Peers, with the lordly love of leisure that distinguishes them, have had but two sittings during the week, as they honoured the anniversary of the Restoration on Thursday, like true and loyal nobles as they are. But the work of the House of Lords does not begin till a comparatively late period of the session; then the bills begin to be brought up from the Commons, and the labour of discussion is "another place" begins. Thus an animated debate is anticipated on Monday next, on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill; but for the past week the proceed ngs of the Upper House are a blank, with the solitary exception of Lord Cottenham's bill on the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, which was read a second time on Monday last.

The business of the Commons has been almost entirely confined to the debate on Lord John Russell's nine resolutions respecting the labouring classes of the country.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen's Birthday, on Tuesday, was celebrated by a Drawing room at St. James's Palace, which was more numerously attended.

The Queen and Prince Albert accompanied by the great officers of the household, and escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, left Buckingham Palace in four of the Royal carriages, shortly before two o'clock. On passing through the Park to St. James's, her Majesty and her illustrious Consort were loudly cheered by the thousands who had congregated to witness the brilliant spectacle.

They Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entrée* arrived in full state, between one and two o'clock.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel Sir James Graham, and most of the Cabinet Ministers, arrived at the Palace early.

The general company was exceedingly numerous. Various addresses of congratulation upon the occasion were delivered.

The costumes of the ladies were very splendid. Her Majesty wore a court dress, composed of a sky-blue crêpe lisse dress, and train elegantly trimmed with silver guipure bands and insertions, trimmed and looped up with blue and silver brocade of British manufacture, lined with white satin, and trimmed with silver guipure insertions; body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds and a lver guipure; plume of rich white feathers, blue flowers, silver lappets, and diamonds.

The Crown Princess of Hanover. It is stated that there can be no longer any doubt respecting the interesting situation of the Crown Princess of Hanover. Her Royal Highness is in a satisfactory state of health.

The Duke de Nemours.—His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace in the course of the ensuing week on a short visit to her Majesty. The Duke will, it is expected, be present at her Majesty's grand *bal costumé*, at Buckingham Palace, on the 6th of June.

Death of Lady de Clifford.—The Dowager Lady de Clifford expired suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, at her residence on Carlton-house terrace.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. May 29.

The following distinguished prizes have just been awarded as follows —

The Chancellor's English Medal.—Edward Henry Bickersteth, Trinity College, for the best English poem in heroic verse. Subject—"Cana."

The Camden Medal.—James Leigh Jones, of King's College, for the best Latin poem in hexameter verse.

The Pearson Prize.—Thomas Markby, of Trinity College Subject—Shakspeare, Hamlet, Act I from the beginning of Scene 3 to the words—

"Though none are near."

Metre—"Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalectum."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Sale of the Fleet Prison.—On Monday the last portion of the Fleet Prison was disposed of by auction. The materials sold comprised the south wing of the principal building, eight iron fire-proof floors, 500,000 bricks, &c. The entire building, which, with the site, was bought by the Corporation of the City of London for £28,100, fetched £40,000; being about £7,000 more than the estimate of the surveyor. This is exclusive of the north wing, which are erected on either side of the late prison, and are valued at about £7,000. They will shortly remain, as it is not yet determined to what purposes the site shall be appropriated. The bricks alone sold for £2320.

The League Bazaar.—The League Bazaar closed on Tuesday. The number admitted on that day was 10,364. Upwards of one hundred thousand persons have been visitors during the seventeen days the Bazaar has been open, and no complaints have been heard. As yet the accounts are not made up; but besides the money taken at the doors for 100,000 persons, who have paid for admission, goods to the amount of £30,000 have been contributed as free gifts. The services of 400 ladies on each day, most of them acting every day, and nearly 150 of them far distant from their homes, have been gratuitously rendered. The goods which are not sold will be taken to Manchester. The entire building, which, with the site, was bought by the Corporation of the City of London for £28,100, fetched £40,000; being about £7,000 more than the estimate of the surveyor. This is exclusive of the north wing, which are erected on either side of the late prison, and are valued at about £7,000. They will shortly remain, as it is not yet determined to what purposes the site shall be appropriated. The bricks alone sold for £2320.

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to show them it was safe. I thought there was plenty of time to get down the staircase, but when I descended a step or two, the flames caught me and burnt me in several places. Two men, I believe, rushed up as I was at that time. When I got down I begged the people to bring ladders to save my brother and sister, who were at the window.

By the Coroner: There was no fire in the bed-room. I took a candle with me when I went in there, and brought it back again. I was caught hold of by two or three men, and carried down stairs. I could not say what was the cause of the fire; but, having been in the room so recently, and knowing there was no fire or candle there, I feared that it had been caused by my candle. My candle had not a guard to it. To reach my bed-room I had to pass through a narrow passage, and the bed room was very small. I had no reason for believing that any one had entered my bed-room. There were some lucifer matches in the drawer of the washing-stand. I had not used any of them at that time. The bed curtains were of dimity, and a spark from the candle might have ignited them, but I cannot say it did so. I can not say in what part of the room the flames commenced. They must have burst through the door, or the door was open when I heard the cracking noise.

By the Jury: There is no circumstance which leads me to believe that a spark from my candle ignited the bed curtains.

Francis Henry Earl of Huntingdon examined: I am residing at present at No. 13, Hill-street. On Monday night last, I and my family were staying at Raggett's Hotel. I had been on Monday night to the French plays, and returned to the hotel, I think, about half-past twelve o'clock. I went to the drawing-room, and had just put my hat on the table, and was taking a chamber light to go into my bed-room, when I heard cries of fire. Lady Huntingdon and her mother, Mrs. Power, had just preceded me, and I was wishing Mrs. Power good night at the time. I think I must have heard it was young Mr. Raggett's voice I heard cry "Fire!" and "Oh! my mother!" I then ran first up stairs to my child's room, and shook Mrs. Jones, the nurse, who was asleep, saying, "Jones, Jones, the house is on fire: give me the child." She said, "Wait, my Lord, till I dress him; the cold will be the death of him." I snatched the child from her, and shook her again by the shoulder, exclaiming, "Good God! woman, the house is in flames. Follow me." I then rushed with him down stairs, the whole of which were on fire. My eyebrows and the child's hair were singed off. I rushed into the street, and into Batt's Hotel, who kindly threw their doors open to every one. I then found Lady Huntingdon and her mother in the street. My apartments were the opposite drawing rooms to Mr and Mrs. King's. After my wife was in safety, I went back to see for Jones, and found that the fire escape being put up, but it was being done in a very bungling manner. The room where my son and Jones were was exactly over Miss King's bed-room; and when I tried to come out with my son the flames had reached its door.

By the Foreman: I will not undertake to say there was neglect on the part of those who had charge of the fire escape, but there appeared to be some difficulty in their getting it close enough to the house. The men appeared to be sober who had charge of the escape.

Evidence resumed: About three o'clock a policeman informed me that a body of a female had been found in the rear of the hotel, and I went to see it. I have seen the same body at the workhouse, and I believe it to be that of Ann Jones, her having red hair, and being a married woman, and having a ring on her finger.

By the Jury: I never saw a body of firemen and police do their duty on any occasion so effectively in any country in the world. Everything was done to save life and property. I have no idea from what part the flames first came. Where Ann Jones's body was found was immediately under the window of the room in which I had left her on the second floor. It is my opinion she threw herself from the window, and was crushed by the fall rather than killed by the fire.

Mr Frederick William Raggett examined: I am the son of the deceased Mr William Raggett, late proprietor of Raggett's Hotel, in Dover street. I acted as head waiter and manager of the hotel for my father. I was at home when the fire broke out. My father and sister retired to rest at eleven o'clock, and I was sitting up with the head waiter and cook for the Earl of Huntingdon and Mrs. Wood, who had gone to the French plays; the latter lady having ordered a roast fowl for supper at half-past 12 o'clock. Mrs. Wood occupied a sitting-room and two bed-rooms on the second floor, which are all connected with one another by doors. Mrs. Round and her daughter arrived home at 12 o'clock, and I took up the urn for making tea, and the fowl. She then ordered some dry toast, and asked to have the things left up that night to save us trouble. On my return down stairs I saw flames rushing out of Miss King's bed room, on the drawing room floor, and heard the cry of fire. I instantly rushed into my mother's bed-room, which had been left hidden from sight a broken leg for three weeks. My mother slept on the second floor, and my brother followed me and assisted her down the stairs, but the flames were so overpowering that we both fell with her. I was assisted to my home men, and we carried my mother to Batt's Hotel. I then returned to see after the safety of my brother. I must here remark that when I saw the flames I called out "Fire," loud enough to destroy any one in the house. On my going back to look for my brother I found him on the ladder bringing Miss Round down the escape. He went up again and brought down Miss Round's sister. He had not been absent as he said he could have been neither his father nor his sister. Had the fire escape been there in proper time, and the conductor not been drunk, it would have been properly placed, and, I believe, very soul might have been saved.

Mr Raggett here said, that although the house was insured for £2000, every vestige of property belonging to his father was destroyed. The candles used were all put out carefully, and no part of them would be found to have ignited. Miss King's bed curtains were of quilted dimity. He was of opinion, therefore, that the candle must, while Miss King was passing the bed, have come in contact with the curtains unknown to her.

By the Jury: It is my firm belief that the two bodies so much burned are those of my father and Mrs Round, as they were seen together by Miss King, on their endeavouring to save her, on the staircase. There was a trap door by which persons could escape to the roof. The housemaid, Mrs. Barnes, slept in a front room on the second floor, and, as I understand these bodies were found in the back part of the premises, I should say that the female body is that of Mrs. Round.

The Coroner, at this stage of the proceedings, remarked, that as there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the identity of the fourth body, whether it was that of the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Round, or Mrs Raggett's late housekeeper, perhaps it would be proper to adjourn the inquiry, in order to set that matter at rest.

A discussion then ensued amongst the jury as to taking further evidence, when, in answer to the Coroner,

Mr. Inspector Aggs stated that the hotel was being now shored up, and there was every probability of the other bodies being discovered, if they were in the ruins, in the course of another day.

The inquiry was then adjourned till Friday (yesterday).

The following is the official report of the damage:—Nearly one-half of the front of building and greater part of the back and contents destroyed. Supposed cause of fire, curtain becoming ignited from a candle. Five lives lost. Insurances unknown. No. 46, Lord Gardener's, slight damage to furniture, insured in the Sun Office. No. 44, Mr. E. Moxon, publisher, slight damage to building. Fire extinguished by eight brigade engines, with those of the County and West of England Offices, and two belonging to the parishes.

THE BUILDING.—Raggett's Hotel was a cruciform structure of great breadth of frontage and of considerable depth, both in flank and base. Including the basement, it contained about twenty-four sleeping dining apartments, drawing-rooms, sleeping dormitories, attics, &c; in fact, each floor was so fitted as to furnish a complete suite for each family. The principal object, however, in the structure was, that there was no entrance from the upper rooms to the front door only by the staircase leading to it, nor was it possible that any one could have got out from the midst of the flames had the usual communication by the staircase been cut off, except by a door on the roof. Unfortunately, that difficulty was felt in the present instance, and it is, undoubtedly, owing to this cause that so many persons lost their lives.

Several hair breadth escapes were experienced by parties on the premises. Two ladies were saved by rushing from the blazing building in their night dresses, and making their escape from the balcony over the door of the hotel on the shoulders of the populace. Two others were rescued by the fire-escape, while one or two others escaped by the roof.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Three Goats' Heads, Wandsworth-road, on the body of Mr. Benjamin Mills, corn dealer, residing at Hersham, near Walton-on-Thames. On Monday morning last he quitted home for London on business. On his return, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, towards the terminus of the South Western Railway, at Nine Elms, he became suddenly ill on the road, and went into the shop of Mr. Bowles, a grocer, in Belmont row, Wandsworth-road, and asked permission to sit down, exclaiming, "I am dying, send for a doctor." Mr. Stathan was immediately sent for; but, before he could arrive, deceased had expired. Verdict, "Natural death."

TWO BOYS COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Two young lads, named Bedford and Spencer, have been examined before the magistrates at Southampton, on a charge of killing a little boy, eight years of age, named Jacob Light, the son of a pedlar. The prisoners were playing on Netley Common, and the child having passed them on a donkey, they took hold of him, and tied him to the animal, which they set off at full speed. The child fell from his seat, and was dragged a considerable distance, until life became extinct. The boys were committed to gaol for manslaughter.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY.—Last Saturday afternoon an accident of a frightful and most distressing nature occurred in Moor lane, Fore-street. The persons injured were, with others, employed in demolishing a large factory at the north end of Moor lane, formerly used as a workhouse for the Ward of Cripplegate; and, whilst on the third story of the building, a wall which supported the floor gave way, and precipitated them to the bottom, a distance of about 30 feet. An instant alarm was given, and men set to work to remove the rubbish, when three individuals were dug out of the ruins, and immediately carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. One of them, named George Bedford, was dead, and the other two received injuries of so serious a nature that no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY.—On Monday evening the seven o'clock train from Birmingham, consisting principally of pigs and cattle from Liverpool, intended for the Derby market on the following day, had arrived within about five miles of the last-mentioned town, when smoke, fire, and horrible yellings, were noticed to be proceeding from the next carriage but one to the tender, which contained about twenty pigs. The guard was the first to discover the circumstance, and, having uprised the engine driver, the train was stopped, immediately after the discovered that the whole of the interior of the vehicle was a mass of flame, and that the animals were writhing about and yelling in the extreme of agony. Five of the pigs were killed on the spot, and the remainder were rewarded to their owner at Nottingham, who found them so seriously burnt and scalded with the steam arising from the water thrown upon them to extinguish the flames, that he had them all butchered forthwith. The accident originated in a quantity of sparks being thrown from the engine chimney upon the loose straw on the carriage where the pigs were penned. The damage done cannot be less than £100.

THE CONVICT CONNOR.—Monday next is appointed for the execution of Connor, for the murder of the woman Brothers in St Giles's. When the Sheriffs communicated the time named for the execution, the convict heaved a deep sigh, his lips quivered, his eyes rolled in their sockets, and his whole frame became fearfully convulsed. The Sheriffs having taken their departure, the convict exclaimed, "Well, well said," Ah, me! I am no!"

MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A CABMAN.—On Monday night an inquest was held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of William Temple, aged 49, who met his death whilst driving a light empty cart down Snow-hill, about eight o'clock in the evening of Friday last, in consequence of, as alleged, the furious driving of a cabman, of the name of James Holt, one of the sons of the celebrated Harry Holt, the pugilist. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Holt, the driver of the cab.

SUFFOCATION OF A CHILD BY A PIECE OF PUDDING.—On Tuesday night Mr Joseph Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on the body of George Graves, aged three years. Deceased's parents reside in Queen's Head yard, Borough, and on Sunday last the deceased was sitting at the table eating some pudding, and had just put a small piece, the size of a nut, into his mouth, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, and turned back in the face. He was brought immediately to the above hospital, and an incision was made in his throat. Artificial respiration and galvanism were used for some time, but ineffectually, life being quite extinct. Verdict, "Accidentally suffocated."

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night two persons who had received on persuming together swallowed cyanic acid at a beer shop in Cross-yard, Leather-lane, Holborn, and one of them died. The names of the parties are William Cock and Hannah Moore, and they had lived in the capacity of waiter and kitchenmaid at the Bell and Crown, and were discharged by their master a few hours previous in consequence of a very unpleasant discovery respecting them. After leaving the Bell and Crown they engaged a room at the beer shop in Cross street, and having procured a quantity of cyanic acid, mixed it in hot water, suffered it to become cool, and then swallowed the poison. The woman expired a few minutes afterwards, in great agony. The police did not take effectual measures for preventing the consequences of his rash act, gave an alarm, and the landlady ... into the room, found her lodger in a dying state who soon afterwards breathed her last. Cock was given into the custody of the police. The deceased is stated to be only twenty years of age.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th, states that the complications between Turkey and Greece are increasing. Sheikh Effendi has addressed a note to the Great Powers, complaining of the language held by the Greek Cabinet, and announces that the Turkish troops on the frontier will be increased.

The India mail, dispatched from Malta on the 29th ult. by the *Sydenham*, reached London in 136 hours 55 minutes, or less than six days! The return mail left London on the night of the 7th, reached Malta early on the afternoon of the 10th, so that, including stoppages, and the act of steam only for the sea voyage, the journey from Malta to London and back has been performed in less than 11 days!

According to a letter from Naples of the 8th, the Neapolitan Government has signed a treaty of commerce with France and England, and the ratifications are to be exchanged within three months.

Copenhagen papers of the 17th state, that on the 9th inst., the King of Denmark ratified in Privy Council the treaty which on Feb. 28, had been concluded at Calcutta, between the Governor of the Danish possessions, State Counsellor Hansen on one side, and Sir H. Hardinge, General Governor of British India, on the other, respecting the sale of certain Danish East India Colonies to the East India Company. The purchase money amounts to 1,125,000 rix dollars.

Sheridan Knowles has arrived in Lisbon, from Madeira; and it is stated that he intends to give some public readings of his plays in the former city.

A communication has been sent from the Stamp offices notifying that the Queen's keepers, nor any other persons, can sell postage stamps without being properly licensed. This may prove a useful hint, as it was a very common practice for gentlemen at hotels, to ask for such stamps, and the sale of them rendered the clerk liable to a penalty.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of March, mention that there had been some heavy storms on the frontier, during one of which a Mr Philipps, a farmer of considerable property, 80 miles from Grahamstown, had been killed by the electric fluid, and also one of his men and servants.

An Italian journal mentions the death, at Venice, on the 15th inst., of the widow of the unfortunate Attilio de Bandiera.

Sir Henry Pottinger has just received a mark of the esteem in which his services are held by the Chinese authorities, in regard to the treaty lately concluded by him between this country and the Celestial Empire, in the shape of a portrait of the Imperial Commissioner Keyng, which has just arrived by a vessel from China, as a present to Sir Henry from that exalted personage.

A Berne journal states that M. Guizot and Prince Metternich have exerted themselves so earnestly to save the life of Dr. Steiger that there is little doubt of his obtaining a commutation of punishment.

We understand that the proposed treaty with Brazil has been abandoned.

Civil war has recommenced in the Lebanon between the Christians and the Druses. On the 30th ult., the first battle took place near the village of Azamur. The Christians retreated, after having had six men killed, amongst whom was the Emir Assad Shehab. The Druses, who were much more numerous, had 27 killed, including the son of the Sheik Emir Eddin. Another affair took place on the same day near Dar el Kamar, but the results are not stated. The war has commenced on various points.

Madame Ida de Saint Edme (*La Contemporaine*) died at Brussels, on 24th inst., in the 78th year of her age. It was in an hospital this celebrated beauty of the Consulate and the Empire terminated her career.

The *National* announces that the celebrated Russian tragedian Karatignie is about to quit Russia on a journey through Europe. This artist, whom British travellers in their admiration have frequently compared with Macready, and whom the Russian journals placed above the British Talma, proposes making a long residence in Paris.

The *Echo de Lodève* (Herault) announces the death at that place of an inhabitant, at the extraordinary age of 116, who had been twice previously subject to any infirmity, although a great consumer of tobacco and brandy.

The treaty between Frankfort and Hesse for the construction of a railway from Cassell to the first, by way of Marburgh, Giessen, Friedberg, and Bockenheim, has been ratified by the contracting parties. It will be constructed at the expense of the two Hesses and of Frankfort, and will form a junction with the railroad to Heidelberg. The line is to be completed within five years. It will shortly be commenced.

It is stated at Cambridge that the railway will be open for passengers as far as Trumpington, by the 16th of next month, two days be ore the meeting of the British Association.

So late as the 20th inst. the snow fell heavily round Geneva till it became full a foot deep. At the same time it came down at Thann in the Haut Rhin, at Auch, Tarbes, and other parts of France, even at Compiegne.

THE LATE MR. HOOD.—Sir R. Peel has sent the munificent contribution of £50 to the fund now in progress of collection in memory of the genius of the late Thomas Hood, and in aid of his bereaved family.

MR. J. F. HERRING, SEN. has had the honour of being appointed Animal Painter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and has recently painted portraits of two of the Duke's favourite horses, the patterns being presented by the Royal Duchess to Her Majesty on the late anniversary of her birthday.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, G.C.H.—The above venerable and gallant officer continues in a very precarious state, at his seat near Dublin, and we are sorry to add that Lady Cockburn, from delicate constitution and extreme fatigue in attendance on her husband, was within the last week given way also, and has been for several days considered in great danger.

DECREASE OF MARRIAGES.—It is a curious fact that the number of marriages in England and Wales has greatly decreased of late years, though the population is annually increasing. Thus, in 1833, there were 123,127 marriages in England and Wales; in 1834, 121,984; in 1835, the number fell more than 2000, being 119,598; in 1836 they rose again to 120,249; but, in the following year, decreased more than 6000, only being 113,737; in 1838 there were 113,123 marriages, in 1839, 116,677; and, in 1840, 115,548.

NEW CHURCH AT HAMBURG.—The Committee for the Rebuilding of the Church of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, which was destroyed by the great fire, having some months back offered premiums for the best designs for that building, have lately, out of forty four desi as submitted to their consideration, selected that of Messrs Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens, as that deserving of the first; and those of Professor Strack, of Berlin, and Mr. Ludwig Lange, of Munich, as meriting the second and third premiums.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT RAGGETT'S HOTEL

By six o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning the shoring was finished in the walls, however, especially the interior one, appeared to much out of the perpendicular, and, consequently, very dangerous. At that hour, despite the impending and fearful appearance of the whole building, ten men in the service of the London Fire Establishment began to turn over the rubbish on the ground floor in the bar-room, and in the rooms immediately contiguous to the stair-head, just over the hall.

About seven o'clock, Mr. Lo'er, the principal engineer of the western section of the brigade, received information from one of the men employed on the upper floor that he had found a body. The Earl of Huntingdon upon the spot at the time; and, upon viewing the remains, has since stated that, although all particles were turned up on the ground floor, but none of any real value. A few articles of female apparel were there, and also a quantity of bedding, &c. A chest also, belonging to the unfortunate proprietor of the hotel, containing bills and other unimportant articles, was also discovered. Previously, the firemen found under a heap of rubbish a box containing a rose and spray of diamonds, belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon, and valued at £300. These were very brilliantly stored, and were handed over to his lordship. A little further off a case containing his lordship's pistolettes was found, which was unscathed by the heat of the fire, and the pistolettes were entirely restored. A sword, the property of his lordship, was also found doubled up in a variety of fantastic shapes. A quantity of satin and silk with a vast number of shirts, coats, and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to Lord Huntingdon, were also found, but so burnt as to be entirely worthless.

The firemen, whilst overhauling the ruins, came across several portions of a gold bracelet, which Mr. Round, jun., identified as having been worn by his unfortunate mother on the night of the conflagration.

The inquest was resumed in the afternoon, and, after the examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the adoption of measures whereby such awful sacrifice of human life may be prevented in future.

DOWN ELECTION. The High Sheriff of Down has fixed Tuesday next for the election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Earl of Hillsborough (now Marquis of Downshire) to the Upper House. Lord Edwin Hill is the only candidate, and he will be returned without opposition.

SHERIFFS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. Alderman Challis, the senior alderman who has not served the office of Sheriff, and Mr. R. W. Kennard, of Thames street, the iron merchant, are to be put in nomination for the Shrievalty on Midsummer Day.

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—The Annual General Court of Proprietors of this Company was held on Thursday at their offices in Broad street-buildings. Viscount Ingestre took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary proceeded to read the eighteenth general Report of the Directors. The reading of this Report was much broken by citations from the official correspondence to which it alluded, and by occasional statements from Mr Charles Buller, explanatory of portions of that correspondence, and of the negociations with Government from time to time referred to. The Report entered into a detailed statement of the differences which had arisen between the Company and the Colonial Department, and was ultimately received and adopted. Dr. Evans, one of the earliest settlers, addressed the Court, and detailed the proceedings of the Governor, Captain Fitzroy, with reference to the Company's settlements.

RESUMPTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The new convention between France and England for the repression of the slave trade was signed yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office, and the ratifications are to be exchanged within three days.

LOSS OF THE "CATHARINE." A letter received at Lloyd's from the Foreign Office, communicates the stranding of the British brig *Catharine*, Johnston master (from Cadiz to England), on the coast of Algarve on the 3rd of April, and states that the Director of Customs at Odiao, and the British Consul at that port, were making every effort to save the vessel and cargo.

THE ROYAL HAMPTON COURT REGATTA. The annual regatta of the club is fixed to come off, in Harwich Harbour, on the 25th and 26th of July. A steamer will leave London for Harwich on the Thursday preceding the 25th, which falls on the Friday and Saturday—Ipswich Races having on the Wednesday and Thursday.

HENLEY REGATTA.—As we have already stated, Henley on Thames Grand Regatta will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th, when the Grand Challenge Cup, New Challenge Cup for eight oared boats, and other Challenge Cups, Silver Wherries, and Diamond Sculls, will be contested for by the Royal Thames, Leander, Amateurs, of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Windsor, and Henley. Trial heats will be rowed by the challengers on the first day; and the winners of the heats will contend with the Cup holders on the following day—namely, on the second day. The races will commence each day at two o'clock.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The *National* confirms the report of the abdication of Don Carlos. A report was current in Wednesday that a marriage was in contemplation between the sister of the Duke of Bordeaux and the son of the Duke of Lucca.

BELGIUM.—The *Gazelle* of Mons says the price of corn continues to rise in an alarming manner. At the market at Mons, on the 21st, there was a rise of two francs four centimes per hectolitre on wheat, and of one franc three centimes on rye.

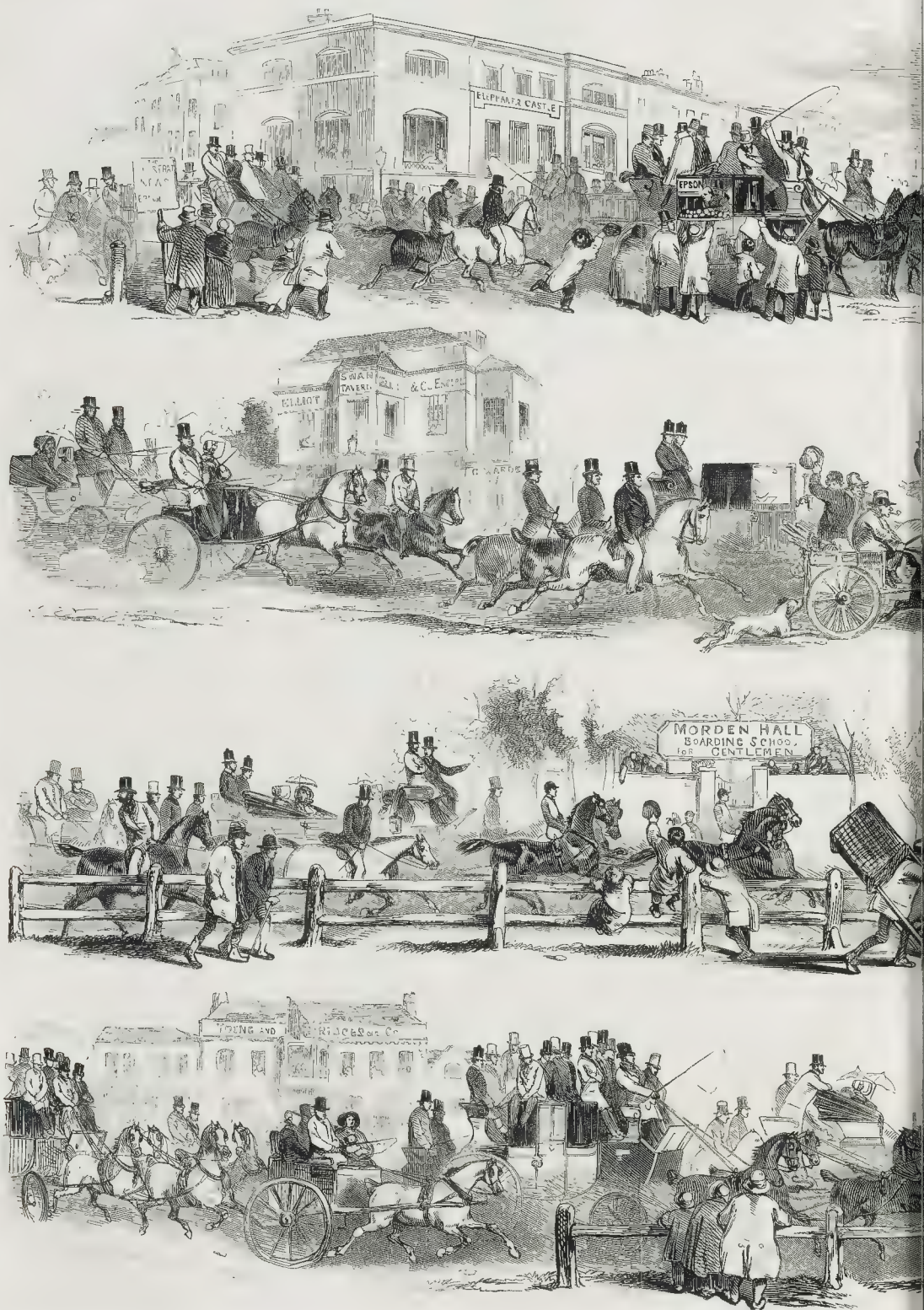
THE MORNING MAILS.

In consequence of the numerous railways that are now established through out the United Kingdom, the Postmaster General, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, has taken advantage of this public benefit by the facility thus afforded for the transmission of morning as well as evening mails to nearly every town in Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland. The following is the official list of post towns to which letters and newspapers can now be forwarded by the morning mails:—

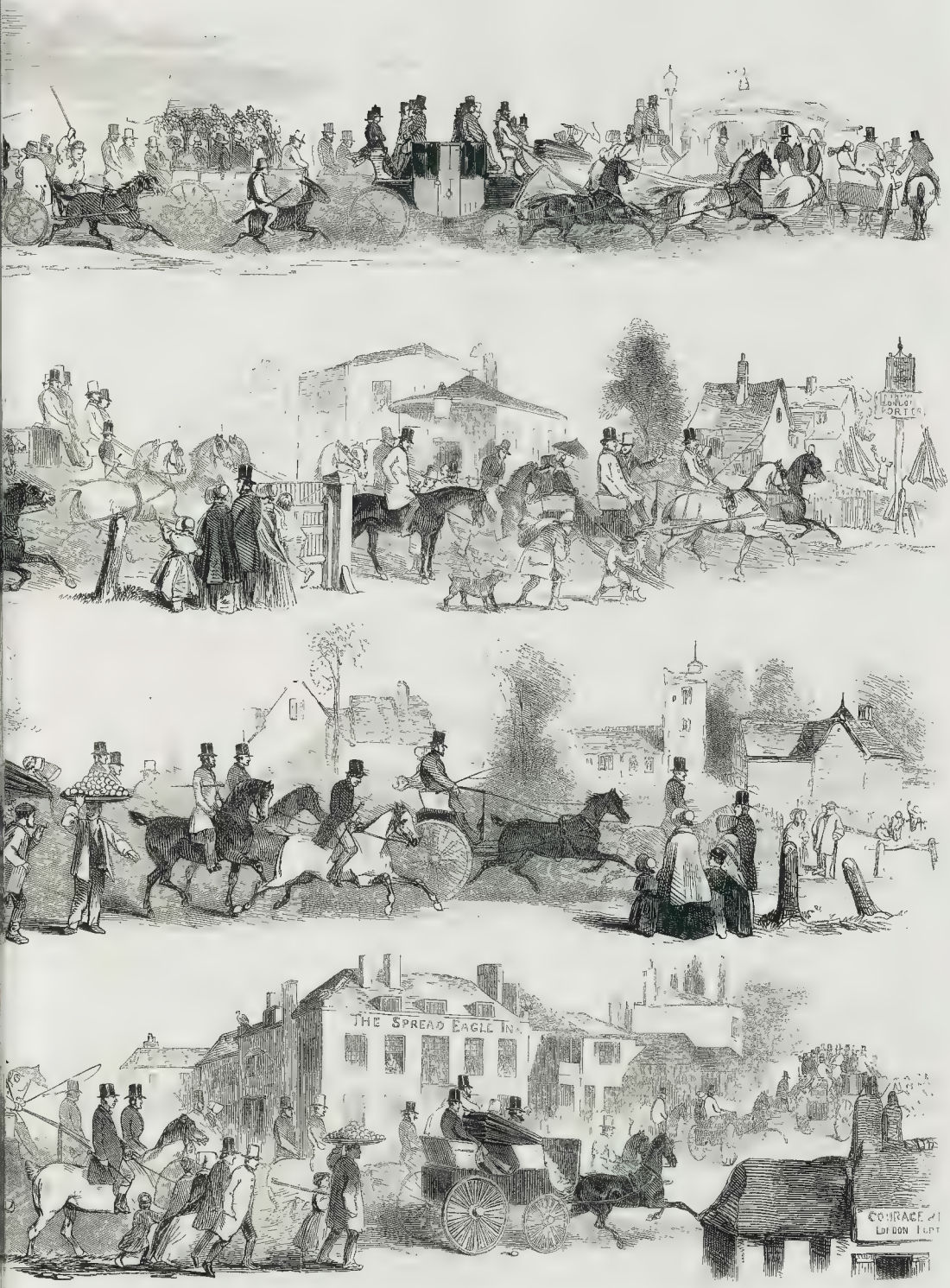
Abingdon	Coven.ry	Lechdale	Sunderland
Accrington	Cowes	Leighton-Buzzard	South Shields
Alnwick	Cranbrook	Lewes	Southampton
Alresford road	Cockfield	Liverpool	Staplehurst
Appleby	Darlington	Loughborough	St. Asaph,
Ashford	Dartford	Maidenhead	St. Alban's
Aylesbury	Daventry	Manchester	St. Leonard's
Bangor	Derby	Manchester	Stafford
Bath	Dorking	Margate	Stockport
Barnsley	Dover	Marygate	Stockton
Bas.ngtoke	Dunmow	Melton Mowbray	Stone
Battle	Durham	Middlerow	Stroud
Beaumaris	Dursley	Monmouth	Mod. Monmouth Strafford
Belford	Exeter	Morpeth	Stratford on-Avon
Belper	Fareham	Newcastle on Tyne	Swinton
Berkeley	Farford	Newerick	Taunton
Berkhampstead	Farringdon	Newport, Isle of	Tetbury
Bidstone	Felton	Wight	Tewkesbury
Bilston	Fenny Stratford	Newport Pagnel	Towcester
Bishops Stortford	Feversham	Northampton	Trafalgar
Blackburn	Folkestone	North Shields	Tulbridge
Bolton	Gateshead	Nottingham	Tunbridge Wells
Bradford, Yorksh.	Godalming	Northallerton	Ulverstone
Brackley	Gloucester	Oxford	Uxbridge
Brecknock	Gosport	Pembridge	Wakefield
Bridgewater	Grantham	Penrith	Wallingford
Bristol	Gravesend	Portsmouth	Walsall
Brighton	Guildford	Preston	Ware
Brough	Guernsey	Pres on Brook	Warrington
Buckingham	Halifax	Pwllheli	Warwick
Burnley	Hastings	Ramsgate	Watford
Burton, W.	Hay don bridge	Reading	Wednesbury
Bury, Suffolk	Hemel Hempstead	Reigate	Weedon
Chesterfield	Hertford	Rochamsworth	West Bromwich
Canterbury	Higham	Ripon	Wellington Salop
Carlisle	Highworth	Rocndale	Wellington
Carmarthen	Holde-don	Rochester	mersham
Chatham	Holyhead	Rotherham	Whitehaven
Chepstow	Holywell	Rugby	Wigan
Cheltenham	Huddersfield	Rye	Wigton
Chester	Hurst green	Saffron Walden	Winchester
Chester le Street	Hythe	Sevenoaks	Windsor
Chesterfield	Jersey	Sheffield	Wolverhampton
Chippenham	Kendal	Shiffnall	Wotton under
Cirencester	Lancaster	Sittingbourne	Edge
Clitheroe	Leeds	Shoreham	Workington
Cockermouth	Leamington	Shrewsbury	Worthy
Conway	Leicester	Slough	York

All Scotland and Ireland

For all the above places the letter-boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till 7 A.M., for newspapers, and 8 A.M., for letters, and the Branch offices, Charing cross, Old Cavendish street, and the Borough, the receiving of newspapers, until half past 7 A.M., and for letters at the General Post office, St. Martin's le Grand, and the Branch Office, Lombard street, 7 A.M. and for letters at [illegible]



EPSOM RACES.—"SCENES



ROAD."—DRAWN BY GILBERT.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

FOURTH NOTICE.

We took advantage of two wet days in the early part of the week, of a full attendance at Epsom, and the attraction of a Drawing Room, to make a fourth visit to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. The rooms we found, as we had expected, infinitely less crowded than they had been at any period since the opening of the Exhibition. We were thus enabled to wander unobstructed from one picture to another—from "Devonshire Lane," by Lee, to a "Coast Scene," by Clarkson Stan field; from Danby to David Roberts; from Turner to John Martin, from Chalon's full length of "Mrs Thwaytes" to Grant's three-quarter portrait of "Miss Singleton;" from the pictures on the floor to the top lines of trash, put there to fill up and assist the general effect of the Exhibition. It is a trying task to the head to look for any length of time to the cornices of a lofty room, but still more tiring to look at human faces upon canvass—hanging cheek by jowl—bare signs, at the very best, and at a distance of forty feet from the floor. We were amused, however, and perhaps repaid by what we saw.

Danby is said to be an imitator of Martin, and no man, it is added, ever grew great by imitation. There was too much justice in the observation. Mr. Danby has hitherto been only Mr. Martin at second hand; but this year he has cancelled his bonds and started a painter on his own account. We congratulate Mr. Danby on this change, and on the noble instances he has given in the present Exhibition, of his power to paint better things than he has hitherto painted. In point of fine poetic feeling his "Wood Nymph's Hymn to the Rising Sun" is by far the finest landscape in the Exhibition. It is not only true to poetry, but true to nature. The effect is very pleasing, but truer, we think, to the setting than to the rising sun. The wood-nymph is a mere fly in the picture—the landscape which occasions her hymn is all in all. The connoisseur, who can see nothing in modern landscape painting beyond a Lane by Lee, or a Mountain Torrent by Creswick, will pass with a shrug of indifference Mr. Danby's classic composition; all, however, who love for art, for the poetic emotions it embodies, or the recollections of poetry which its presence cannot fail to awaken within us, will linger about this picture, and see much more than a momentary glance than a raw observer will perceive in a fortnight.

In perusing the "Lives of Celebrated Men," how seldom do we read of an eminent son of an eminent father. Nature is said to have exhausted herself in the creation of one, and likes to lie fallow for a time before she produces a crop of value in the same field. But father and son have been likened—and not inaptly, it appears to us—to two trees growing too near to one another—the shadow thrown by the elder tree spoils the growth of the sapling near it; they grow too near one another for the youngster to do well. We have been led into this train of thinking from observing in the present Exhibition the works of two new candidates for Academic honours—both the sons of distinguished fathers, and both likely to do well. We allude to Mr. Henry Phillips, the son of Thomas Phillips, R.A., recently removed from among us; and to Mr. R. Leslie, the son of C. R. Leslie, R.A., who is still alive, and in the full swing and vigour of his genius. Young Mr. Phillips seeks distinction as a portrait painter; young Mr. Leslie as a landscape painter. There is a fine field open for them both, and we wish them every success. With genius they may achieve much; with industry still more; with both united, that eminence which, perhaps, awaits them.

There is little to call for remark in the room set apart for Architectural Drawings. Mr. Sydney Smirke's design for Sir Robert Peel's new gallery at Drayton Manor has at least novelty and name to recommend it. The Premier is a well-known patron of the Arts, with great good taste, a long purse and a generous hand. His pictures have increased so much of late, that he is in want of room for their proper distribution. This gallery, however, will give him "ample room and verge enough" to display to advantage the interesting collection he possesses of the works of the English school. He designs it, however, only as a gallery for the portraits of the Statesmen and men of Genius of his time; and when we recollect how rich he is in the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Jackson, and the late Mr. Phillips, we applaud his determination, and trust that he will extend it, in this way, a companion collection to the famous Waterloo Gallery, at Windsor.

War, represented by the Duke of Wellington—the Senate, by Canning —Literature, by Sir Walter Scott and Sir Robert's old schoolfellow Lord Byron,—Painting, by Sir David Wilkie—and Sculpture, by Sir Francis Chantrey. The idea is a good one; but one suggestive at this time, of the fate of a similar gallery, made by the great Lord Clarendon, in the time of Charles the Second. But Sir Robert is a fortunate statesman; Lord Clarendon was an unfortunate one. Sir Robert is gentle in his alliances; Lord Clarendon in his—one regal bride his own after happiness and security. Long may this collection remain at Drayton Manor, a monument of the taste and munificence of its founder.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

The musical event of the past week has been the revival of one of the best of Donizetti's later operas—"Linda di Chamouni," with a cast of such perfection that it would have made the fortune of a work of far inferior merit. The great charm of this opera is its simplicity; there is no underplot to confuse, nor adventitious characters to disturb, the singleness of its interest. There is an abiding interest in the situations of which has done good service to the poet, the novelist, the dramatist, and the musician. Mackenzie's beautiful tale of "Julie de Roubigne"—Clari"—the charming episode in Muhlenglevit's poem, are all borrowed from the same source, the village maiden, loved by a noble of high lineage, lured from her native cottage—for a time surrounded by wealth and luxury heart-broken parents—and the victim, bewrayed by ambition, returning to her simple home—her heart wrecked, and her senses gone. Donizetti has achieved, if not a great triumph, in working out this charming subject into a lyrical form, at least an opera that will hold possession of the stage. He has not marred its simplicity by heavy concerted pieces; charming arias, picturesque duets, and effective choruses, assist admirably in developing the various interests of the drama; and the *denouement* is produced naturally and effectively. The very smoothness of the melody which pervades the entire work, prevents the more impassioned results which would have arisen from a different musical treatment. The compo-er has depended upon the unaided power of nature to produce its effect, and mostly and satisfactorily. He has filled her mission. Donizetti has imparted just sufficient colouring to establish its *locale*: he has eschewed the marked Schweitzer rhythm, and the monotonous recurrence of the dominant, but in lieu thereof, he has invented passionate melody, and interpreted the conflicting sentiments of the lyrical personages with truthful and enduring *motivo*. The principal interest centred in *Linda*; so many are the physical and mental requisites necessary to the perfect embodiment of this character, that it is but seldom that a correct portraiture can be hoped for. Youth, beauty, dramatic intensity, and vocal facility, are seldom found concerned in one person; and we do not assert injustice to Madame Castellan in affirming that so perfect a *Linda* we have never yet seen. She exhibited a delicacy of conception and a fine appreciation of the various points of the character. In the earlier scenes, the coquettish love-making of the girl, the filial tenderness, and the natural grief at leaving the pastoral valley, were each in turn exquisitely shadowed forth. Then, in the gay boudoir, how truthfully were given the woman's pride and the virtuous indignation—how scornfully she rejected, and yet how femininely and delicately, did her scorn burst forth at the vows and vicious advances of the silly *Marquis of Boisfleury*—how passionate and tearful her interview with her father—how entire her mental fatigue when she deems herself betrayed by him on whom she had garnered up her love and happiness: the despair was utter, and every faculty seemed prostrate. These, contrasted by her artistic recovery, when the *Duchess de Vergi* of her native village takes her ear, and the loved voice of the *Vicomte de Sorval* assures her that she is to wear the orange wreath, that her parents are to be honoured on her bridal, and that she may meet the glances of early companions with a brow unmarked by the cloud of shame, how radiant was her joy—how gushing her sense of happiness. It was a *chef-d'œuvre* which will live in our lyrical memory as a triumph of fine acting and executive perfection. Brambilla's *Pierotto* was marked by a quiet consciousness of power and highly cultivated style. The *Antonio* of Fornasari is a picture full of genius.

The *Prefect* of Lablache is instinct with benevolence, while his magnificent voice in the "Pardon," rolled its vast volume like the peals of an organ through the aisles of a cathedral. Morlani was the original *Charles*, and on any occasion it is the perfect style in which he renders the music. The applause was, on both occasions of its performance, enthusiastic, and at the close of the opera, the principals were called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic greeting of the delighted audience.

A new ballet, of novel construction, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night. Of its merits our space will not, this week, allow us to speak so much at length as we would wish; but, we must notice one peculiarity, through which the production of this ballet will, probably, mark an important era in our choreographic annals: it is the introduction of singing in accompaniment to the dancing—a revival of a custom of venerable antiquity, in the most polished, and also the most barbarous, nations—from the Indians of the back-woods to the courtly heroes of the ballet, even in the time of Louis XV. Although, in the present instance, this accompaniment is confined to one dance alone, the circumstance augurs well for the restoration of a custom, which not only increases the variety and animation of an entertainment of this description, but imparts to it a more intellectual and elevated character. In this instance it is highly effective, being introduced in the graceful "Sicilienne" of Cerito and St. Leon. We now proceed to give an outline of the plot, which is, we hear, the composition of the fair *ballerina* herself. The scene opens in Syracuse; a Greek vessel is lying at anchor. *Aiman* (St. Leon), a young sailor, is discontented with his mode of life, and is persuaded by *Torbern*, a miner, to adopt the more lucrative craft to which he belongs. In this proposal he is seconded by the entreaties of *Rosida* (Mullo Terito), a beautiful maiden, who loves the young Greek, and dreads seeing him, on the present of his present calling, depart in the vessel which had brought him to Syracuse. *Aiman* consents to remain, and enlists in *Torbern's* service. Before descending with the latter into the mines, *Rosida* gives him a talisman, to preserve him from misfortune. No sooner has this disappeared than she gives way to the most violent grief. *Torbern* returns, and offers to conduct her to her beloved, provoking she adopts a miner's costume. To this proposal she joyfully consents. Meanwhile, *Aiman* has descended, labours hard, and fought vainly to find another gem. The *Queen of the Mines* appears to him; and *Torbern* tells him that if he will swear to devote himself to her, and never leave the gloomy abode over which she rules, power and riches are his own—that of all gold and silver he is but a fierce struggle ensues; for *Rosida*, in her male attire, has descended to the mines, and implores him to return with her to the earth. Suddenly subterranean voices fill the caverns. The *Genius of the Mines* is coming to wreak her vengeance on the faithless *Aiman*; but the lovers happily escape. *Rosida*, however, is doomed to feel the vengeance of her formidable rival; for she has become blind. A pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Agatha is undertaken for her recovery; a miracle restores the maiden's sight; but *Torbern* interrupts their joy, and reminds *Aiman* of his fatal vow; the *Queen of the Mines* now exerts her supernatural power, and *Aiman* is on the point of being compelled for ever to the cavern's mouth, when he remembers *Rosida's* gift. He draws forth the amulet; he is at once released, and united to his love. *Torbern*, foiled in his malignant designs, assumes his real form—that of an evil spirit—and hovers with impotent malice above the rejoicing multitude. The most striking features in this ballet, besides the "Sicilienne" we have just mentioned, are—the "Pas des Mineurs," by Cerito and St. Leon; the "Soldiers;" a spirited and effective "Pas des Quatre Nations," by the whole *corps de ballet*; and last, not least, the pastoral "Pas des Villageois." The scenery is remarkable.

Next Thursday her Majesty's Theatre will be most brilliant; but the occasion will not be devoid of regret for the subscribers; for it is the benefit and last appearance but one of the delightful little Viennese. They will appear in the "Pas des Mirlitons," the "Pas des Scissoneaux," and a "Pot Pourri," comprising snatches from all their favourite dances. Rossini's beautiful opera "Il Barbiere," is selected for the occasion, and Morlani and Castellan will appear later in the evening. In the ballet Grisi will lead off the stars; Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn; Perrot and Saint Leon, &c., &c.

STRAND.

"Saloon and Cellar; or, The Ups and Downs of Life," is the title of a drama, in two acts, written by Mr. Leman Rede, and produced here on Monday evening in its object is to pourtray characters in different modes of society—the first surpassing at the West-end, and the second, in a coal and wood cellar on Muttonhill, Clerkenwell; and strange circumstances throw together the principal persons moving in those spheres. Mr. Leman Rede has unquestioned the right of producing pieces of this description: his "Sixteen String Jack," "Jack in the Water," "Jolly Dick the Lamplighter," and others of the same class, appealing chiefly to the sympathies of the lower orders, were very popular a few seasons back at the Olympic.

In the present instance, *Augustus de Mowbray* (Mr. H. Hall) is discovered to have been cheated out of his fortune, and, from living in luxury and influence, is claimed by his real father, *Stump* (Mr. R Romer), and taken home to the Mutton-hill cellar, where he is introduced to his brother, *Barney* (Mr Cockerill), who steals his clothes to go to the "Grecian" in. *Susan* (Miss Hamilton), a servant-maid, to whom he is attached, does not desert him in his adversity; and his tutor, who turns out to be the real heir, settles a sufficient income on him to make him comfortable. There is an underplot, in which *Rambelle* (Miss Bromley) appears as the betrothed of the tutor, whom she ultimately marries.

This is an outline of the plot, which, it will be seen, affords incident for several amusing situations; but it might have been much better acted. Mr. Hall should have performed *Stump*, and the *jeune premier* was rather a heavy gentleman for a lover. A valet, represented by Mr. Montgomery, was badly dressed and worse played. Servants do not dress like theatrical fops, and carry eye-glasses, which they raise to the eye every time they speak, in the old conventional style: it does anybody else that we can point out. Mr. Cockerill's unmitigated vulgarity in *Barney* had nothing to redeem it. We must, however, in common justice, that the curtain fell amidst general applause, and the piece was announced for repetition every evening. A cellar-scene, in the second act, is very cleverly arranged; but the room which immediately succeeded it was beyond dirty—it was greasy, and wrong service. After the play, a Mr. Hodges appeared, and tried to sing the Scena in "Der Freischütz." We have seldom heard a more dreary attempt. In the ballet of "The Soldier's Return," which followed, there was some excellent dancing by Miss James, Miss Waite, and Mr. Harvey; and Mr. Ridgway contributed to the entertainment of the audience by his comic pantomime.

We are afraid, and we say it with regret, for we wish well to all theatrical establishments, that the Strand management is doomed to another lingering, unprofitable career. The present company, with one or two exceptions, is very inefficient, and we do not see how a company possessing the talent requisite can ever be conducted successfully by engaging the best actors, and paying the utmost attention to excellence, even in the most minute details, and artistic effect. It is of little use lowering the admission: all who have eighteenpence will give two shillings, and at the usual prices the house will contain enough to support a proper company, although at the same time its limited size requires the extreme of economy to be practised. The Strand cannot dwindle and sink ballad should be the staple entertainments; but, unless they are produced with elegance and care, in the same style of perfection that marked all the pieces brought out at the Olympic, under the management of Madame Vestris, they will inevitably prove a failure. Mediocrity is a most fatal characteristic, at the present day, of any undertaking: but when even this point is scarcely attained, the result may be anticipated with tolerable certainty.

ADELPHI.

A very pleasant farce, from the lively pen of Mr. Selby, whom we consider to be one of the safest writers of this class of dramatic productions, was brought out with perfect success at this house on Monday, under the title of "The Irish Dragoon." It abounds in telling situations, and discoveries, mistakes, and sudden entries, of the most laughter-provoking description—so droll that we will not forestal the pleasures of the audience by particularizing them. We will only repeat that it was received with continuous approbation, that Mr. Hudson played an Irishman capitally, and sang a very pretty song composed for him by Mr. Munyard; and that Mr. Munyard and Mr. F. Matthews were admirable in their respective characters. Yates, Mr. Wright for the hero, has proved a very attractive revival. It is pleasantly acted throughout, and more especially by Miss Woolgar, who was encored the night we were present in the old favourite, "Cherry Ripe."

SURREY.

A very effective adaptation of Scott's novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth," by Mr T. Webb, has been produced successfully at this theatre, with the same general excellence in the acting, and attention to the *mise en scene*, that characterises all the pieces brought out here. Considerable tact has been shown in stringing together the main incidents of the novel, and in the construction of the plot, without wearying the audience by its length; and we can speak in terms of unqualified commendation of the performers' efforts to work out the intentions of the author. The Surrey company is a very valuable melodramatic corps—possibly, as a whole, the best in London. There is a truthfulness in Mrs. Honner's acting which is extremely effective; she throws herself entirely into every part she undertakes, and can always carry an audience with her, by her earnestness and judgment. Mrs H. Vining is also a very valuable actress; and Mr. Hughes has strong claims to legitimacy in many points of his performance. His acting as *Henry Gow*, the Smith of Perth, was excellent. The other characters were equally well played. There were combats and processions, morris dances and situations, enough to gratify the most inordinate lover of stage effects; and on the fall of the curtain, the scenes of the drama were hailed by the hearty approbation of the audience. We have before had occasion to speak of the scenery at this house, by Mr. Brunning. It bears evidence throughout of much artistic skill; which is not only shown in the painting, but in the manner of its disposition on the stage.

Madame Thillon appeared on Monday night at DRURY-LANE, in the "Enchantress," for the second time; and we were glad to find that the frequent cry of "Wolf" had not produced any bad effect, as the house was literally crowded to the ceiling. The opera was immensely applauded throughout, and all the principal performers were called for at the conclusion. Mr. Balfe also heard his acknowledgments from the orchestra; and Mr. Bunn, in a short speech, introduced his *collaborateur*, M. St. George, to the British public. Should Madame Thillon's health enable her to fulfil her engagements, the opera promises to have a lucrative career.

We hear a new drama, by Mr. Bourcicault, founded on some passages in the life of the celebrated actress "Mrs Woffington," is preparing at the ADELPHI. The French piece will be performed by Miss Woolgar. A new burlesque is also being manufactured by Messrs. Lemon and Albeckett, from the story of "The Fisherman and the Genii," in the "Arabian Nights." It should be out ere this reaches the public of the autumn, Mr. Webster having found the speculation so good as to justify its continuance until then. Much of the success must, however, be attributed to Mr Buckstone's drama of "The Green Bushes," which keeps a very full house every night. We believe that authors, hitherto looked upon as useful people about a theatre, in common with the scene-shifters and property man, are beginning to be regarded by our managers as they are in France—as the real pivots upon which the fortunes of the establishments turn.

The first band rehearsal of Mr. Edward Loder's opera—the subject of which is taken from the ballad of "Gilderoy"—is about to be held at the Princess' Theatre. The part of the *Silesian Girl* will be entrusted to Madame Dorus Gras. Miss Grant, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Leffler are also included in the cast.

The Belgian Operatic Company, which is to perform the arrangements for their approaching performances at Covent Garden Theatre, under the management of M. Laurent. Report speaks highly of the attainments of this troupe, and their *repertoire* contains some of the most popular continental operas.

We understand that Mr. Roberts, the late manager of the Strand Theatre, is engaged at several of the American theatres, to give Brother Jonathan a few "notions" of the Polka more than he at present possesses. The President will, no doubt, from the similarity of his name, take a lively interest in the performance.

The vogue of "Cinderella" continues at the LYCEUM. The visitors now are content to look through the doorways of the boxes, rather than go away, as the private boxes are nightly filled with the aristocracy. Some lines, introduced by Mrs Keeley on Wednesday, relative to the winner of the Derby, were loudly applauded. The six-and-thirty children are about to appear in a new *pas*, containing some very surprising effects. The authors of the burlesque have every reason to be satisfied, both with the acting and the general excellence of the *mise en scene*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Fantastically tangled, the green hills
Are clothed with early blossoms. Through the grass
The quick-eyed lizard rustles, and the hills
Of summer birds sing welcome as ye pass.
Flowers fresh in hue, and many in their class
Implore the passing step, and with their dyes
Dance to the soft breeze in fairy mazes.
The sweetness of the violets' deep-blue eyes,
Kissed by the breath of Heaven, seems coloured by its skies! BYRON.

Surely here is a sweet picture of the rural life of Spring, and the welcome it offers from

The painted populace who dwell in fields,
And lead ambrosial lives.

It is in seasons and scenes to which the above beautiful lines apply, that the popular sports of this country are chiefly celebrated. With what foreigners are pleased to call the worst climate in the world, England is the *only* country in the world where rural life is to be met with, accompanied by characteristic occupations and amusements. Without prejudice, how can we be permitted to ask which is most germane to the matter—polking under poplar trees, and eating ices in front of *cafés*, with the body on one chair and its members on another, or to match at cricket, "a pull" to a watering-place, or a trip to one of our great Olympics, at Epsom, Ascot, or Goodwood? The former of these has occupied the attention of every sporting circle in Great Britain—if not in the great globe itself, during the current week. The great feature of the meeting—the Derby—will be found dealt with, as it never was before, elsewhere. We write it with regret nevertheless, we are compelled to write it—much suspicion attached to its issue. The one, if not more, of the favourites was made safe; is, to all reasonable intents and purposes, beyond dispute. Can any racing man otherwise reconcile Libel's place in the race? Also, it was more than commonly affected by the casualties incurred by the congregation of a large number of young horses at the post. Old England, for example, was kicked before starting, or he would have been very near winning; and had not the fall of Pam thrown him out of his ground, he would be not here now altogether? Alarm was put quite out of it, by the accident to his jockey, who was worse hurt than was at the time supposed. Though won by a dark horse, considerable sums were won and lost upon it, as he was a son of Forth's lot, which was speculated about very spiritedly. Among the winners are some who certainly did not merit their good fortune; the Daresbury division, threw out largely, it is said. Still, as a whole, the recent anniversary of Epsom Races was a fair average one. The weather was singularly uncertain, Tuesday being summer, and Thursday "winter thorough."

There was an unpleasant episode, of course—the Derby now *never* passes without one. William Day, the second son of Old England's trainer, and manager of the stable, was tampered with to make the horse safe, by his own confession.—If that be worth anything; but the scheme was discovered in time to frustrate it. This affair, treadly on the kibes of Samuel Rogers's fraud with Ratan, for last year's Derby, will go far to disturb the popularity of public training establishments. They, certainly, are not quite in keeping with the right turf principle, unless, indeed, it is to be defended on the principle that gentlemen breed their own sons, and send them to be trained at Westminster or Eton

In aquatics there has not been much doing till to-day, when the R. T. Y. C. have a match. There was, indeed, a regatta on Thursday, at Jersey, in which some yachts of our clubs sailed; but the particulars have not transpired. As a proof that the Chess has lost little of its coercion, it may be stated that at a sale a few days ago at Tattersall's, several hunters sold at prices varying from two to three hundred and fifty guineas each. The week has given existence to nothing of any account in cricket. We have had gratification in announcing that the prospects of the Brighton meeting are much more promising this year than they have been for some time.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To speak of the change in the betting, now that the event is consummated, would be a work of supererogation. Leaving the odds, therefore, to show in their estimation the different favourites were held on the last public day at the "Corner," for the Derby, 1845, we will simply advert to a *fresca* between Mr. Gully and two persons who are charged by him with having had enormous sums against Old England, on the strength of a compact entered into with Mr. William Day, the jockey, the intent of which compact was, to make the animal safe. The charge was most indignantly repudiated, the accused parties boldly asserting that they had no horse was good for nothing, and that they were prepared to cover their bets; in fact, one of them absolutely posted £20,000. There was no getting over this, and the matter dropped—for the present. We presume it will come before the Stewards.

	EVEN.		
5 to 1 — Bay Middleton		100 to 1 — Ratan	
	7 TO 1.		
10 to 1 — Sir Hercules		100 to 1 — Lanercost	
	10 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Cossack		100 to 1 — Lucetta	
	20 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Bessy Bedlam		100 to 1 — Mango	
	25 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Cotherstone		100 to 1 — Mickey Free	
	30 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Bloomsbury		100 to 1 — Pantaloon	
	40 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Bran		100 to 1 — Rockingham	
	50 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Bran		100 to 1 — Rockingham	
	100 TO 1.		
100 to 1 — Bran		100 to 1 — Rockingham	

AQUATICS

SIX-OARED BOAT RACE AT WINDSOR.—The annual six-oared boat race between the gentlemen residing in Tutors' houses and those in Dames', at Eton College, came off on Monday evening. The following were the crews:—

TUTORS.	DAMES.
Mr. Freemantle, stroke	Mr. Adlington, stroke
Bulman	Tailor rd
Butler	Ellcards
Watkins	Scanlan
Bunny	Lutt rel
Sutherland	Fellowes
Shaw Stuart, steerer.	Lawford, steerer.

Mr. Luttrell, the captain of the boats, started them at about half-past six the Dames' boat being on the Eton side of the river. Shortly after the start, the Dames' boat drew ahead rapidly, and led all the way to Upper-hope, where the Tutors attempted to bump them, but failed, and this gave the Dames a decided advantage, and they went round the rushes and won by about fourteen boats' length. The next boat race will be on the 6th of June, about half-past 6, when the Double Sculling Sweepstakes will take place.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

MRS. JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

This lady, whose death took place at Leamington on the 13th inst., was the widow of the great tragedian, John Philip Kemble. Like the relict of David Garrick, she very long survived the celebrated actor to whom she had been united, her life extending to the age of almost 90 years. She was, probably, the oldest member of the theatrical profession, in which she had entered in very early youth, when Mr. Garrick was still at its head. She was the daughter of Mr. Hopkins, the prompter of Drury-lane Theatre. As an actress she enjoyed much reputation. She was first married to Mr. Brereton, a performer of fine person, and some talent. Not many years after his decease she became, on the 8th of December, 1783, the wife of Mr. Kemble. The account of their wedding day is rather characteristic of the bridegroom. After they were married in the morning, Mrs. Bannister, who accompanied the bride to church, asked where they intended to eat their wedding dinner. Kemble had made no particular arrangement on this important occasion, and said he did not know—at home he supposed. On this information, Mrs. Bannister engaged them to dine with her, in Frith-street, Soho. Here Kemble came rather after the appointed time. He took his share in the family party in perfect good humour, but without the appearance of anything out of the way having happened. After dinner, the bride, Mrs. Kemble, and her host, Mr. Bannister, went to the theatre to act the parts of *Belcour* and *Louisa* in the "West Indian," and *Gradus* and *Miss Dolley* in "Who's the Dupe?" During their absence, Kemble remained in the drawing-room amusing himself at play with the children; and at the time the performances were to terminate, he went to the theatre and brought his wife home to the house in Frith-street, Soho-square, which he had prepared for her. So odd a bridal proved, nevertheless, a very happy marriage.

Mrs. Kemble ever remained fondly and proudly attached to her husband, who, at all times, delighted in her society: she attended his deathbed at Lausanne, in 1823; and she is spoken of in the highest terms in his will, by which he left her in very easy circumstances. Returning after his decease to England, Mrs. Kemble took up her abode at Leamington; and until the last year, when her frame began to decay, her hospitable residence was the resort of all the eminent persons who visited that place. She was a thoroughly good and charitable woman. The poor of the neighbourhood had a liberal friend in her. Her lively conversation, her long knowledge of the world, and her well-stored memory, which, like her other faculties, remained unimpaired by her great age, made her in this last a highly agreeable and popular member of society. By her will, Mrs. Kemble leaves the larger portion of her property to Mr. Charles Kemble and his children. She bequeaths the piece of plate presented to her husband on his retirement from the stage to Mr. G Siddons, the only surviving son of the great heroine of the drama; and Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Mr. Kemble in plain clothes is her legacy to the Earl of Aberdeen. Mrs. Kemble's remains were interred in the Guy's Cliff family vault, in the High Church, Warwick.

THE COUNTESS SURVILLIERS, WIDOW OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

When the English took possession of Corsica, Joseph Bonaparte, the eldest brother of Napoleon, retired from that island to the continent, and there, in 1794, married a daughter of Monsieur Clari, one of the richest capitalists in Marseilles. Joseph afterwards became King of Naples, King of Spain, a citizen of the United States, and, lastly, a private gentleman in England. Mademoiselle Clari, by this alliance within the circle of the Napoleon destiny, subjected herself, of course, to the same ups and downs of fortune as her husband; but so retiring was she, so completely occupied with domestic duties and affections, that her name scarcely once occurs in the whole Imperial history. Without any sense of pride or prosperity, she bore her adversity with equanimity and resignation; her good humour and benevolence never changed. The royal widow died at Florence on the 7th of last April.

COLONEL SKELTON.

This gallant officer had served with distinguished valour and ability through all the whole Peninsular War, and lost his arm at the siege and capture of St. Sebastian. He served also, in 1814, in Canada, and subsequently, for twenty years, in the East Indies. He was second in command throughout the disastrous campaign of Afghanistan, under Major-General Elphinstone. Colonel Skelton's death, the consequence of a melancholy accident, happened at Dublin. He was at the time riding a friend's horse, and had caused the usual bridle and bit of the animal to be altered; the horse in consequence became uneasy, and the Colonel possessed, and then endeavoured to shorten the hold; but, being embarrassed, in consequence of having only one arm, he could not effect his purpose before the animal ran off, and, throwing its rider, fell upon him, and in doing so trod upon his breast-bone. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately taken to the Richmond Barracks, where he lingered for four days, and died on the 13th instant.

POLICE.

THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ENDANGERED.—The Duke of Wellington attended last Saturday at the MARLBOROUGH-STREET Police-court, for the purpose of preferring a charge of furious driving, whereby his life was endangered, against a Mr. Bennet, driver of one of the Pickford carriers' carts.—His Grace having been sworn said: I was walking, on Tuesday last, between two and three o'clock, in Park lane, on the left hand side, going out of Piccadilly, and when near the Duchess of Gloucester's house, a very heavy four wheeled cart passed me. I endeavoured to cross the lane, to get to the pavement on the other side, under the protection of this heavy cart. I got as far as the right hand wheel of the cart, keeping the cart at my left hand, when I found myself struck on the shoulder, and knocked forward. It was a severe blow, and I found it had been given by another cart, the driver of which did not attempt to give me any notice of calling out till he had struck me. I did not fall; if I had I must have been under the wheels of both carts. Now, I have no further complaint to make against the man at the box, who drove the cart, than that he was going at such a monstrous pace, that he had no control over his horse; indeed, he came along so fast, that he got the whole length of Park-lane, without my having perceived him; and the pace he was going at was such, that it was impossible he could stop his horse. This is my complaint; and I bring it forward on public grounds, because I think it is not right that carriages should go along the public streets at the rate at which the driver of this waggon was going. The cart was heavy, fitted cart; the driver was under the tilt. My groom was behind with my horses and I called him and desired him to follow the cart. My groom trotted after me on the right hand side, and never overtake the cart until he had got as far as South-street. This will prove the rapid pace at which the driver of the cart was going.—The defendant said he was truly sorry at what had occurred, but he declared the whole circumstance was accidental. He saw a gentleman about to cross the road, and he called out to warn him, but he was not aware that he had touched any one. He was not going at very great speed, for his horse was only one, and could not accomplish more than seven miles an hour, and at the time when he passed his Grace, he was going up hill. His attention was directed to the vehicles in the carriage road, and thus prevented him noticing what was doing on the foot-path.—The evidence of the Duke was corroborated by a Mr. Hall.—Mr. Hardwick, the magistrate, said it was evident the defendant was driving at a furious rate, and he should treat the case as one of assault, which was clearly proved. He should, therefore, fine him £5 or one month's imprisonment. The defendant was then locked up.

A MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE.—At SOUTH-WARK Police Office, on Tuesday, *Benjn Naughton*, a carpenter, a man of dissipated appearance was charged with committing a desperate assault on Hannah, his wife, by striking her on the head with a poker, by which her life is considered in danger. It appeared that the poor woman (not more than thirty years of age) had been separated from her husband, who had been confined in Horsemonger lane prison for assaulting her, and from whence he had been discharged only a few days, was placed by her sister in a small way of business, with a view to obtain a livelihood, at No. 114½, Blackfriars-road, occupying a shop and parlour only, where she sold cigars and other trifles. The husband, finding this out, and, it is believed, knowing of the absence of the sister, who had gone to visit some friend near Judd street, went to the shop about nine o'clock on Monday night, and, entering the parlour, seized a poker, and commenced his murderous attack, striking her violently over the temple and back part of the head with such force as to bend the poker nearly double. In his efforts to defend herself the hands of the poor creature had fingers were broken, and she injured in fractured. The cries of "Murder!" and "Oh, save me!" having been heard by a person who was passing, he rushed in and grappled with the assailant, and offered no resistance to his capture. The injuries of the poor woman are terrible. It was found that she had sustained seven severe injuries as to render the case in both highly dangerous, but almost hopeless, a d Mr Smith, a surgeon, who was in her immediate removal to Guy's Hospital. Mr. Traill asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything on the subject of the charge, that his wife was in such a dangerous state, owing to the outrageous nature of the assault that she was unable to attend to give her evidence. The prisoner, who seemed to be very much depressed on hearing the dangerous condition of his wife, and stood trembling at the bar, said that at present he had no desire to make any defence. He was remanded.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At BOW-STREET on Tuesday a labouring man, named *Martin Connor*, somewhat advanced in years, was charged with cutting the throat of Jane Kelly by means of a razor, with intent to kill her. The prosecutrix and the prisoner lived together, in Charles-street, Drury-lane, and had gone home drunk at a late hour on Monday night. The policeman on the beat (35 F) was directed by a woman to enter their lodgings at about half-past one, and on doing so he saw the woman lying on the bed, with her throat cut and bleeding profusely—the man being by her side. On seeing the constable the prisoner said, "I'll have done it, I'll have done it;" but he subsequently declared that she had inflicted the wound herself in a fit of drunkenness. The woman spoke in an excited manner, desiring the officer to take the man away for he had done it. The prisoner was taken into custody accordingly, and the wretched woman was conveyed to St. Giles's Union house.—Mr Benner, medical officer of the Union, described the wounds, which were two in number, one of them being an inch and a half in length, close to the wind pipe, but escaping the important vessels. A lodger in the house proved that the man and woman reached home very drunk. He heard a noise with them, and was asked by the prisoner to go into the room, as she (the prosecutrix) was endeavouring to cut his throat.—Mr. Jardine said that it desirable to defer the inquiry until the woman was able to attend and give evidence. He therefore remanded the prisoner.

MR. HENRY BETTS.—This gentleman re-appeared at Worcester, on Monday, in *Othello*. He appears to be a great favourite in that city. The *Worcestershire Chronicle* says, "Mr. Betty's conception of the character was truthful and vigorous, holding a mean between the rather *outré* Shakspearean of Macready, and the monotonous conventionalism of Charles Kean. His drawing was elaborate and minute; the characteristics of his execution were finish and distinctness. He acted soliloquy in the murder scene beginning, 'It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul,' was admirably delivered."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week having been again very moderate, the show of samples of the same on this day was small. Selected qualities were commanded a steady sale, at full Monday's quotations; but the middling and inferior kinds were a slow inquiry. In our foreign we do rather more business than transacted, at extreme quotations. The best parcels of barley moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at late rates. Malt was a dull sale, yet prices were generally supported. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS: English—wheat, 850 barley, 1315 oats, 2330 quarters. Irish: wheat, — barley, — oats, 6580 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 3760; barley, 4410; oats, 13,460 quarters. Flour, [illegible] sacks.

ENGLISH WHEAT.—Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 44s; ditto white, 44s to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 42s; ditto white, 42s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 20s to 22s; malting ditto, 24s to 26s; Kingston and Ware ditto, 26s to 28s; Chevalier ditto, 28s to 30s; Scotch ditto, 24s to 26s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Peas, boilers, 30s to 32s; maple, 28s to 30s; grey, 26s to 28s; white, 24s to 26s; Harvey ditto, 24s to 26s per qr. FOREIGN: Wheat, —to —; Dantzig, red, 40s to 42s; white, 42s to 44s; Marianopoli, 40s to 42s; Egyptian, 32s to 34s; Barley, 18s to 19s; Beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 26s to 28s; rye, 26s to 28s per quarter. Flour, American 19s to 20s per barrel.

Seed Market.—We have had a very inactive demand for all kinds of seeds since our last report, and prices are not been supported.

Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 44s. Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s, white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, £23 10s per last of 10 quarters. Carraway seed, £21 to £21 10s, ditto, foreign, £17 to £17 10s per 1200. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 40s to 52s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 40s to 50s; white, 50s to 62s; ditto, 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign red, 42s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 50s to 62s; extra, 70s per cwt.

Bread.—The quantity of wheaten flour imported from 7th to 14th inst. was 6,600 barrels.

Liverpool Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 8d; barley, 20s 1d; oats, 21s 11d; rye, 31s 0d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, —s —.

Aggregate Average.—Wheat, 43s 8d; barley, 20s 10d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 36s 2d; peas, —s —.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley 5s; oats, 4s; rye, 1s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

TEA.—Since our last, about 18,000 packages of tea have been imported into London. On the whole, private accounts represent in the price for common sorts, and prices are fully supported.

Sugar.—We have had a better demand for West India sugars, at an improvement on previous rates of quite 6d. per cwt., and this too, notwithstanding the large supplies in warehouse. Many that has sold readily, at 6d to 1s per cwt. more money. Refined goods, also, have been supported in every instance. The market had been nearly cleared of refined goods at last to 29s per cwt., when fresh arrivals from Scotland raised the prices as well as depressed.

Coffee.—In West India, a fair business is doing, at full prices, while Ceylon has sold readily, at 1s per cwt., more money, good ordinary having sold to 46s for 44s, and fine ordinary 48s has moved off nearly, yet we can not of no material alteration in value.

Provisions.—We have had very little demand for Irish butter, at an advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine friesland is now 84s to 88s at from 96s to 100s and Kiel, 94s to 98s per cwt. Several parcels of new Irish butter have been received, and sold at 80s to 84s per cwt. Waterford, 84s to 86s; Limerick, 84s to 85s, and Cork, 78s to 92s per cwt. A larger business has been done in bacon, at full prices. Fine Irish middles, 52s to 54s; inferior ditto, 46s to 48s; prime cut heavy, 46s to 48s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions rule about stationary.

Hops and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, 45s to 65s 10s; useful ditto, 65s to 75s to 85s 5s; inferior ditto, 45s to 55s; clover hay, 65s 10s to 85s 5s; oat straw, 30s 10s to 35s, wheat straw, 35s to 40s per load.

[illegible] Hay—Old Meadow, 70s to 85s; Mixed Meadow, 75s to 85s; Clover, 75s to 85s per ton.

[illegible] Straw—Wheat, 30s to 35s; Oat, 30s to 35s; Barley, 30s to 35s per load.

[illegible] Hops—Kent Pockets, 50s to 80s; Sussex ditto, 50s to 80s; Yearlings, 50s to 80s; Weald of Kent ditto, 50s to 80s; Mid ditto, 50s to 80s; East ditto, 50s to 80s; Farnham ditto, 50s to 80s; Country ditto, 50s to 80s; Bags, 50s to 80s per cwt.

Potatoes.—Such is the abundance of the supply of potatoes here, that some thousands of tons have been sold to the cow keepers, at from 20s to 30s per ton. All kinds are very dull, at lower figures.

Smithfield Market (Friday).—The supply of beasts on sale here this morning being rather extensive in number, is quite sufficient to meet the demand for beef. The primest qualities, however, sold at Monday's prices, but most kinds were 2s per 8lbs lower. There were, in the market, 500 Scots from Scotland, and 70 cows and cows from Holland. The primest sheep were only moderate in number, while the mutton trade was steady, and previous rates were generally supported. In lambs, a fair average business was transacted at full prices. Calves and 2 yr olds were in good request were a dull inquiry. Milch cows sold freely, at from £16 to £20 5s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling quality ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; lambs, 5s 2d to 5s 8d; large coarse calves, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 6d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s each; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 834; cows, 116; sheep and lambs, 8360; calves, 351; pigs, 266.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a steady demand here to day, on the following terms.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large coarse woolled mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d. Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

SOAME HARBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

From our City Correspondent.]

The English Market was dull at the begining of the week, the closing price of Consols being only 99¾ for Money. Some uneasines prevails upon the position of affairs in Morocco; the non-ratification of the commercial treaty between England and that country, which was expected to arrive in the English Market. The Consol Settlement, which took place on Wednesday, was unusually heavy, and Money fetched ¾ per Cent for Continuations Prices, on the contrary, were lower, and became almost nominal. Exchequer Bills, with the exception of Exchequer Bills, which close at 61s to 63s prem. Bank Stock is 209½. Reduced Three per Cents, 99¾; New Three and a-Quarter per Cents, 101¼; India Stock, 262 to 263.

The Foreign Market has been flat during the week, with a very limited amount of transactions. The only variation of importance has been in Spanish Three per Cent Certificates, which opened on Tuesday, but have since partially rallied, and close at 99¾ Very little has been done in the Three per Cents, which are about 41¾ to ¾. Columbian remains at 15¾. Mexican on Tuesday quoted 24¾ to ¾, but have since improved to 25¾. Belgian Four and-a Half per Cents are 99. Dutch Two and-a Half per Cents, 63¾. Four per Cents Certificates, 98¾

The Share Market betrayed some slight animation at the commencement of the week, from the rejection of the Northumberland Railway and the approval of the Newcastle and Berwick line. The shares in the latter immediately rose 5 per cent, but, sellers appearing, the premium on them fell 2½ per cent. since fixed. The Manchester, Buxton, and Ambergate Scrip was sold in the Market for the first time on Tuesday, as well as the Shrewsbury and Crewe Valley Union Railway's Scrip. The former was the earliest quoted at 3¾ to ¼ pm

diers to keep off the crowd, which extended along the whole line taken by the procession. The following glowing account of the scene is quoted from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* :—

"At the Waterloo-bridge, in front of the Register Office, North Bridge-street, and the High-street especially, the crowd fully exceeded that of last year, while the balconies, terraces, and every available eminence, that could command a view of the pageant, was thickly studded by well-dressed parties of both sexes. When the cavalcade entered the High-street, the scene was particularly beautiful. The lofty ancient buildings on each side, with their windows filled with gay spectators — the dense mass of people that filled the streets, bustling about, seeking for a favourable position to witness this always attractive scene — the fine array of Scots Greys, with their prancing steeds, and shining armour, sparkling in the uninterrupted brilliancy of the sun's rays—together with the exhilarating and powerful strains of the military band in the advancing cortège —all combined to form a spectacle at once varied, delightful, and grand.

His Grace arrived at the High Church at half-past twelve o'clock. The Very Rev. Principal Lee, Moderator of last General Assembly, preached from Isaiah, chap. xxxiii., verse 20—"Look upon Zion, the city of our solemnities," &c. The eloquent and impressive sermon of the Rev. Principal was attentively listened to by a large assemblage.

Divine Service having been concluded, his Grace proceeded in his state carriage, to the New Assembly, Hall: this is situated higher up the hill on which the High-street stands, and at the head of that part of it called the Lawn-market. It is a fine building, recently erected —indeed, this is the first occasion on which it has been put to its destined use. The Lord High Commissioner having taken his seat on the throne, a prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Principal of the Edinburgh University, after which the 122nd Psalm was sung. The secular business was now proceeded with, and began by electing a "Moderator," or Chairman, the choice falling upon Dr. Alexander Hill, Professor of Divinity in the Glasgow University. The High Commissioner then produced the Queen's letter—a Royal manifesto relative to the affairs of the National Church of Scotland; and corresponding, in many respects, to her Majesty's speech on the opening of a higher Legislature. These proceedings occupied till four o'clock, when the Assembly adjourned to the following morning at eleven. The body continue to assemble morning and evening for about fourteen days, a short session, but one generally found long enough to go through such kirk business as may have accumulated during the past year. It then breaks up, to meet again in the May following.

Not the least pleasing part of the day's proceedings had yet to come. At six o'clock, the Lord High Commissioner received his guests to dinner, in the Great Gallery at Holyrood, celebrated for being hung with portraits of 111 Scottish Kings; most of whom, historians tell us, had no other existence than the painter (De Witt) gave to them on the walls of this lengthy apartment. In this room, the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland are elected, at the summoning of every new Parliament. On the present occasion, it was covered with dining apparatus sufficient for the accommodation of 200 guests; but only about 160 attended. The bill of fare was ample, with the names of the French dishes curiously translated into English, for the benefit, we suppose, of the baillies and country gentlemen of the old school. With the dessert came the usual toasts, all of which were drank seated, (except that of "The Queen," when the company rose,) and in silence; this custom being thought, perhaps, better suited to the grave and reverend characters of the majority of the guests than the more cheerful and noisy mode. At the end of the evening, however, a bit of enthusiasm burst forth, which assuredly could not have been repressed in the chilliest assembly. The noble Marquis who presided has recently entered the bonds of Hymen, having married the Lady Hastings, sister of the late much-lamented Lady Flora. On the health of the Marchioness being proposed, the company rose *en masse*, and, from their long-sealed lips, there burst forth a full complement of cheers. His Lordship returned thanks in the only speech of the evening, and that was short, though pithy and elegant. This concluded the "festivities" and the day's proceedings, at the sober hour of nine o'clock.

The expenses incurred by the Lord High Commissioner at each General Assembly are provided for by the Crown—£2000 per annum being allowed him to cover them.

"LIGHT."—PAINTED BY JENKINS.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

LIGHT.

BY JOSEPH J. JENKINS.

FROM THE NEW WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

One of the best pictures in the New Water-Colour Exhibition, in Pall Mall, is a picture called "Light," by Joseph J. Jenkins, with a motto from Burns :—

At dawn, when every grassy blade,
Droops with a diamond from its head!

But this description is equally capricious and unmeaning. The picture represents a country girl,—barefooted, with a basket on her arm, and a merry look—"brushing with hasty steps the dews away." She seems to realise, in dress, a line in one of Ben Jonson's exquisite little poems :—

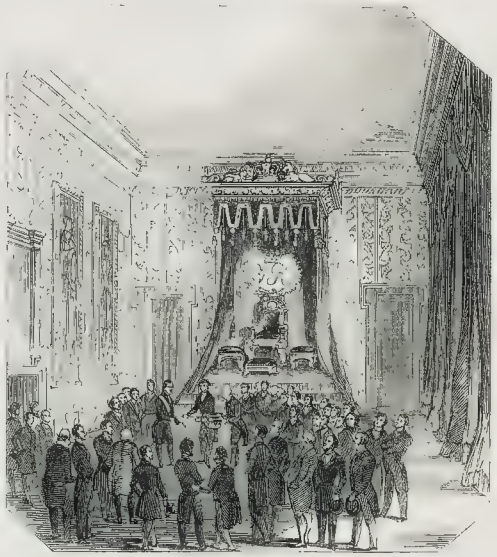
Hair loosely flowing—robes as free;

and may be said, without any great licence of meaning, to illustrate, by her looks and action, a pretty sentiment in one of Shenstone's ballads :—

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return.

Mr. Jenkins may have had some such meaning in his mind; he has certainly painted a very charming picture.

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LORD THE NEW ASSEMBLY HALL.



DERBY."—DRAWN BY LEECH.

COUNTRY NEWS

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—The forth coming meeting of this association at Cambridge, in June, will, there is no doubt, be a very brilliant and attractive one. The attendance of foreigners of distinction, will, it is said, be larger than on any previous occasion. On Wednesday, the 18th of June, the general committee will meet at one o'clock for the election of sectional officers, &c. From Thursday, the 19th, to Wednesday, the 25th of June inclusive the committees of sections will meet daily, at ten precisely; and the sections will meet from Thursday to Tuesday, at eleven precisely. General evening meetings will be held on Thursday, the 19th, and Wednesday, the 25th, at eight o'clock. A room will be provided for the exhibition of philosophical apparatus, and specimens of natural and artificial products, which may be brought for the purpose of illustrating particular communications, or for exhibition to the members generally.

CATHOLIC PROCESSION AND FESTIVAL IN NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday Nottingham presented one of the most novel spectacles which the annals of this country afford. This was none other than the celebration of the festival of Corpus Christi by the Catholic body, in their new and splendid edifice of Saint Barnabas, with all the pomp and display which the highest prosperity of the Catholic ascendancy records. The interest it excited, the thronging crowds who hurried to view the spectacle, the various forms and ceremonies adopted, the immense expense which had been incurred, the decorations, the gorgeous dresses, the splendid banners, the magnificent trimmings of the altar, and the unequalled pomp of the pageant in any religious celebration of late, produced a very strong sensation.

CURIOUS ELOPEMENT AT ASHWELLTHORPE.—Last week a case which excited great interest was brought to form the magistrates at the Guildhall, Norwich Charles Fiddiment Wells, a groom, lately in the service of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, of Ashwellthorp, was charged with having obtained a license, under false pretences, by virtue of which he had married Miss Sheppard, a ward in Chancery, a girl of 15, heiress to a large fortune, and the daughter of Mrs. Wilson, of Ashwellthorpe, by a former husband, who had served the office of High Sheriff of Norfolk, and died suddenly, during his year of office. It appeared that on the previous Friday defendant obtained a license in Norwich, and engaged a post chaise, to convey himself and the young lady from Ashwellthorpe. Early on Sunday morning Miss Sheppard left her parent's residence, taking with her only a bundle of clothes, and, by appointment, met the defendant, a young man 23 years of age, and drove off with him to the Two Queens' Inn, in Norwich, where they arrived about six o'clock in the morning. They were married by the Rev. Mr Goodwin, at St. Benedict's church, before nine o'clock. In the meantime the young lady had been left by her governess, and discovered that she was absent. Information was given to Mr. Harvey, one of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson's tenants, he soon tr. ced the fugitives, the same morning, to the very public house where they were. The young lady positively refused to leave her husband, but the latter was apprehended, and, after a long hearing of the case, remanded On Tuesday the Hon. and Rev R Wilson, who appeared to be strongly affected, stated that he declined to prosecute under the warrant, defendant having been served with a citation from the Court of Chancery to appear before that Court, to answer for his conduct. He was then discharged.—The young man Wells was brought before the Vice Chancellor on a *ne-exeat* statement, alleging that he had abducted Miss Agnes Sheppard, of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, an infant under the age of 16, and a ward of Chancery. Wells's counsel read an affidavit which he had made in answer to the statements upon which the order had been granted. He therein denied that he had been guilty of the abduction of the young lady, but declared that the overtures of love had been made by Miss Sheppard herself. His Honour referred the matter to the Master, and Wells was removed in the custody of one of the bailiffs of the court.

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.—Mr. Seton, the gentleman who was wounded in the duel near Portsmouth, is not yet considered out of danger. It is said the appearance of the opponent has not been quite satisfactory; still the surgeons have great hopes of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Pym, Second Lieutenant of Marines, who was the friend of Lieutenant Hawkey, is only in years of age; his father is now a flag-captain on board the Vernon (schooner), on the coast of South America. These parties, as well as Lieut Rowles, the other second, are said to be on the Continent.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' ASSOCIATION The first election of two annuitants to partake of the benefits of this newly established excellent institution took place on Wednesday morning, and the event was celebrated in the evening by a public dinner at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. Martin T Smith presided, his brother, Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., being, through illness, prevented from taking upon himself the duties of the chair. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts, and several patriotic toasts were proposed and duly honoured. The chairman proposed, "Success to the Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association." The toast was received with loud applause, several toasts followed, to three cheers were duly honoured. A list of subscriptions was read, amounting to upwards of £1000

MR. CARUS WILSON.—The *Jersey Gazette*, of Monday last, says, "Sir John de Veulle and his board sitting in secret, no proof of offence offered, no defence permitted, have, in the absence of their victim, pronounced upon him a new sentence. Instead of the sentence to three days' solitary confinement in his cell; have shut him up for three days in an *oubliette*, where he cannot even speak to his wife in the presence of the turnkey, nor be permitted to read the newspapers, or receive more than three days' allowance of bread and water. This infamous judgment was carried into execution on Saturday morning last. Mr. Wilson is at this moment undergoing the cowardly sentence"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM, LONDON BY NIGHT, pronounced by the Press, and every Visitor, as the most marvellous and astonishing triumph of Art that has ever been set in view in this or any other country. "It is a new era in Art!" "It is not a Picture, it is Nature!" This most unique Exhibition, the invention, and entirely the work of Mr. Wm Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson and Mr Telbin Admittance, 5s.; Children, under twelve, Half-price; which will include the Spacious Caverns at Adelsberg, (as shadowed with the sublime effect of Mount Blanc, and real Mountain Torrents, by Night; the Glyptotheca and the restaurant Saloon are brilliantly illuminated, forming a Promenade perfectly unique. Open from Nine till Eleven every Evening Entrance in Albany street only, through the splendid new Corridor, lighted by new and original contrast tripods

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.—Under the Patronage of HIS Most Gracious MAJESTY and HIS Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.—Six Exhibitions in One, pronounced by the Press and every Visitor, to be the most magnificent and perfect Combination ever presented to the eye. The wonderful and Gigantic Panoramic consist of the Glyptotheca, or Museum of Sculpture, filled with works of some of the finest artists; Mont Blanc, *Mer de Glace* (painted by Mr Danson), and real Mountain Torrent, superb Conservatories, and gorgeous Grotto Aviary, External Promenades, Classic Reliefs, and Fountains, the Panorama of Constantinople, by Mr. E. T. Parris, and the Stupendous Six o'clock. Admission, 3s. Children under 12, Half price The Stalactite Caverns at Adelsberg ("the most magnificent of all the mysterious watch Nature has built for us in the regions of night"), 1s. extra. The whole Exhibition designed and remodelled by Mr. Wm Bradwell

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT MONSTRE.—On FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1845, at the ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Mons JULLIEN has the honour to announce that he will give a CONCERT MONSTRE, on the same scale of grandeur as those given lately by him in Paris, at the Jardin Turc, and Champs Elysees, at the Fete of Louis Philippe, and other great occasions. The Orchest a will consist of 500 Instrumental Performers, selected from the Principal Theatres, Englis and Foreign Artistes in the Metropolis, and presenting the greatest Congress Musicie ever assembled in this country. A Colossal Orchestre has been erected for the occasion, in front of the Grand Stand of the Gardens, where an extensive Promenade has recently been opened, capable of accommodating the monstrous persons. Further particulars in future announcements. To be had at the Gardens; the principal Libraries, Musicsellers, and of M. JULLIEN, Depot General de Musique Instantie, 214, Regent street.—Tickets obtained previous to the 13th, 2s. 6d.; entrance at the doors, 5s.

PANORAMA OF NANKING.—Just opened, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a VIEW OF NANKING, the Ancient Capital of the Celestial Empire, with the Interior of the PORCELAIN TOWER, and Scenery on the Yang-Tse-Kang River, with her Majesty's Ships at Anchor; the various Bridges and Canals; the adjacent Heights, Temples, &c. &c. painted by permission of Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., Bailo, n, Sir H. Gough, and other Officers, in friendly communication with Eleepoo, Ke-Ling, and Nan Tsien, the three Chinese Commissioners, and from Sketches taken on the Ground. The View of Nanjing by Moonlight is now Open, but Baden Baden will shortly be closed.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, a Pall-Mall East, each day, from Nine till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, 6d. each. J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, No. 53, PALL-MALL, next the British Institution, from Nine o'Clock till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, 6d. each. JAMES FARREN, Secretary.

MAGNIFICENT and UNEQUALLED COURT COSTUMES.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS, anxious to give the Middle Classes an idea of the splendour of the Court, have entirely refitted their Female Figures in a style never before attempted. They respectfully request early visit, as the expense of the alteration is certain to be heavy. The group of the House of Brunswick may challenge all former efforts. Admittance, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 64. Open from Eleven till Ten. BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square.

HIS R. H. the PRINCE of WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the Queen's Apartments at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Princesses Charlotte, Princesses Charlotte, Colourg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—*The Times*. Open from 10 till 10 at night. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY [illegible] Model [illegible] power to carry visitors. A CURIOUS NEW GIANT [illegible] Minstrel, by the natural hand. Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of [illegible] at 4 quarter past Three, and on Wednesday [illegible] exercises at 4 quarter to Nine. Professor BACHOFFNER'S VARIED LECTURES, with brilliant Experiments. DISSOLVING VIEWS on the MAGIC SCALE, with MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS. DIORAMIC SCENES, accompanied by the Waltz on the Pianoforte, on the swellings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'Clock. New and beautiful effects in the CHROMATROPE, PHANTASCOPE, PROTEUSCOPE, &c. NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. SUMMARIVE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING BELL. WORKING MODELS described Daily.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of the DANSEUSES VIENNOISES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the Benefit of the Sisters TAGLIONI, CERITO, ELSSLER, and PERROT, will take place on TUESDAY next, the 3rd inst., when will be performed, for the last time but one, the celebrated Pas de Minuets, the Pas des Mousquetaires and a new Pas, entitled Pas Styrien, composed expressly for and to be danced by the Sisters TAGLIONI. With a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, to consist of the Gems of the Opera of Mr. Costa. Conclusion. Mr. Charles Braham, in the Song, "Is he Jealous?" by VARIOUS NOVELTIES in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, by the whole company. Leader, Mr. Costa. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Characters as before. Pas de Minuets, the Pas des Mousquetaires and a new Pas, entitled Pas Styrien, composed expressly for and to be danced by the Sisters TAGLIONI. With a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, to consist of the Gems of the Opera of Mr. Costa. Conclusion. Mr. Charles Braham, in the Song, "Is he Jealous?" by VARIOUS NOVELTIES in the BALLET DEPARTMENT, by the whole company. Leader, Mr. Costa. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Characters as before. Conclusion with the admirable Farce of A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., and THURSDAY, 12th of JUNE.—Box office open from Eleven till Five.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager, Mr WM BATTY.—Crowded Audiences.—Confirmed Success of the New Spectacle, in which the performance of the Arab Horse, trained by Mons. Tourniaire, is pronounced the greatest wonder of any equine exhibition. EVERY EVENING, and during the Week, the New Grand Spectacle of THE ARABIAN GODOLPHIN; or the Race Horse of the Desert. SCENES IN THE CITY OF BAGDAD. In this Piece MADLLE DUVERNAY, the Celebrated Danseuse, will execute the admirable Fairy. A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY, the 5th and THURSDAY, 12th of JUNE.—Box office open from Eleven till Five.

WANTED.—Wanted to RENT or PURCHASE, a GOOD FAMILY HOUSE, in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon or Wandsworth Common, near the Railway Station, with six or seven Bed-rooms, Coach House, Stables, Garden, Paddock, &c.—Particulars to be addressed to M., 198, Strand.

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KINAHAN'S "LL." WHISKY (seven years old), 20s. per Gallon. This rare, wholesome, and delicious spirit is universally preferred to Cognac Brandy.—Good Old Whisky, Recommended by J.J. Dublin Stout, Bass' Pale Ales, Mr. Burton and Scotch Ales, in fine condition.—Sealed Sample Bottles of the "LL." Whisky can be obtained at the Wine Vaults, No. 2, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, King William-street, Strand.

BRITISH and FOREIGN INSTITUTE, 13, George-street, Hanover-square.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 31st of May.—The chair will be taken at two o'clock precisely, by the President the Right Hon. LORD DAVID. The Report of the Institute for the past year, to commence on the 1st of June, and the Eleventh Series of the session we'll be given on Monday the 2nd of June, at Eight o'clock, by Mr. CHARLES RICHARD, Secretary and Manager.

THE HAIR.—LYON'S BRITISH FLUID DYE.—This unequalled Preparation for changing the colour of the flair from Red or Grey to a beautiful Auburn, Brown, or Black, is now perfected in quantities to suit all requirements, can be brushed at once, without loss of time, and the Dye is quite free from any unpleasant odour, and does not injure the Hair or Skin in its application. Sold in cases, 3s. each, by PRATT and CO., Chemists, 29, Lower Newport-street, Soho.

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ASCOT RACES.—ROYAL HOTEL, SLOUGH STATION.—ASCOT CHARLES DOYLE'S most respectfully begs to acquaint his Friends, the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has taken the above Hotel for the Ascot Race Week some of the best Apartments at the Royal Hotel, and to prevent disappointment begs to be favoured with their earliest commands; as also for Post Horses and Carriages, by special request C. Doyle will provide a good Table d' Hote on the Cup Day at Seven o'clock.

N B Parties intending to dine in Private Rooms at the Royal Hotel are requested to give their orders in time to insure them

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"This is to certify that I have examined the Paragon Match, patented by Messrs. Blackwell and Williams, and find it to be a great improvement upon a light have been brought into the market. The Paragon Match is free from sulphur, and will not ignite by friction, but by the assistance of friction, and also from the application of a comparatively small degree of heat. In the Paragon Match I find the flame to be about as much between 200 and 400 deg. Fahr The risk of accidental fires is thus very much diminished."

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96, Regent street, April, 1845."

"Robert Lenobottom, Esq."

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PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—THIS ELEGANT, FRAGRANT, and TRANSPARENT OIL, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, for the Human Hair, has established a celebrity throughout the world Per Gentleman, especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair!!! Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family Bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1000 times, containing 20, 28 letters.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a fragrant white powder, prepared from precious Herbs; it removes tartar, and gives a pearl whiteness to the teeth, and strengthens the gums, rendering them firm and healthy. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

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FOR CLEANING PLATE and SILVER PLATE INSTANTANEOUSLY and WITHOUT LABOUR.—The most extraordinary discovery of the nineteenth century is that of the [illegible] CHAM, a new chemical preparation, recommended by the most eminent [illegible] Nobility, and Gentry, as the only effectual means of cleaning Plate without the [illegible] It is [illegible] Silver, Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Tin, Pewter, Brass, Copper, Ivory, Bone, Marble, Glass, Oil Paintings, Mahogany, and all kinds of Furniture. Testimonials and Letters at once establish the usefulness of this new discovery:

"I have examined the preparation invented by Messrs. JONES, for cleaning silver, called SILVO-GALVANIC CHAM, and find it to be the most effectual and economical in its operation. Being founded on chemical principles, it merely removes the tarnish on plate, and restores the white silver instead of either abrading or wearing the precious metal away in the slightest degree. "ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist

"London, 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford square, March 8th, 1845."

"Gentlemen.—We have now given your valuable discovery a fair trial, and have no hesitation in saying it is the best compound we have ever tried for clean ing Gold and Silver without prejudice on wearing away the metal, and shall accept the agency for its sale with great pleasure. (Signed) "SIPPON and BURTON, Furnishing Ironmongers.

"Oxford-street May 22nd, 1845."

Caution.—Every genuine Bottle of this Compound is protected by the Stamp and Address of the Inventors and Makers, "JONES and CO., LIGHT HOUSE, Strand, London" Sold wholesale by Messrs Barclay and Sons, Sutton, and Co., and Edwards and Co., London; and retail by Sanger, Oxford-street; Johnson, Cornhill; Jones and Co, 30, Strand, and Repton and Burton, Oxford-street.

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Chapter II.—Gratitude	The Lenore Illustrated—Gratitude
Chapter III.—Matrimony	By Charles Rosenberg, Esq.
The Country Wife: by Mrs. Gore	Sea-Side Whims: by Mrs. Keach
The Black Velvet Collar: by Miss Louisa Pyne	Lucketes (From the German of Uhland): by Mrs. Bushby
Our Tenant's Daughter An Old Bach-elor's Story: by Mrs. Caroline Wirt	The Legacy Hunter
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Stories of Advertisements. by Mr. Hood	Royal Academy
The Fast, Present, and the Possible; or, Pas-sages in the Life of a Cosmopolite.—Tra-gical Sm.gration	Lines, a sprinted by Sir R. Peel's Donation of £500 to the Fund for the Benef of the late Thomas Hood: by J. C.
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HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

We resume our anticipatory glimpses of the Costume to be worn at the approaching Royal Fête; our illustration showing groups of distinguished characters, engraved from prints and other authorities of the period.

Square-cut coats and long-flapped waistcoats, with pockets in them, the latter nearly meeting the stockings, still drawn up over the knee so high as almost to conceal the breeches; large hanging cuffs and lace ruffles; the skirts of the coats stiffened out with wire or buckram, from beneath which peeped the bilt of the waistcoat; white or scarlet silk stockings; lace neckcloths; square-toed short-quartered shoes, with high red heels and small buckles; riding-wigs, bag-wigs, nightcap-wigs, tie-wigs, and bob-wigs; small three-cornered hats, laced with gold or silver galloons, and occasionally ornamented with feathers, composed the habit of the noblemen and gentlemen of the period.

The dress of a beau is thus described in a contemporary novel:—"He was dressed in the extremity of fashion, and wore a light blue velvet coat, with immense cuffs, richly embroidered with silver; amber-coloured satin waistcoat and breeches, fastened with diamond knee buckles, and a diamond-hilted sword, with a long silken tassel dangling from the handle. His cravat was of point lace, and his hands were almost hidden by exaggerated ruffles of the same material; his hat was laced with silver, and feathered at the edges, and he wore his own brown hair in ringlets of some eighteen or twenty inches in length, tied behind with a long streaming ribbon; his handkerchief, which he carried in his hand, was strongly perfumed, and he diff

COSTUME OF 1740 AND 1750—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PRESENTATION OF JEWELLERY, BY THE ARTISANS OF BIRMINGHAM, TO HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.

On Wednesday, a Deputation from the Operatives of the Fancy Trades of Birmingham, waited, by appointment, upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert, for the purpose of presenting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness some beautiful specimens of Birmingham Jewellery. The Deputation consisted of Messrs. Nicklin and Stinton, who were accompanied by Messrs Muntz and Spooner, the members for Birmingham, and by Mr. James Bourne, the High Bailiff of the town. The party arrived at the Palace at three o'clock, and were most graciously received by Prince Albert, attended by his Royal Highness's Secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson.

BROOCH.

EAR-RING.

Mr. Muntz then read to the Prince a memorial, explanatory of the motives of the artisans, and appealing, through his Royal Highness, to her Majesty, to take into gracious consideration the present depressed condition of the operative jewellers of Birmingham, and entreating the Queen and the Prince Consort "to set the example of wearing British jewellery on such occasions and to such an extent as may meet the Royal approval;" the memorialists being convinced that such a benevolent and well-timed example would be productive of the happiest effects, not only to the loyal artisans of Birmingham, but also to thousands of their fellow-subjects, employed in the manufacture of articles similar to the specimens, in different parts of the British Empire. The memorialists, in conclusion, particularly directed the Royal attention to the fact, that, in the execution of these jewellery ornaments, no less than twenty two trades or callings have been engaged, whilst the individuals who execute the respective portions of such like articles, from the rough stages to the finished state, amount, in Birmingham alone, to five thousand families, comprising above twenty thousand souls; and in London, in Sheffield, in Derby, and other towns, a proportionate numerical amount of persons are also engaged in the same manufacture. The memorial was read by Mr. Muntz with impressive effect, and was listened to with marked attention by his Royal Highness.

BUCKLE.

The jewellery was contained in caskets, which were then opened, and the specimens were displayed to his Royal Highness, who at once expressed his admiration of the ingenuity, taste, and skill exhibited in the designing and manufacture of each separate article; and at the same time inquired how it was that fashion could perversely persist in going abroad for articles of *bijouterie* when it could command so admirable and exquisite a manufacture of them at home. His Royal Highness entered into a lengthened and animated conversation with the deputation upon the subject of Birmingham manufactures in general, and concluded by assuring them that he knew her Majesty the Queen would fully share his own admiration of the costly presents with which the loyal and ingenious artisans of Birmingham had favoured them.

BRACELET.

The deputation withdrew, much gratified with their reception.

We have engraved the several articles, though much smaller than their actual size. The specimens intended for the Queen consist of the following articles:—An armlet, a brooch, a pair of ear-rings, and a buckle for the waist. The centre of the armlet, which is allowed by the first judges of jewellery in Birmingham to be the most splendid thing ever produced in the town, displays a diamond sprig upon blue enamel, surrounded with nine splendid pearls in blue enamel settings, each setting surrounded with an oak leaf, the leaf and the acorn gracefully and uniquely forming the border. The band part of the armlet consists of blue and gold enamel, with the emblems "Peace, plenty, for ever!" the rose, thistle, shamrock, and leek filling up the different compartments. Each compartment moves upon a flexible joint; and diamonds and rubies form the *leaf ensemble* of the clasp. The other specimens are in exquisite keeping with the armlet. The presentation to the Prince consists of a watch-chain, seal, and key. The design of the seal is the Warwick vase, standing on a pedestal supported by Mercury and Ceres. Grapes spring from the top of the seal, the tendrils of the vine gracefully forming the loop. The key is in tasteful keeping with the seal; the vine and the oak are represented as springing from the same soil, the foliage of each being perfectly developed. A pendant acorn chastely forms the termination of the hanging foliage in the centre of the key.

The memorial is a fine specimen of penmanship, and was written by a gentleman engaged in the establishment of Mr. Gillott, the celebrated steel-penmaker; the jewel cases are of themselves exceedingly beautiful, being made of *papier maché*, and chastely, but richly inlaid with enamel and gold. These were manufactured by Mr. Thomas Lane, of Great Hampton street—Mr. Cobley, of Great Charles-street, having fitted up the inside of the cases. The armlet, brooch, and ear-rings for her Majesty, and the chain and key for the Prince, were executed at the establishment of Mr. Thomas Aston, of Regent place, Caroline-street; the buckle for the Queen, and the seal for the Prince, in that of Mr. Bailey, of St. Paul's-square.

The value of these elegant presents, we are assured, exceeds 400 guineas. It may be remembered that, soon after the arrival of Prince Albert in England, the button-makers of Birmingham presented to his Royal Highness several beautiful specimens of their manufactures; they were graciously adopted by the Prince. The result has been a permanent revival of the button trade; which good fortune we hope may be extended to the fancy trades.

WATCH CHAIN, SEAL, AND KEY.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*B. M. P.*," *Bognor.* *Mate cannot be forced in six moves, if the best defence is given to Black.*

The solutions by "J. H.," Woolwich; "J. B," Berwick-on-Tweed; "J. C." Coalbrook; "H. P." Newcastle; "P. R.," "H. B.," "Philo-Chess," are right.

"*A. B. C.*"—*You can claim a Queen, if you please, for every pawn advanced to the adverse royal line, and have two or three, or even eight, Queens on the board at once.*

"*E. C. R. F.*"—*Two Knights alone cannot give checkmate if the adverse party plays correctly.*

"*Beaty.*—*We cannot understand the question.*

"*W. F. H.*," *City.*—*You may claim a second Queen, or any other piece, and have that and all the original pieces on the board at the same time.*

"*F. V. E.*," *W. Rectory, Yorkshire, is cordially thanked for his interesting communication. He will perhaps favour us with an accurate sketch of the curious old relic of bygone Chess battles to which he alludes.*

"*H. V. T.*," *Salisbury.*—*The five volumes already published of "The Chess Player's Chronicle" may be obtained of the publisher; and any bookseller in town or country will supply you with the current monthly numbers, 1s. each.*

"*J. T. S.*"—*You should join the excellent Chess Club, in Cavendish-square, or the old London, in the City. The subscription to either is not more than three guineas per annum.*

"*Exchequer.*"—*Apply for the Chess work named by Mr. Goode, Chess Divan, Leadenhall-street.*

"*J. C* * * * *."—*The regulations quoted as to the Castling of the King are perfectly correct, and you have quite mistaken our reply to your previous inquiry. We were never guilty of the absurdity of saying the king could Castle while in check, but that he could do so "had he been checked" fifty times, provided he had not been moved. In a word, the King, when checked, cannot escape that check by Castling, but if he interposes a piece, the circumstance of his having been checked does not prevent his Castling subsequently.*

"*E. D. R.*," *Rutsford.*—*See the Laws of Chess, in "Chess Player's Chronicle," Lewis's works, or any other modern work on Chess.*

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 72.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q B 5th	P takes Kt (this is the only move by which he can prevent immediate mate.)
2. Q takes R (ch)	K to R 2nd
3. Q to B 5th (ch)	Kt P one or *
4. R to Q's 7th (ch)	K to R's 3rd (best.)
5. Q to her B 8th (ch)	K to R 4th
6. R to Q R 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 5th
7. Q to her B's 3rd (checkmate.)	

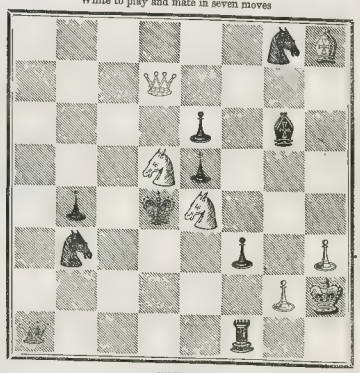
* 3. K to R's 3rd. (It is obvious that if the K is played back, the Rook mates at once.)

4. R to Q's 6th (ch)	K to R 4th (best)
5. Q to R's 7th (ch)	K to Kt 5th
6. R to Q's 4th (checkmate.)	

PROBLEM NO. 73.

By Mr. S. R. C.

White to play and mate in seven moves



WHITE.

GAME NO. 12.

Between MM Heydebrant and Mayet, two of the leading players in Germany.

WHITE (VOn H.)	BLACK (M. M—t.)	WHITE (Von H.)	BLACK (M. M—t.
1 K P two	K P two	14. Q P one	Q Kt to his 6th
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. Q R P one	Q Kt to Q R 3rd
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to Kt's sq
4 Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	17. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one
5 Q Kt's P two	B takes Q Kt's P	18. K P one	K P one
6. Q B P one	K B to K 2nd	19. K R to B 3rd	K B to his 3rd*
7. Q P two	Q P one	20. Q to B 7th (ch)	P takes P
8 K Kt to his 5th	Castles	21. Kt takes P †	K to R 2nd
9. K B P two	K P takes Q P	22. K P one	B takes R
10. P takes P	K R P one	23. K B P one	Q to her 2nd †
11. Kt takes K B P	R takes Kt	24. R to his third	Q Kt to B 2nd
12. B takes R (ch)	K takes B	And wins.	
13. K P one	Kt to K sq		

* The end of this game is cleverly played by M. Heydebrant.

† Had he moved the Q elsewhere he must have lost his Kt.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No 162.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845. [Sixpence.

MERIT AND REWARD.

MR. HUME has appeared this week in a rather novel position—he has proposed a grant of a pension. The great pruner of these financial excrescences on the regular expenses of the State, has for once laid down the knife; the voice that has so often carried dismay to the hearts of sinecurists and holders of offices, known only to the Treasury and the Red Book, has tuned its accents in the opposite key; and the House, if not the Minister, being "i' the vein," Mr. Hume succeeded, and Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of the Chinese treaty, will receive some national reward, more substantial than a ribbon.

The only thing we have to object to in this case is, first, that such an acknowledgment of eminent services was not made long ago; and next, that it should have been left to Mr. Hume to propose it. With how much more grace would the compliment have come from the Government itself, if made sooner and without prompting, than it does now, when the act appears forced on it by the House of Commons, at the instance of a member not remarkable for being too generous with the money of the public?

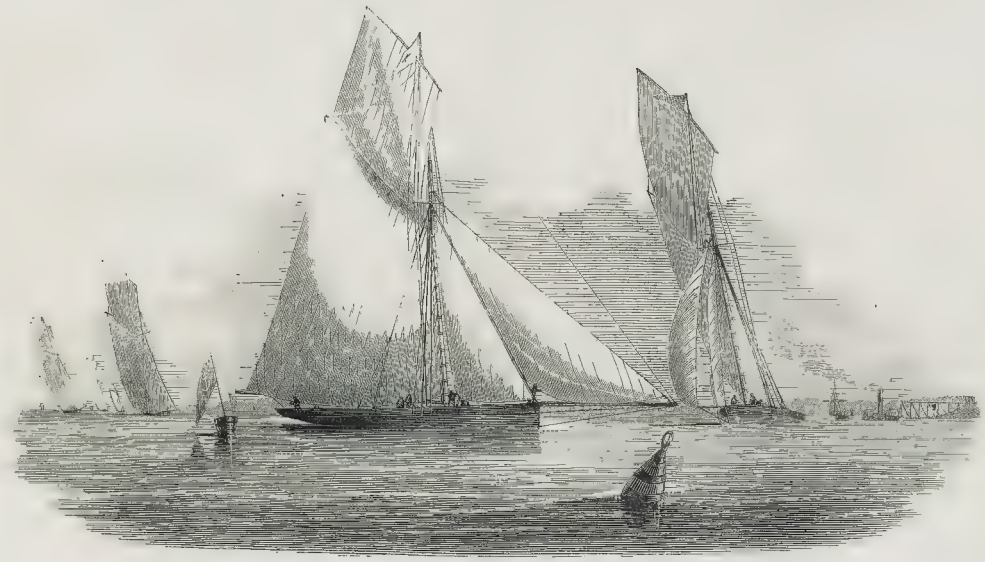
In the recognition of public services, it is the fault of all English Governments—with respect to every kind of merit but one—to be "slowly wise and meanly just." On some principle, the utility or justice of which it is difficult to perceive, our rulers have deprived of all honorary reward every kind of public merit except prowess in arms. If a campaign is opened with bravery and skill, though it may be as unjustifiable in policy, and as disastrous in its results, as that of Affghanistan, a peerage, a pension for three lives, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, await the fortunate leader. But if a negotiator concludes a treaty that opens a third part of the population of the world to our commerce, terminates an irritating if not a dangerous war, restores the property of our merchants, and procures an indemnity that brings millions into our treasury—who does all this in the face of the accumulated difficulties of years—for him there is nothing but his pay, and a secondary order—a Grand Cross of the Bath, perhaps; but he cannot receive the thanks of Parliament—it is contrary to precedent; he has no peerage conferred upon him—it is not usual; nor does the Government make up for these slights by any more substantial token of national gratitude to a benefactor, till driven to do it by a motion of one of its most determined political opponents.

The Executive for the time being might surely take the initiative in these cases—might dispense those honorary distinctions which have been called the "cheap defence of nations" a little less exclusively, and bestow more substantial favours with a more liberal hand. We have neglected too much the question of fit rewards for different kinds of merit, and might in this respect follow the examples of Continental Governments without imitating them. We need not make our Orders of Knighthood as common as that of the Legion of Honour in France, nor encourage the love of titles to that childish extent to which it prevails in Germany, making the people the ridicule of foreigners, and of the more reasonable and clear-headed among themselves. But, on the other hand, we ought not to allow any of the few honorary distinctions we possess to be perverted from their intention, nor deny a public distinction to all but one kind of ability. At present we do both.

When it was proposed, two years ago, to vote the thanks of the House of Commons to Sir Henry Pottinger, it was resisted by Sir Robert Peel, on the mere ground of its being "unusual" to confer such an honour on persons engaged in the civil service of the country; it would be establishing, he said, an inconvenient precedent. We should like to know the exact time when it became the established practice to confine the thanks of the House of Commons to commanders of the military and naval services? We believe the Journals of the House contain many instances of public thanks having been given to persons of very different professions; in more than one instance, we think clergymen have been so "thanked," for particular sermons preached before the House, the doctrines being, of course, agreeable to the existing tone of opinion in that Assembly. It would be impossible to revive all the customs of that body; and services of an exclusively party or sectarian kind could not now be so recognised. But services, the merit of which no one doubts, in the benefits of which the whole nation shares, might surely be very properly acknowledged by the national representatives. Gradually the honour—for, doubtless, it is one—has been restricted to "war and the great in war;" but because our practice has, for a long period, been bad, there is no reason we should not, when an opportunity offers, change it for the better. The fear of establishing "a precedent" is often a very blind one. Such services as those of Sir H. Pottinger are not frequently required. A century may pass ere any treaty of half the importance of that with China will be concluded by any man. The "thanks of the House" would not, by the admission of the precedent in this case, be likely to degenerate into a mere form of courtesy like the acknowledgment of a toast at a public dinner. As to our Orders of Knighthood, the highest of them, the Order of the Garter, has been perverted from the object for which it was founded: it is not accessible even to the highest military renown. When it was established, and for centuries afterwards, brave and able men were admitted into it from among all ranks of the nobility, even down to Knights. It has now become a mere bait to tempt Dukes to political apostacy; the "vacant Garter" buys off the political opposition of a powerful Peer, or at least purchases his silence; high rank, and a mind open to conviction on certain points as to the policy of a Minister, is the qualification for the Order of the Garter. But it was never given to Nelson, nor Picton, nor Collingwood, nor the many brave men whose names give to our National History so much of its glory.

Of the other Orders, which are less restricted as to the rank of those on whom they are conferred, they are by far too exclusively given for Military and Naval service; if they are established solely for the purpose of distinguishing martial merit, nothing could be said about it; but even this would prove that civil services are neglected by there being no similar Order of as high a standing for them also; the better plan would be to make these distinctions, marks of merit for both.

In the present case, however, the greatest omission has been the express exclusion of Sir Henry Pottinger from the vote of thanks, which the Commons of England would certainly have given him, if the Minister would have permitted it, and the reluctance to make up for that denial of honour, by anything more substantial. Sir Robert Peel's notion of the fittest mode of rewarding such eminent talents, is one of the most singular ever broached, and applied ex-



VIXEN BELVIDERE. PRIMA DONNA. BLUE BELLE

THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.—PRIMA DONNA ROUNDING THE BUOY AT ERITH.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

clusively, be it observed, to diplomatists and negotiators—to what are called civil services. When a man greatly distinguishes himself by ability, and does an extraordinary service to his country, Sir Robert says, the best way of rewarding him is—to keep him in employment! As if employing a man, whose services a Government can hardly do without, was a great favour to him! Apply the same rule to the soldier; a General exhibits great military genius, and gains victory after victory; is it considered a sufficient reward to him to tell him he has received the pay of his rank, with the exemplary punctuality peculiar to the British treasury, and that, as a further reward, he shall be employed wherever a service of difficulty and danger can be found? Doubtless it is his duty to obey the call of his country; but would he consider mere employment all he was entitled to? Would the nation consider its debt of gratitude to him discharged? When Wellington had taken up his position at Waterloo it was his duty to win the battle if he could; and he did win it: imagine the campaign continuing, and the Government telling its commander that, really, he gained that battle very creditably, and, as a reward, they would condescend to continue in their "employment" the skill in which they were so much indebted! Why, in cases of this rare kind, where great talents make themselves so evident by actions, the "employment," so far from being a favour to the individual concerned, is an absolute necessity on the State itself. A great honour the Duke of Wellington would have thought it after his last great victory, to have received from the War-office an assurance that he "should be continued" in his command! And a great compliment Sir H. Pottinger must think it, after conducting such a treaty, to be told, since the country found his services so advantageous, that it would continue to avail itself of them! No; this is not enough; the respectable mediocrity that abounds in all professions, barely performing its duties, and at best only escaping failure, may look on "employment" as a gain—a something beyond what it could reasonably expect. But genius and talent, decided and unmistakable, which produce great results—events that occur once and no more in the annals of a nation—deserve that HONOUR which is the best reward of high deeds. From no sordid or material motive do such men act; not merely material should be their recompense. We regret that our Governments are so very niggard of their praise, and cold in their recognition, of those who serve them so ably; but we rejoice that the representatives of the people have more generosity, and can, though somewhat tardily, compel an Executive to be just, that, of itself, showed no inclination to be generous. Sir Henry Pottinger has been denied the "thanks of Parliament," for the sake of preserving a "precedent;" he will receive the present vote as conveying to him the feeling both of the House and the nation, in the most effective form.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

On Saturday last, Mr. Alderman John Johnson gave a beautifully chased, and richly gilt silver cup and cover, to be sailed for by the first class yachts, belonging to members of the Royal Thames Club. In addition to the many beneficent acts of the worthy Alderman, he has been, for many years, a liberal patron, and an ardent admirer of yachting; and, delighted, as it would appear, with the spirit of emulation existing among the members of the Royal Thames Club, in the really national sports those noblemen and gentlemen had in view by the promotion and furtherance of yacht sailing, the worthy Alderman expressed his intention of presenting a prize of the value of 50 guineas, to be contended for in whatever manner the club should deem proper. It was consequently decided that it should be thrown open to all vessels not exceeding 25 tons, the maximum tonnage allowed by the laws of the society. The really splendid prize was exhibited in the usual way on board the *Red Rover*, and much admired. Instead of being of the value of 50 guineas, it appeared that the liberal donor had exceeded that amount by at least twenty guineas.

Ten yachts were originally entered to start, but previously to the hour fixed for the match six were withdrawn. The match was to have been over the course, or down from Erith to the Nore and back. The race was very hot, owing to the total want of wind, was shortened, the yachts only going as far as the Holy head and back to Erith. At one period of the time, the Marquis of Anglesey came on board the *Red Rover*, and a consultation was held whether or not the match should be postponed to a future day, the wind, however, at that time freshened for a brief space, and the match was sailed or floated out. The yachts that started were, the *Bridgeport*, of 75 tons, the property of Lord A. Paget; the *Blue Belle*, 25 tons, the property of Mr. Tweeden Hodges; the *Vixen*, 25 tons, the property of Messrs. J. and J Rethuston; and the *Prima Donna*, 23 tons, the property of Mr. C. R. Tatham.

A very animated part of the match was between the *Blue Belle* and *Prima Donna*, in Gravesend Reach having far overhauled the leading yacht. The doubts as to which should lead was decided in St. Clements, the *Donna* going in advance through the lee of her iron antagonist. The most exciting struggle for victory, however, was at the ending, after the *Blue Belle* had shifted jibs and set another topsail, she evidently drew upon the *Donna*; but the latter, on reaching over towards the flag buoy off Erith, was still so much ahead as to cause considerable anxiety. There was very little wind at the time, and in trying to fetch the goal without a board she failed, and was consequently compelled to tack. Her subsequent position was an extremely annoying one to her crew, for she came broadside on to the tide, and thus remained, with not a breath of wind in her sails. While in this state, the *Blue Belle* went about a second time, and was reaching so admirably up to her opponent, that it was the general opinion she would go in advance of her before she could drift by the flag-buoy, but, fortunately for the owner, the *Prima Donna's* stem was slightly brought round, and she passed the winning point only one or two seconds ahead of the *Belle*. These were the positions of the 8th, at 46 minutes past six, the *Belvedere* at 51 minutes past six, and the *Vixen* at 56½ minutes past six.

The company invited to see the sport, were taken down the river in the *Red Rover* steamer. At the close of the match, the Commodore presented the prize to Mr. Tatham, and the health of Alderman Johnson having been proposed and enthusiastically drunk, the steamer proceeded on her course to London Bridge, and landed the company shortly after nine o'clock. In the course of the day the *Pearl* was taken in tow by the *Red Rover*, her gal lant owner, the Marquis of Anglesey, wishing the match and expressing his approbation of the Cup and Cover, and the motives which had induced Alderman Johnson to present so valuable a prize for competition.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We are happy to find by our latest accounts from Paris, that M. Guizot is perfectly convalescent. On Tuesday he resumed his ordinary duties at the Foreign-office.

The new treaty between England and France for the suppression of the slave trade forms a fertile source for discussion in the French papers, and the most remarkable congratulations have been passed upon that on the mode in which the vexed question of the right of search has been disposed of.

It is believed that Don Carlos will not be allowed to leave France until the consent of the English Government has been obtained. He wishes to go to Italy.

The *Courrier Français* states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Montfort, has received permission from the French Government to visit his cousin, Louis Napoleon, the prisoner of Ham. It is added, that the object of the Prince's visit to Ham is to make a proposal to the Prince Louis Napoleon, on the part of the French Government, which, if acceded to, would entitle him to the benefit of an amnesty.

The Chamber of Peers has rejected, by a majority of 118 to 24, the proposition for converting the Five per Cent. Stock.

The Minister of Public Works presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday three new railroad bills, namely—1st, The one for executing the line from Dijon to Besançon; 2nd, that from Epernay to Reims; Reims and Fecamp to the Rouen and Havre Railway; 3rd, An embranchement to Aix from the Avignon and Marseilles line.

One of the Paris journals announces the approaching marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Duke de Modena.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid speak of the excitement caused in that city by the arbitrary arrest of two editors of the *Clamor Publico*, Senors Corradi and Perez Calvo. They were arrested without any warrant, by the mere verbal order of Narvaez. It was on the day following the publication of the reformed constitution that this flagrant violation of the principles of justice was perpetrated. The motive assigned for the arrest, was the publication of an article headed "A Chapter of the History of the Hero of Ardoz" (General Narvaez). At twelve o'clock at night the prisoners were informed that they were to be transported within it trial to Manilla, and at three o'clock in the morning they were on the road to Cadiz, under a strong escort of cavalry and civil guards. M. Corradi was not even permitted to take leave of his wife and children.

On the 24th ult., the Queen, accompanied by her mother and sister, left Madrid for Barcelona. They reached Aranjuez at seven o'clock p.m. Her Majesty was to leave that residence on the 26th ult., but would not pass through Quintanar, because the small-pox was raging in the town. Prince de Carini, the Neapolitan Minister, was the only member of the *Corps Diplomatique* who accompanied her Majesty.

SYRIA.

Accounts from Beyrout of the 17th May give a most deplorable description of the state of Syria. One letter says:—"A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the Mountain between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors we have seen perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flames—houses, villages, churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. We have now before us the appalling spectacle of the entire Christian villages, and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and, what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword men, women, and children, to the number of 5000 or upwards. Two ships of war, one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed, to collect and save them from the dreadful death which awaits them from famine. Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the last news we have is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families."

The *Malta Times* corroborates this statement of victory, and adds:—"We have been letters from Beyrout to the 14th May, which give a horrible account of Syria in general, and Mount Lebanon in particular. For fifteen days previous wholesale murder, burning, and every possible crime was committed, while the Government looked on in the most supine manner. The greater part of the villages and towns in the high lands are in ashes; the Catholic clergy have been murdered. Colonel Rose, our Consul General, made a regular sortie, with a small body of men he formed for the occasion, and succeeded in saving from destruction about 700 of our fellow Christians. The mania for blood has spread to Palestine. The districts near Jerusalem are in arms, and several European travellers have been murdered. Heaven only knows how this terrible tragedy will end."

UNITED STATES.

The *Hibernia* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 18th of May. We are glad to say that their contents are calculated to allay the apprehension which had begun to be felt in England that some inconsiderate conduct on the part of the United States would lead to war. The tone of these papers is entirely pacific. The negotiation on the subject of the Oregon Territory is to be resumed. A Special Minister is to be sent to England to negotiate. Mr. Calhoun was talked of by some. Others point to Mr. Van Buren, but the appointment has not yet taken place. The *New York Herald*, one of the most violent journals of the Union, and very unfavourable to England, says:—

"We have already stated that we had the strongest reason to believe that the policy of Mr. Polk and his Administration will be peaceful and conciliatory. Two attempts have been made to give the mission to the Court of St. James's to distinguished statesmen of South Carolina, but both have refused to accept of it. We are still strongly inclined to believe that it is the intention of the President to offer that mission to J. C. Calhoun, accompanied with large powers to cover both the settlement of the Oregon question, and to negotiate a commercial treaty of a character to draw the ties of friendship closer than ever between the United States and England. It is highly probable, therefore, that Mr. Calhoun will accept, notwithstanding his refusal of the ordinary mission. Indeed, we know from the best authority, ascertained during the continuance of the Tyler Administration, that he would have accepted in March last some such mission; and we cannot believe that, in the present crisis of affairs, he would refuse such an opportunity of exhibiting his patriotism and great talents, as a diplomatist, to the advantage of his experience and ability. A few weeks, however, will determine this important question of a special mission."

The *Washington Union*, said to be a Government organ, discusses the question in a very moderate tone.

At Montreal, a smart shock of earthquake had been experienced. The concussion lasted only about a second, but was sufficiently strong to cause houses to vibrate sensibly. The shock was much more violent than that which occurred in November last.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Thames* Royal Mail steamer has arrived with the usual mails from the West Indies, Mexico, &c. Her passage from Bermuda was only of thirteen days and thirteen hours' duration, being, in fact, the quickest yet made by any of the Royal Mail steamers.

The Jamaica papers state that, at Kingston, the most pleasing accounts had been received from the sugar districts. In some parts, the planters were sanguine of obtaining a larger quantity of sugar that was shipped last year, while in every parish a considerable increase was expected. Railway proceed space. The valuation of land in the parish of St. Catharine's had taken place

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual Monthly Overland Mail has arrived, bringing accounts to the 1st of May from Bombay, the 21st of April from Delhi, the 22nd from Calcutta, the 23rd from Agra, and the 24th from Scinde. The news is of a negative character, no new incident having arisen. It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to know that complete tranquillity continues to pervade British India. The rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country and Suwant Warree has died away; the whole of the rebel chiefs have either been captured by us or are in the hands of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the latter having guaranteed their safe custody, while the question of their final surrender to us is settled by the Cabinets of Lisbon and London. Scinde continues tranquil, and comparatively healthy.

Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excursion against the hill tribes, in which, at the date of our last letters, he was engaged, and has received high encomiums from the Governor General.

All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of the Chief of Khyrpore.

The unsettled state of our north-west frontier and the internal dissensions of the Sikhs appear to be the principal topics of interest.

The news from China is to the 8th of March, but is of little interest. Governor Davis, while on a visit at Macao, had been attacked by some Chinese footpads, who got him down, and were proceeding to strip him, when they were scared away by the appearance of some Portuguese gentlemen of the place.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD HARRIS.—This gallant officer died last week at Belmont, his seat near Faversham, in Kent, after a short illness. The deceased, William George Harris, was eldest son of General Lord Harris, who rendered such distinguished service at the taking of Seringapatam. The deceased nobleman, like his father, was brought up to the army, and joined the 76th regiment in India, in 1797, being at that time lieutenant.

ARMY AND NAVY CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.—According to documents just laid before Parliament, it appears that no fewer than 3,355 soldiers received *corporal punishment* between the first day of 1839 and the 31st of December, 1843. These corporal punishments consisted of a number of lashes, varying in each instance from fifty to *two hundred*. *Two hundred lashes* for one offence! Upwards of 400 of these offenders had been lashed twice, 92 three times, 14 four times, 6 five times, and 1 *six times!* One man of the number had been similarly punished *twelve* times! In the Navy, the number of men who received corporal punishments in 1839 was 2,907; and in each of the three following years the number of such cases increased.

MURDER OF AN OFFICER AND EIGHT MEN BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.—A most distressing occurrence has occurred in the African waters. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command left Acting-Captain Grant his vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr. Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, exchanged signals with and fired at the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards they fell in with the *Wasp*, 6, Commander Dundas, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Accession. The villains will shortly be sent to England.

THE LATE FIRE IN DOVER-STREET.—The remains of Ann Jones, the nurse of Lord Hastings, were interred on Sunday, in St. John's-wood burial-ground, the service being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hastings. On Monday the remains of Mr. Jones and his daughter were interred at Kensal-green Cemetery. Numbers of persons were present on both mournful occasions. We are sorry to hear that the late Mr. Raggett has left three sons and three unmarried daughters totally unprovided for. He had through a long and laborious life been struggling against adverse circumstances, and for many years rented this furnished hotel in Dover street. The little property he possessed in the house was not insured. Thus his widow and family are left in a state of utter destitution, and have not one shilling of their own for food, clothing, lodging, or even for the interment of their unfortunate relative. A subscription has been opened for their relief, to which we beg to direct the attention of the charitable.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and the Honourable Calvert Grey, visited the Floricultural Show at the gardens in the Regent's Park on Wednesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, also visited the floral exhibition. The Royal Family were taken airings in the Royal Gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, La Baronne de Finguerlin, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Sir George Couper, M. Borel de Bretizel, and Captain Francis Seymour.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has recovered from her recent slight indisposition, and since Monday has daily taken carriage airings in the parks. Her Majesty will leave Marlborough House on Monday next for Bushy Park.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by La Baronne de Finguerlin and M. Borel de Bretizel, left Boulogne at half past eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and were conveyed across the Channel in the *Queen of the Belgians* steam-packet to Folkestone. Their Royal Highnesses travelled to town by a special train on the South-Eastern Railway, and on arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms Station, were received by the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting on Prince Albert. The illustrious party entered two of the Queen's carriages and four, which were in readiness at the station, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes past two o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit to the illustrious visitors soon after their arrival at the Palace.

PROPOSED VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO GERMANY.—It is now believed that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert contemplate a visit to Germany during the ensuing summer. The *Augsburg Gazette* adds confirmation to the report. It says:—"The long-talked of visit of the Queen of England to Germany will take place (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) in the beginning of August, but her journey will be limited to Coburg Gotha, the Rhenish districts, and Brussels." It is also stated in the above paper, "on good authority," that her Majesty's stay in Germany will extend from the 5th or 23rd of August, and that she will not return to England by Hanover, as was expected.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDEL.—We have to announce the death of the above noble lady, at Loughborough, Leicestershire, on Monday. Her ladyship was only daughter of the first Marquis of Buckingham, and sister to the late duke and to Lord Nugent. Her ladyship married the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, by whom she has left no issue.

ELECTION OF PRINCE ALBERT AS GOVERNOR OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—On Monday Prince Albert was elected as Governor of Bethlehem Hospital, with the usual ceremonies. His Royal Highness was conducted up the Great Hall by the Lord Mayor and Sir P. Laurie, followed by the Aldermen bearing green staves. On the Prince taking his seat, Sir P. Laurie addressed his Royal Highness, and presented him with a staff, as an emblem of office, and also a copy of the rules and regulations of the Hospital. His Royal Highness then shook hands with the Lord Mayor, Sir P. Laurie, and the mover and seconder of the address upon the occasion. The other Aldermen were presented to the Prince, after which his Royal Highness inspected the magnificent pictures which decorate the splendid hall.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Friday the Annual Court of Governors of this Charity was held at the board room in Great Marlborough-street, to receive the usual reports, and for the dispatch of other business. Captain Gordon in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared, that since the opening of the Hospital in September, 1842, no less than 314 patients had received the benefits of indoor treatment, while 3216 out-patients had been most beneficially relieved. The report further stated, that the western wing of the new building at Brompton would be ready for the reception of patients early next year. The report was unanimously adopted, and some other business of a routine nature having transpired, thanks were voted to the gallant chairman, and the meeting broke up.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln has kindly consented to preach a sermon on behalf of the funds of the Hospital, to-morrow (Sunday), at St. John's, Clapham; and on the same day, and for the same benevolent object, a sermon will be preached by the Honourable and Reverend Robert Shirley, M.A., at St. Mary, Battersea.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.—We are happy to find that the sum of £300 has been voted to this ancient and useful Charity, by the Corporation of London, at their last meeting, which, with £100 in aid of the Fund for the Erection of the New Building at Haverstock Hill, for the Reception of 240 Orphan and Destitute Children. The sum required is above £14,000, of which more than £9,000 is already in hand. The venerable number for Middlesex, George Byng, Esq., is a contributor of £105, and that £50 has been contributed, anonymously, during the past month.

EPPING LONG NEW FAIR.—A new fair was established in the southern part of the metropolis. A field of about twenty acres in extent, and having frontages in the Clapham and South Lambeth roads, was the spot fixed upon. The shows were in attendance, but there were few drinking booths. On Tuesday several clergymen and other inhabitants of Stockwell applied to Mr. Traill, the magistrate of the Southwark police court, for his assistance to remove the fair. The magistrate informed them he could give no assistance, and that the mode of proceeding was by indictment.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—A new Holbein, a portrait, has lately been added to the gallery. It was the property of Mr. Rochard, and has been purchased by the trustees for the sum of £2800. It is apparently the portrait of a professor of anatomy, from the furred doctor's gown and the skull on which the hand rests. A portrait somewhat similar in the left-hand corner of the same identity of the portrait may be traced.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—During the past week the water from these wells has been laid on to the new houses of Parliament and Whitehall, the Government offices, Parliament-street and Whitehall, the supply from the Chelsea water-works having been discontinued. The remainder will be supplied before the 24th inst. Four different mains have been opened for the supply of water for watering the streets, two being placed in St. James's-park, one at the Horse Guards, and the other in Great George-street. The water to the Government offices is supplied from the upper cistern at the engine house in Orange street to the upper mains, by which, in case of fire, they can at once be inundated.

NEW HOSPITAL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Saturday, the 28th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, for laying the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Marylebone and Paddington.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts, during the week ending Saturday, May 31, was 905, an amount something above the vernal, though considerably less than the annual averages, in which the numbers are respectively 888 and 968.

IRELAND.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEASANTRY.—The following letter, dated Mohill, Saturday evening, describes a fearful conflict with the police in the county Leitrim. The writer says:—"A dreadful affray has just taken place in the vicinity of Mohill, which, unfortunately, fully bears out the description of the condition of this part of the country, given a few nights since in the House of Commons, by Lord Clements, during the debate on Lord John Russell's motion. A party of police, having gone in search of some delinquents, observed a number of men ('Molly Maguires') armed in a field. The constable in command sent into the station for a reinforcement, on their arrival he and his party marched forward. The 'Molly Maguires' fired at the police, who returned the fire, shooting one man through the heart, and wounding others. The 'Moly Maguires' fled, and the police gave chase, but the country people got out of their reach. The police subsequently returned to the field, and were taking away the body of the man shot, for the purpose of identification, when the country people, greatly reinforced, came on and attacked them, rescued the body of their fallen companion, and put the police to flight. The second onslaught, I am told, was desperate. The police, who were greatly inferior in number, found it impossible to cope with their assailants. Mr. Veevers, the stipendiary magistrate, was pelted with stones when he interposed. This lamentable affair has produced a deep sensation and much alarm in this part of the county of Leitrim."

BLAGROVE'S CONCERT-ROOM, MORTIMER-STREET.—Messrs. J. and H. Winterbottom, two promising performers—one on the flute, the other on the violoncello—gave a concert on Saturday evening at the above Rooms. The principal singers were—Mesdames Connor, Lanza, Williams, Messrs. Corri, Calkin, Weis, and John Parry, who gave his "Cinderella." The concert was well attended.

The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 27th ult., for the provinces, and, according to a rumour in the capital, will visit Strettin, Copenhagen, and Schenbohlm, during his return.

WAKEFIELD, PONTEFRACT, AND GOOLE RAILWAY.—After a protracted struggle of three weeks between the two great companies of the Manchester and Leeds and York and North Midland, the preamble of this line of railway, which connects the east and west coast of England, was yesterday declared to be proved, and the line promoted by the York and North Midland was thrown out.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—The inquest was resumed yesterday (Friday), and is not yet concluded. The evidence, yesterday, went to prove that Lieutenant Hawkey went to practice shooting at a shooting gallery before the duel. On Thursday, the remains of the unfortunate deceased were removed from the Quebec Hotel to the residence of the widow, at Southsea, whence they will be removed on Tuesday to the family vault at Fordingbridge, about 25 miles from Southampton. Neither Lieutenant Hawkey nor the seconds have been heard of at present.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The House was much crowded to-day, in consequence of its being fixed for the discussion of the Government measure for increasing the grant to Maynooth.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the second reading of the bill. He traced the origin of the Institution, and did not deny that the proposed measure was inconsistent with the laws by which the Reformation was established; but he contended that it was not inconsistent with the religious principles of the Reformation.—While the Duke of Wellington was proceeding, some sensation was caused in the house by the rising of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to order. He asked the Duke of Wellington if he had the Queen's permission to make this communication to the house?—Lord BROUGHAM: I must say, my lords, it is a most disorderly proceeding thus to interrupt the speech of the noble duke (cheers), instead of waiting until the noble duke had concluded his statement. (Cheers.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, considering the situation which the noble duke occupies in relation to the Sovereign, I deem it a necessary question to put, and one which the noble duke, I conceive, ought to answer. ("No, no," and cries of "Order.")—Lord BROUGHAM, with vehemence: My Lords, I never will sit here to allow any man to stifle or close the discussion of this house upon any measures brought under consideration on the plea that they cannot be discussed by your lordships without the leave of the Crown. (Cheers.)—There is, in fact, no fact nor case in which the leave of the Crown is requisite, and that is a question of taxation connected with matrimonial arrangements. (Hear, hear.)—The Duke of NEWCASTLE: My lords, I felt it my duty to interrupt the noble duke, as I think this is the most improper discussion. (Order, order.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON proceeded. His grace gave no direct answer to the Duke of Newcastle, but said he should have no objection to answer any question which was put to him in a disorderly manner. He then strongly defended the grant, referred to the state of Ireland, and said it was absolutely hopeless and impossible to carry any measure by violence and tumult in Ireland, against the wishes of the Government and Parliament of this country. The Duke of Wellington concluded in these terms.—"Look at our situation of strength at present, and see whether, having maintained this institution as you have done for 80 years, it would not seem a little like persecution (hear, hear, and cheers) if you were now to turn round and say—'We are aware of the necessity of its continuance, but we will not let it go on any longer.'" (Hear, hear.) Would it not look, I ask, a little like persecuting that party? (Hear, hear.) I say that if you are strong, it is your duty not to persecute the people; and further, it is your duty not even to appear to persecute the people. (Hear, hear.) And I entreat your lordships to stand by me in enforcing that principle, and to give your unanimous assent to the bill, of which I have now the honour to move the second reading.—The Duke of CLARENCE moved the postponement for three months of the bill. He looked upon it, he said, not as a religious, but a political question. He thought it was one of the most conciliatory measures that had been proposed for some time, and he complimented the Government for introducing it.—The Earl of RODEN moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a select committee up stairs, to inquire into the instruction given in Maynooth. He considered the circumstances of the case that the course of education at Maynooth was dangerous to Protestantism.—The Bishop of LONDON supported the amendment, because he thought a case had been made out that rendered an inquiry desirable; and opposed the bill, because it involved a violation of one of the fundamental principles that justified a State in endowing a religious establishment, and because it held out no prospect of accomplishing the end it professed to have in view.—He could not consent to a measure which contributed to the support and extension of what he believed, as a Protestant, to be dangerous, if not deadly errors.—The Earl of ST. GERMANS supported the bill, and the Duke of MANCHESTER opposed it.—Lord BEAUMONT spoke in favour of the bill, and the Bishop of CASHEL against it. At one o'clock the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. M. MILNES, who spoke in favour of the measure.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave credit to the Government for wishing to do good by the bill; but considered the bill itself as lamentably defective and insufficient. His chief objection to it was, that it had not met with the approval of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Lord J. Russell, however, said he should not oppose the second reading of the bill, because that it might be amended in committee as to suit the views of the Roman Catholic Prelates.—Mr. A. B. HOPE spoke against the bill.—Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, and Mr. B. Osborne, gave a qualified support to it.—Mr. GLADSTONE spoke in defence of the bill.—Mr. Wyse, Mr. Acland, Mr. M. O'Ferrall, Sir R. Peel, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, and Sir V. Blake, addressed the House, but the discussion was not of sufficient interest to deserve analysing. At a late hour the house divided. The numbers were

For the second reading	.. .. ..	311
For Lord J. Manners's amendment	.. .. ..	148
Majority	.. .. ..	—163

The bill was therefore read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The Earl of HARROWBY commenced the adjourned debate on the Maynooth College Bill with a speech in favour. —It was also supported by the Earl of CARNARVON.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA opposed the bill as one which, in his opinion, would be productive of loss and injury to Protestantism, and said he should regard its enactment as a national sin. The noble earl, in a tone of excitement, denounced the course of instruction at Maynooth. So help him God, he said, he really believed that their lordships and the Government of this country would fairly expose themselves to the charge of labouring under a mental delusion if ever they should give their sanction to such a measure as the present.—The Marquis of NORMANBY supported the bill, as did also the Archbishop of DUBLIN.—The next speaker was Lord de ROS, in favour of the bill.—The Bishop of EXETER spoke against it. He argued that the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth College taught belief in the dispensing power of the Roman Catholic Church; in the power of deposing temporal Sovereigns; and in the extinction of obeying magistrates, by the commission of gross perjury. To endow this "perjury-teaching College," the Bishop of Exeter said he would be no party. But he was willing to grant education to its land. If the Government chose, they might do so in connexion with the bill now before the other House of Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM admitted that very bad doctrine was to be found in the books read at Maynooth, but, if they were shut up, very bad doctrine also might be found in the books read by the divines of the Established Church. As to doctrines of persecution, of burning for heresy, &c., the greatest preacher of persecution that ever lived was John Calvin, who was not only a preacher, but a practiser of it—and a murderer. He contended that the cry that the proposed grant was the first endowment was perfectly absurd, because the preambles of former Acts declared the grant to be an "endowment" in express terms. At one o'clock in the morning the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GRANT TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—Mr. HUME moved an address to her Majesty, to grant a pension to Sir H. Pottinger.—Sir R. Peel said the Crown had already conferred on Sir H. Pottinger all the honorary distinctions it could bestow. With regard to the pension prayed for, the Crown had no power to grant it, owing to a resolution of the House passed in 1830 by Mr. Hume himself, which prohibited any grant for diplomatic services, unless the recipient had been engaged ten years in active service. Nevertheless, as this was an extraordinary case, he was ready to take the responsibility upon himself of advising her Majesty to make the proposed provision for Sir H. Pottinger. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

BURGESS'S NEW LAND.—Mr. WARD renewed the motion of last year for a Select Committee, to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens affecting the landed interest of this country, or any peculiar exemptions enjoyed by that interest, and to state the nature and extent of them. He was aware of all of his former arguments, denying that there were any peculiar burdens upon land, and insisted that the agriculturists enjoyed several exemptions from taxation. The motion was opposed by Mr. S. HERBERT. Mr. CORDEN supported it, and said it was quite ridiculous to talk of the peculiar burdens upon land. Mr. NEWDEGATE spoke against the motion, and Mr. V. SMITH in its favour.—Sir J. TYRELL said that last year Mr. Corden had great confidence in the consistency of her Majesty's Government, and would have gone into the committee if they chose it; but things had altered since, and he could not now support the motion.—After a speech from Mr. Bowring in favour of the motion, the House divided. These were the numbers:—

For the motion	.. .. ..	109
Against it	.. .. ..	182
Majority	.. .. ..	—73

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

RESULT OF THE DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The Earl of CLANCARTY recommenced the debate. He opposed the bill because he could not consent to lend himself in any way to the establishment of a church whose doctrines he abhorred.—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH regretted being obliged to differ from many of those with whom he had been in the habit of usually acting, but he felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to support the bill which recognised no new principle whatever.—Earl SPENCER cordially supported the bill, which, however, he did not seem to think went far enough, as he expressed a hope that it would be the precursor of ulterior measures of a similar kind.—The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure he laid his cordial and sincere approbation, considering it as a religious measure associated with justice and equity, and a Christian measure as carrying out the principle of doing to others as we should wish that others should do to us.—The Earl of MORNINGTON thought this bill the firststep of all that could be adopted with the view of conciliating the great Catholic body of Ireland. —Lord CONGLETON opposed the bill on the ground that it was not right that the funds of a Protestant State should be applied to the maintenance of such an institution as that of Maynooth.—Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill, which he pronounced as the wisest and the best that could have been proposed by the Government.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S likewise supported the bill, as he expressed a hope that it would be the precursor of ulterior measures of a similar kind.—The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure he laid his cordial and sincere approbation, considering it as a religious measure associated with justice and equity, and a Christian measure as carrying out the principle of doing to others as we should wish that others should do to us.—The Earl of MORNINGTON thought this bill the firststep of all that could be adopted with the view of conciliating the great Catholic body of Ireland. —Lord CONGLETON opposed the bill on the ground that it was not right that the funds of a Protestant State should be applied to the maintenance of such an institution as that of Maynooth.—Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill, which he pronounced as the wisest and the best that could have been proposed by the Government.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S likewise supported the bill, as he expressed a hope that it would be the precursor of ulterior measures of a similar kind.—The Bishop of NORWICH said the measure he laid before the other House of Parliament.—Lord BROUGHAM admitted that very bad doctrine was to be found in the books read at Maynooth, but, if they were shut up, very bad doctrine also might be found in the books read by the divines of the Established Church. As to doctrines of persecution, of burning for heresy, &c., the greatest preacher of persecution that ever lived was John Calvin, who was not only a preacher, but a practiser of it—and a murderer. He contended that the cry that the proposed grant was the first endowment was perfectly absurd, because the preambles of former Acts declared the grant to be an "endowment" in express terms. At one o'clock in the morning the debate was adjourned.

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bark, built at Marietta, somewhere up the river."

This same vessel was among the recent arrivals at Liverpool, and is quoted as a very novel and remarkable feature of the enterprise of the Western States. The account states that—"An American ship called the *Muskingham*, Captain Wells, of 350 tons, built at Marietta, seventy miles above Cincinnati, and no less than 1700 miles from salt water, arrived direct from Cincinnati with a cargo of oil-cake and Ohio provisions. Here we may have a direct communication opened up, in one bottom, as the nautical phrase is, between the rich plains of the Ohio, in the "Far West," and our manufacturing districts. But what extraordinary reflections arise, when we think that, in reading the political news from America, we find that the Western States are always reckoned upon as those which exhibit the strongest anti-English feeling! A ship passing from Cincinnati to Liverpool seems to overleap all ideas of custom-houses."

Our Illustration, from an original drawing, shows this fine city, the largest town in Ohio, upon the north bank of the Ohio, and twenty miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. With the exception of New Orleans, Cincinnati is now the largest town in the United States, west of the Alleghany Mountains. The town is situated partly on the first and partly on the second bank of the river, and is surrounded by a range of finely-wooded hills. It is the seat of numerous manufacturing establishments; and its great trade is chiefly carried on by steam vessels. Mr. Dickens thus characterises the place in his "American Notes:"—

"Cincinnati is a beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated. I have not often seen a place that commends itself so favourably and pleasantly to a stranger at the first glance as this does; with its clean houses of red and white, its well paved roads, and footways of bright tile. Nor does it become less prepossessing on a closer acquaintance. The streets are broad and airy, the shops extremely good, the private residences remarkable for their elegance and neatness. There is something of invention and fancy in the varying styles of these latter erections, which, after the dull company of the steam-boat, is perfectly delightful, as conveying an assurance that there are such qualities still in existence. The disposition to ornament these pretty villas and render them attractive, leads to the culture of trees and flowers, and the laying out of well-kept gardens, the sight of which, to those who walk along the streets, is inexpressibly refreshing and agreeable. I was quite charmed with the appearance of the town, and its adjoining suburb of Mount Auburn; from which the city, lying in an amphitheatre of hills, forms a picture of remarkable beauty, and is seen to great advantage.

CINCINNATI.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

"Cincinnati is honourably famous for its free-schools, of which it has so many, that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education, which are extended, upon an average, to four thousand pupils, annually.

"As in every other place I visited, the Judges here were gentlemen of high character and attainments. I was in one of the courts for a few minutes, and found it like those to which I have already referred. A nuisance cause was trying; there were not many spectators; and the witnesses, counsel, and jury, formed a sort of family circle, sufficiently jocose and snug.

"The society with which I mingled was intelligent, courteous, and agreeable. The inhabitants of Cincinnati are proud of their city, as one of the most interesting in America: and with good reason: for beautiful and thriving as it is now, and containing, as it does, a population of fifty thousand souls, but two-and-fifty years have passed away since the ground on which it stands (bought at that time for a few dollars) was a wild wood, and its citizens were but a handful of dwellers in scattered log huts upon the river's shore."

THE PERTH "INCHES."

The inhabitants of the "fair city" o Perth were some few months since thrown into consternation by a threatened invasion of one of their most cherished rights. It was proposed that the beautiful playing, drying, and promenading grounds, known as the North and South Inches,—which are the boast of Perth, the envy of the other Scottish cities, and the admiration of every stranger who ascends the flowing Tay should be cut up by certain railroad termini. The gude folk were naturally much shocked at this proposition, and made a sturdy opposition to its being carried into effect. They met, made speeches, and, not content with merely talking, sent up an active agent to the "D. D." Committee in Parliament, to put their ban on such a desecration of their beautiful meadows. They so far succeeded in their object that the Committee have decided to restrain the Scottish Central Railway Company from executing that portion of its works which was designed to cross the "Inch," until it shall have been ascertained, by due inquiry, that no other site, affording equally favourable levels, can be found, as a common terminus for this, and the several other railways about to centre in Perth. So far, the "public" of Perth have gained their point; but time will show whether they will be able to hold their own picturesque play-ground in all its verdure and rurality as heretofore, the decision being far from final.

CHIMPANZEE, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

GALAGO. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

The uninitiated will require to be told that "Inch" is another word for island; the two fine pieces of ground which lie south and north of Perth, therefore, derive their name from having been anciently isolated by little channels or runlets from the Tay, though these have been filled up for centuries. Through the South Inch runs the great road from Edinburgh and the South of Britain, and is bordered by a beautiful avenue of trees; with which indeed, the entire space is plentifully furnished. The North Inch, on the contrary, is perfectly bare; but it has all the charm which is generally attached to a fine green sward stretching along the edge of a noble rive . . . storical associations are, moreover mere copiously connected with it than w h the South Inch After the rebellion of 1745, a body of Russian troops were called over to keep the Highlanders in order; and, for a long time, they encamped on this spot, leaving traces of their campaigning, which have not yet been obliterated. But that which has given by far the greatest interest to Perth and its environs was the romantic combat which took place on the North Inch during the reign of Robert the Third, and which furnished Sir Walter Scott with the incident on which he founded his popular tale of "The Fair Maid of Perth." The historical circumstances (which those who have read the novel will perceive were but little departed from) are simply these:—An old and deadly feud existed between the two clans of the Mac Kays and the Mac Intoshes, which both parties at length agreed to decide by a personal combat of thirty picked men. The King, hoping that this fight would prevent further brawling and bloodshed, not only consented to the combat, but determined to preside at it, and appointed the North Inch of Perth as the battle field. "There was erected," says Sir Walter, with historical truth, "a strong palisade, enclosing on three sides a space of 180 yards in length, and 74 yards in width; the fourth side of the lists was sufficiently fenced by the river. An amphitheatre, for the accommodation of spectators, surrounded the palisade, leaving a large space free, to be occupied by armed men on foot and horseback, and for the more ordinary class of spectators. At the extremity of the lists which was nearest to the city, there was a range of elevated galleries, for the King and his courtiers, so high, decorated with rustic trellisage, intermingled with golden ornaments, that the spot retains to this day the name of the Golden or Gilded Arbour." History supplies us with the rest of the story:—The mountain minstrelsy sounded the pibrochs or battle tunes of the rival clans; but when the sixty combatants appeared, the bagpipes were silenced by an order from the King. All was ready; the belligerents were arrayed; when it was discovered that instead of thirty, only twenty-nine Mac Intoshes had mustered; one of them having basely absconded, from fear. Proceedings were stayed, and it was proposed that one of the Mac Kays should withdraw, so as to make the numbers equal. Not one of them would, however, leave the ground, nor would the rest fight till the sides were made equal. In this dilemma, a Perth saddler, named Harry Wynde, offered to take the place of the absentee for the fee of half a French dollar The terms were accepted. The battle was commenced, and carried on with great fury on both sides; at length, twenty-nine of the Mac Kays were slain, whilst Harry Wynde and ten of the Mac Intoshes remained on the field The last of the Mac Kays, seeing his case hopeless against such odds, jumped into the Tay, swam across it, and escaped, leaving the Mac Intoshes completely victorious

It will be seen by our engraving that one of the purposes to which the Inches are now put, is of a far less romantic character than their ancient uses. That part of the Inch seen in our engraving, is the public drying and bleaching ground; upon it the good housewives spread their linen, which is watched to prevent abstraction. Such convenient "greens" are common to every town in Scotland. Though, in the olden time, chiefly devoted to martial exercises, it was not often that these beautiful spots were the scenes of such barbarous exhibitions as that which we have described In lieed, the principal use to which they have always been devoted, has been healthful games and recreations; the "Royal" game of golf still retaining its ascendancy amongst the worthy burghers. It would, therefore, be a sad pity at this time—when every effort is being made to provide open spaces for the recreation of the hard-working populations of other towns—if the city of Perth were to have such a long-enjoyed privilege curtailed by railway encroachments.

THE INCH OF PERTH.

"REFRACTION," THE WINNER OF "THE OAKS."—DRAWN BY HERRING.

THE "WINNER OF THE OAKS."

We present to our readers a portrait of "Refraction," the winner of the Oaks." She is the property of the Duke of Richmond; and, at Epsom, was ridden by *the* Bell, brother of F. Bell, who piloted the winner of "the Derby."

SHREWSBURY SHOW.

The fine old town of Shrewsbury has been, "tyme out of mynde," celebrated for its pageants and festal shows; but, that called, *par excellence*, "Shrewsbury Show," is stated by a local historian, Mr. Henry Pidgeon, to be, perhaps, with the exception of Coventry, the only one of the kind in the kingdom. It originated in the celebration of the splendid festival of Corpus Christi, in the Church of Rome, which was observed with much pomp and solemnity by the masters and wardens of the different trading companies, the members of the Corporation, the parochial clergy, and the religious fraternities of the town.

The procession, so far back as the 27th of Henry VI., appears to have been "tyme out of mynde," and which several of the guilds were obliged to support. This is apparent from their "compositions," or by-laws, containing regulations to that effect. That of the Weavers (anno 1444) provides that certain fines shall be applied to the "sustentacon and encrese of the lyght of the seyd crafte of wev's at the feast of Corpus X p'i daye." The composition of the Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, directs that they shall provide "300 mede of wax yearly, to be burnt in the p'cession of the feast of Corpus X p'i."

After the Reformation, the religious part of the ceremony was set aside; and, as a substitute, the second Monday after Trinity Sunday adopted as a day of recreation and feasting, on Kingsland, where each company had a small inclosure, within which was a building, called "an arbour," surrounded by trees, and where refreshment was accustomed to be liberally provided by the respective trades.

The Show is continued; but times are changed; and, as the spectacle, was shorn of its religious beams by the Reformation, so the "Reform' of our own time has stripped the pageant of its civil splendour. The Mayor and Corporation no longer grace the Show with their presence nor do they contribute towards the expenses of the Exhibition; the cost being entirely defrayed by the junior members of the various trades; and, with all these drawbacks, we are happy to record that the affair is still an interesting and attractive memorial of the olden time, and affords an annual treat of hospitality and good cheer.

Monday week (the 26th ult.) was the day of this year's commemoration. The Salopians were up and stirring at an early hour; and the good people of Shrewsbury were aroused by the firing of cannon, and by the ringing of the bells of the various churches; whilst thousands of spectators poured into the town to witness the day's spectacle. About mid-day the several Companies were marshalled in the market-place previous to their procession to their several *arbours* at Kingsland; when the numerous bands, the waving flags, and the presence of so many dignitaries on horseback, in front of the ancient town-hall, presented a very imposing scene. The Companies having ranged themselves, the procession advanced in the order represented in the engraving, from a sketch made by our artist on the spot; the costumes and other items being subsequently perfected.

SHREWSBURY SHOW.—THE PROCESSION.

THOMAS BS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.—...rms of the Town and Company.

Fig. 1. ... of Crœsus and Cræsonnus. Crœsus wore the costume of a navator ... reign of Clar es I., in buff jerkin ... opots, and ...ed-crowned hat, and ... e in his hand a large scimitar or cutting knife. Crœsonnus wore a mili... form of the reign of George II. ... hat, ... boots, huge cocked hat, &c.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

... The King of the Company on horseback, wearing a glittering crown, ... ed feathers; and bearing in his hand ... carver, emblazoned with the Crest of the Company.

MASONS' AND BUILDERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

... 1. King Henry the Eighth arran ... in the glory of the Field of the Cloth of ... red, and gold.

... COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 5. The Queen of England on a white palfrey: her Majesty wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with flowers, a crimson velvet robe; and wore the sceptre and mound.

FLAX-DRESSERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

... 6. St. Catherine, on horseback, wearing white satin robe, crimson velvet ... fastened at the shoulder, gold girdle ... and long lace veil; and bearing in her hand a wheel and distaff, with white flax ... with blue ribbon.

PAINTERS' AND BOOKSELLERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

... 7. Peter Paul Rubens, on horseback, in costume as painted by himself; bearing a golden palette and mahl-stick in one hand, and a roll of paper in the other; but these incumbrances did not prevent him "witching the world with noble horsemanship," and his gally caparisoned steed curveted to the great delight of the spectators.

CARPENTERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' COMPANY.

Banners and Flags.

Fig. 8. A Moorish Prince, javelin in hand, gorgeously attired.

The procession advanced down Pride Hill, to the Market-square, where they formed a *tableau*, while the National Anthem was played. They then marched down Mardol to Kingsland; and, on arriving there, they filled to their different arbours to partake of the substantial viands which had been prepared for them, and where each

... HONOUR ... toasting.

The whole proceeding was conducted with the greatest decorum, and will be long remembered as one of the pleasantest shows they had enjoyed for many years.

The children of the different schools were feasted in the greater moral safety and security of retirement; the vicar of St. Chad's generously treating 600 children of the schools of the parish with refreshments at his own cost.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 8.—Third Sunday after Trinity.—Thomas Paine died, 1809.
MONDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.—Lilly the Astronomer died, 1681.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.—Roger Bacon died, 1294.
THURSDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381.—Collins died, 1739.
FRIDAY, 13.—Battles: Naseby, 1645—Marengo, 1800—Friedland, 1807.
SATURDAY, 14.—Battle of Saragossa, 1809.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending June 14.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 ...	...	...	...	...	...
17 ...	18 ...	19 ...	20 ...	21 ...	22 ...

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed, that there will be an OPERA NIGHT this Evening, being the Subscription, on THURSDAY next, JUNE 12th, when will be performed, for the second time this Season, MOZART'S chef d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI. Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Donna Elvira, Madame Rita Borri; and Zerlina, Madame Amalie Castellan. Don Giovanni, Signor Fornasari; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Botelli; and Leporello, Signor Lablache. After which, by desire, will be repeated the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which Mdlle. ... ...

POSTSCRIPT.

THE QUEEN'S COSTUME BALL.

The Queen gave a *Bal Costumé* yesterday (Friday) evening, at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jewelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace, powdered wigs were universal, and the style of *coiffure* was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the *fête*. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of Colonel of the Coldstream of that day; the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden, and the Marquis of Londonderry in the dress of a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester appeared in the dress of captain of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Garter a century back; the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Cureton in a very rich suit of Spanish costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Adrel were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by the extraordinary magnificence of their apparel.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore infantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but these were exceptions. The general head-dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curls round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or else wigs which came still closer to the fashion of the day.

Some of the ladies made a difference in the fashion of wearing their trains; instead of starting from the waist, it fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocaded silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were lined with rich golden change, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the highheeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-buckled white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the rotundity of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent *fête*. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Douro, and Baroness Brunow Cottle. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, and having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham. Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Edward Codrington, the French Ambassador, Count de Saint-Aulaire, Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, Marquis and Marchioness Cianricarde, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Earl and Countess Lilford, Lord Wyndham, the American Minister, Earl and Countess Beaumont, Viscount Dupplin, the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulam, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir Jonah Barrington, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord and Lady Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Miss Sine Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre, Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, the Countess of Lincoln, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marsham, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Bridport, Lord and Lady Viscountess Palmerston, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarence, Marquis of Salisbury, Duke of Lancaster, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Broadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sanford, Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Earl of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stavordale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mdlle. d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Forbes, Earl of Mansfield, and Lady Caroline Murray, Garter King of Arms, Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam (2), Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Delamere, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Perceval, Earl and Countess of Antrim, Earl and Countess Powis, Ladies C. and Lucy Herbert, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Denman, Marquis of Worcester, Lady Mary Somerset, Lord Granville, and Miss de Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Primrose, Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, Earl and Countess Cawdor, Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawarr, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Petre, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Earl and Countess Chichester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lady Lady Wortley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Mrs. Holford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboyne, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c. &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family took their usual stations at their platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same tune. After this dance the assembled company passed slowly before the throne.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of

The Queen	Prince George	Duchess of Roxburgh	Duke of Beaufort
Duchess de Nemours	Prince Albert	Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Leveson
Lady Douro	Prince Edward	Lady Waterford	Lord Exeter
Lady Mc Edgecumbe	Prince Ernest	Lady Sydney	Lord Douro

After the minuet followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by :—

The Queen	Prince Albert	Lady Seymour	Lord Clanricarde
Lady Adelaide	Prince George	Lady Bamford	Lord Granby
Lady Dalmeny	Prince Edward	Lady Canning	Lord Douglas
Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Exeter	Lady Villiers	Lord Aberdeen

At the conclusion of this dance the Royal party returned to the Ball-room. The Countess of Jersey's minuet was then formed and danced.

This was followed by the Marchioness of Breadalbane's strathspey.

The Countess of Chesterfield's minuet was the last dance before supper.

At twelve o'clock the Queen and her illustrious guests passed to supper, which was served, as usual, in the Great Dining-room, in the style of Royal splendour.

The Ball was concluded by the old English country dance, known as "Sir Roger de Coverley," in which both her Majesty and the Prince took part. This was danced in the Picture Gallery.

In the Polonaise her Majesty was preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Treasurer, and Comptroller of the Household, with two gentlemen ushers to clear the way; the great officers of state and others joining in the Polonaise.

Collinet's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pillet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer Arban, and other artists of first-rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room, the musicians, in addition to the "Queen's" Quadrille de Royal party panel from the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance, composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This was followed by an elegant Waltz, by Musard, "La Cavalcade" was danced by the Countess of Jersey's party, and again for the Countess of Chesterfield's party.

In the Throne-room M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of her Majesty for the occasion. The quadrille is entitled "La Quadrille de Royal party panel from terre, ou Souvenir de 1740 et 50." Also a morceau arranged expressly by Musard for the Royal *fête*, from an air of Gluck's opera, Iphigenia.

M. Musard's band attended in the Picture Gallery, and continued, during the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d' Exaudet, Bal Costumé Quadrilles (composed expressly from airs of the period, 1740-1750) Sweet Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, entered the Throne-room by the garden door, and themselves were conducted to the Yellow Drawing room, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and those of the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's minuets, were also admitted at this entrance

The Diplomatic Corps, and the principal Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household, entered the Palace by the Equerry's entrance, in Pimlico.

In the strathspey dance the tunes played by her Majesty's piper, were, "Miss Drummond of Perth," "Lord Huntingtower," and "The Marquis of Huntley's Highland Fling." The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Hall and Staircase, wearing their coronation costume, and commanded by Captain Packer, the Exon in Waiting. George Wombwell, Esq., Lieutenant; Sir George Houlton, the Ensign; and Mr. Ellerthorp, the Adjutant of the Corps, attended.

A military band was stationed in the Grand Hall.

The Guard Chamber was again brilliantly illuminated by the handsome cut glass lustre, upon Professor Faraday's ingenious invention for the perfect ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the splendour of the scene

Nothing could exceed the *coup d'œil*. The illustrious characters of the present period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and multiplied, all relieved by the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds, the most precious embroidery; a set of costumes having over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value so great as to be almost incredible; magnificent and raised velvets, tissues of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful; the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the *picturesque* that no amount of men could overcome it. Even the Duke of Wellington, who has conquered everything else, did not come off victorious over the quaintness of his habiliments last night; and some few of the foreign uniforms were the only exception to our remark.

The following were among the costumes worn on the occasion

DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—Rose-coloured Chinese damask dress, richly trimmed with gold lace and pearls and silver fringe. Under-dress of white satin, richly embroidered in a deep border of silver, with large silver rosettes. In front were silver lapels. The stomacher was composed of large brilliants, and the sleeves were of point lace. The head-dress was a beautiful coronet, diamond wheat-ears intermixed. Shoes of purple satin, embroidered with deep de-la in gold and diamonds. Gloves embroidered in gold, with the Queen's cypher.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—White satin slip trimmed with handsome black lace and white ribbon. The front of the dress was open, and was ornamented and composed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very handsome, being formed of the richest brocade, embroidered in gold, and having alternate stripes of red, white, and gold. The head-dress was splendidly adorned with diamonds and white ostrich feathers. The necklace was composed of large pearls, and the shoes were of white satin, embroidered in gold.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—Dress of the richest black silk, having a pattern of flowers, trimmed with handsome white point lace, looped up. Down the front (where was ornamented with diamonds) was bordered with white point lace. The petticoat was also composed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very handsome, being composed of diamonds and pearls, with a stomacher of diamonds. The train was very handsome, being formed of the richest brocade, embroidered in gold, and having alternate stripes of red, white, and gold. The head-dress was splendidly adorned with diamonds and white ostrich feathers. The necklace was composed of large pearls, and the shoes were of white satin, embroidered in gold.

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THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.—Dress of brocade, the silk of white satin slip, richly ornamented with amethysts.

LADY MARY FITZALAN HOWARD.—Dress of green and silver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, pink, and red roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat of white satin, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with trimmings of cherry-coloured ribbons. Head-dress, black velvet hat, with two coque feathers, and a knot of ribbons, and head-dress of black lace and diamonds. Petticoat of the same materials as the dress.

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THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.—The Duchess of Buccleuch wore a magnificent costume, in which the fashions of the Court of Louis XV. were adhered to with the most scrupulous exactness. The dress was composed of rich brocade, ornamented with groups of flowers and garnished along the skirt with roses of various hues, surrounded by rich antique lace, and edged with lilies of white velvet. The dress was of immense width, and was looped up by blue and silver tissue garnished with antique lace, roses, and lilies, like the petticoat. The robe of the same material was ornamented in front with a rich stomacher of diamonds. The train, was stately accurate, and was the theme of general admiration.

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.—Dress of brocade, the silk of white satin slip, richly ornamented with amethysts.

LADY MARY FITZALAN.—Costume of green and silver brocade, looped up with bouquets of white, pink, and red roses, and trimmed with old point lace and cherry-coloured ribbons. Petticoat of white satin, with a broad lace flounce, trimmed with trimmings of cherry-coloured ribbons. Head-dress, black velvet hat, with two coque feathers, and a knot of ribbons, and head-dress of black lace and diamonds. Petticoat of the same materials as the dress.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—A gold brocade dress, embroidered with roses, and laced and trimmed with point lace. The dress was open in front, and was ornamented with Festoons of the same splendid material. The sleeves were bordered with rich lace, as I were ornamented with gold, as was also the petticoat of the same.

THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.—Hat of black velvet, ornamented with ribbons, edged with point lace, and with a splendid aigrette of diamonds. Dress of rich brocade, with flowers, looped up and trimmed with blue ribbons and roses. Stomacher of cherry-coloured satin, splendidly ornamented with diamonds. A garland of roses encircled the top of the dress, looped on one shoulder by a large diamond, and fastened on the opposite side by a large bow of ribbons. Hat of black velvet, with feathers and diamonds. The train was very handsome, of guipure lace. The head-dress was a small black velvet hat, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, and having a blue and a cherry-coloured feather, over which was a splendid aigrette of blue feathers. The necklace was of black velvet, studded with diamonds and turquoises, with a large locket in front. The dress was of rich brocade, with white satin ground, and trimmed with white satin bands. Fan, with a large bow of cherry-coloured ribbon

THE MARCHIONESS OF BLANDFORD.—A white satin slip, with two very deep flounces of lace, trimmed with red satin and red roses. The dress of red velvet, trimmed with white satin and white lace, and ornamented with diamonds. The stomacher composed of diamonds. The train trimmed with pearls and red roses. Hat of red velvet with three feathers of the same colour, ornamented with diamonds and pearls. Bouquet on the right shoulder, composed of roses with leaves of diamonds.

LADY LEVESON.—The dress consists of deep blue silver tissue, open in front, and bordered on each side by the richest silver lace, the sleeves trimmed with handsome point lace. The petticoat was of white silk, superb, and richly embroidered with flowers. The stomacher consisted of diamonds, and the dress itself was also ornamented with diamonds.

LADY ELIZABETH GROSVENOR.—Slip of terre velvet, richly trimmed with guipure. The dress of white brocaded satin, watered with silver, and ornamented with flowers and pearls. The train looped up at the skirt with garlands of flowers, and trimmed with white and red ribbon and point lace. The stomacher was composed of diamonds and pearls. The sleeves were trimmed with guipure. Hat of red velvet, with red and white feathers, and diamond ornaments

LADY LEVESON.—Petticoat of white demask, with a deep flounce of point lace round the top of the dress, looped on one shoulder by a large diamond, and fastened on the opposite side by a large bow of ribbons. Hat of black velvet, with feathers and diamonds. The train was very handsome, of guipure lace. The head-dress was a small black velvet hat, ornamented with diamonds and pearls, and having a blue and a cherry-coloured feather, over which was a splendid aigrette of blue feathers. The necklace was of black velvet, studded with diamonds and turquoises, with a large locket in front. The dress was of rich brocade, with white satin ground, and trimmed with white satin bands. Fan, with a large bow of cherry-coloured ribbon

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HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

The announcement of her Majesty's intention of giving another *Bal Costumé*, is only one other evidence of the beneficence of her Royal nature. Innumerable are the gratifying results which must emanate from the Royal *fete*: for not only are the highest in the realm by its means brought in more intimate union in scenes of recreation fitting their rank, but the hearts of the poor are made to rejoice, the wealthy are amused, and the humblest are benefited. Scarce an handicraftsman whose skill and ingenuity is not brought into profitable action, and will meet with a correspondent reward. It is only the frivolous who deem such scenes frivolous. There is in such regal festivals more, much more, than is seen on the surface—they indicate a period of prosperity; an universal amnesty of supposed wrongs. For the time being, civil heartburnings and political differences are merged in one wide sea of pleasurable emotion, and this feeling sheds its kindly rays and penetrates even unto the domestic hearth.

The Queen of a free country invites the titled and the intellectual of her broad realms to share in the festal splendour of her Palace. Not one of the nobles of the land but yields willingly to industry the price of its labour, whilst he pays due homage to the fair ruler who has been called, by a Divine Providence, to reign over the myriad subjects which cover two thirds of the earth's broad surface. The stolid utilitarian, whose ken reaches not beyond the thrift of the moment and the narrow present, alone finds in such a meeting the reflection of a vacant mind and a purposeless object—such as these vainly seek for the great good and the measureless benefits which result from such meetings, the cheerfulness of spirit which they elicit, and the universal kindness they create, independent of the impulse they give to industry and ingenuity, to the arts, and even to literature. In all ages of the world, the most revered of earth's rulers have manifested the genial spirit, which, like divine charity, is doubly blessed—giving and receiving; and honour and glory be given to our Island Queen for evoking the mirthful spirit and the social feeling. Let the prosaic grumbler grumble on, and the apathetic eye refuse to glance on aught save the dark side of humanity. With a Quaker spirit, they would dye the bright world an universal grey. such as these would banish the daisies from the field, the blue from the skies, and the prismatic hues from the rainbow; but the reflecting spirit will find subject for grave but pleasing thought in such gatherings. It is a subject fraught with interest to the philosopher, the antiquary, the historian, and the poet; each may find matter abundant and worthy his incubration.

Such sources of recreation have been contemplated from the period when the light of history is lost in the mythes of an unknown antiquity—when indented rocks and engraved pillars were the only chronicles of a past stage of society; when rolls of papyrus were scrawled with symbols which the learned might vainly essay to decipher, and the tablets of Egypt's temples bore the hieroglyphics of the silent priests of Osyris. Even now, in the *débris* of past ages, the curious may trace the religious gatherings and festal pleasures.

But, to leave the very ancient authorities, come we to comparatively modern times, when Royalty gave masques, and the highest of the land joined personally in the mimic sport, when the Kings of France and their Courts deemed a minuet not unworthy a Monarch; when masques were not thought beneath the study of England's brightest poets. What sums were expended in the mere machinery, when Inigo Jones was the mechanist, and Ben Jonson, the poet, was, in 1621, by letters patent of King James, installed into the office of Master of the Revels, in reversion after the death of Sir James Bue and Sir John Astley. Regularly on Twelfth Night did the poet contribute his masque to the Royal amusements. His salary was £100 per annum, which, upon the poet's petition, was enlarged to a tierce of canary for life.

In a small ballet introduced in the "Masque of Hymen," for which the most lovely of the Court ladies were selected as the ballerines, the author quaintly remarks, that they danced forth a most neat and curious measure, full of subtlety and device, which was so excellently performed, as it seemed to take away that spirit from the invention, which the invention gave to it, and left it doubtful whether the forms flowed more perfectly from the author's brains or their feet. The dresses of the male actors in this masque were a mixed mode, made up from antique Greek statues, with modern additions; a more barbarous affair we cannot well imagine. On their heads they wore Persic crowns, wreathed with carnation and silver net, intermingled with rubies, and other jewels. The boddices were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought and cut to express the naked, in manner of the Greek thorax. Their mantles were of several coloured silks, embroidered with O's, and between every rank of leaves, a silver race. Upon their legs they wore silver greaves. The ladies' attire consisted of a gown, the upper part of white cloth of silver, wrought with buds and fruit; a loose undergarment of carnation, striped with silver, and parted with a golden zone. Beneath that, another flowing garment of Watchet cloth of silver, laced with gold. Their hair was bound under the circle of a rare and rich coronet, from the top of which flowed a transparent veil down to the ground. Their shoes were azure and gold, set with rubies and diamonds. All this was doubtless gorgeous, but marked by a positively barbarian taste, riches being substituted for taste, and splendour for grace; but the times and the fancy have changed. The *dramatis personæ* were:—

The Duke of Lennox,
Earl of Arundel,
Earl of Pembroke,
Earl of Montgomery,
Lord D'Aubigny,
Lord of Walden,
Lord Hay,
Lord Sankre,
Sir R. Riche,
Sir John Kenneshie

The dances were made by Thomas Giles, and the music was composed by Ferrabosco.

In the *Mercure Francais*, of which Cardinal Richelieu was the editor, we read that the Comte Soissons danced in a new ballet, on Sunday, at the Louvre—that four thousand persons of mark were present. After the ballet the Count danced with the Queen, and the Duc de Longueville with the Princess of Condé; they danced, from eight o'clock of the same evening, till the same hour the next morning—a strong example of the Royal dansomania. Louis XIII., determining at a Court revel to outshine all his predecessors, issued a sumptuary regulation forbidding any of the guests to wear embroidery or precious stones; and so stringent was the Monarch, that a foreign Prince was obliged to remove his embroidered gloves before he was admitted to the Royal circle. Louis XIV., on the contrary, stimulated his nobles to the display of the utmost splendour. It was part of his minister's policy—the continuation of the idea of Richelieu, who had levelled the Feudatories of the Crown—but with the ace—to drive the great factious nobles into lavish expence, and reduce them to brilliant dependant satellites of despotic power. The "Grand Monarque" was educated for the part he had to play; the external graces of body were those he first displayed, and his *début* in public was as a dancer; and he danced on for many years, until a random shaft of satire unwittingly aimed at him by Racine, stopped him in his career of balletomania, in which his *fetés batties, glissades*, and *pirouettes* were considered as the main attractions, although Lully, Benserade, and Molière contributed their music and their verse. However, all the Sovereigns before and after him were as eager in the pursuit of this recreation. Who has not heard of the Ball at Milan given to Louis XII., in which Cardinals danced? Even the most grave theologians and doctors of divinity dancing at the festivities which were a prelude to the opening of one of the Holy Councils of Christendom in Italy. As far back as the eleventh century, we behold a gentleman of Lombardy, named Botta, imagining a sort of masque, combined of poetry, music, and dramatic episodes, to celebrate the entrance in Tartano of Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, and his bride, Isabel of Arragon. This ballet was entitled "The Conquest of the Golden Fleece." From this first example arose numberless imitations in successive ages. Those magnificent and powerful Sovereigns, the Dukes of Burgundy, had most splendid masques represented at their Courts in the earlier periods of French history. Catherine of Medicis introduced the ballets in their improved form, at the same time with the Italian opera, into France.

COSTUMES OF HER MAJESTY AND H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

COSTUMES OF THE HON. W. COWPER, AND MR. G. E. ANSON.

COSTUME OF LADY CUST.

Masques, or masked balls, have been the scenes of the greatest political intrigues, and of political incidents that have involved the fates of whole nations. It was at a ball that Charles VI. represented the part of a wild Indian, set fire to himself, went mad, and ruined France. It was at a masked ball that Gustavus of Sweden was assassinated, and those intrigues set afloat which ultimately terminated in the deposition of a dynasty of Royal heroes. With the addition of the mask, the mania for such *réunions* increased so prodigiously, that, at last, entire nations spent their whole time, from year's end to year's end, in mask and domino. Witness the Venetians, whose habits and costume were such until those brutal mock republicans of France came, in the last years of the past century, to sweep away all institutions, the free as well as the oligarchic and despotic.

It is thus seen that a differently modified form of this recreation, from age to age, continued to increase in vogue, and universal was the eagerness for such meetings, where Royalty and the best blood of the realm, and chivalrous knights and lovely dames would assemble to exhibit their splendour. Each age had its peculiar dance, and costume, and etiquette; as these were more special, in the same ratio became the consequence of the possessor. It was in some measure by such means that the isolated state of the middle ages became socialized—the mailed habits of the wandering knight became softened by the amenities of the hall—the valour in the joust and tournament was rewarded by the smiles of beauty while gliding through the stately dance. Families separated by wide space now became associated by the kindliness which pleasurable collision generates; and hence the beneficial acts of neighbourhood, and the benevolence of citizenship, grew out of the brilliancy of the regal fête. Still in the halls of Royalty, few but those who were closely allied by family ties or political importance were admitted to bask in the rays of courtly splendour—the foil tide of nobility were excluded—and of gentry (in its modern acceptation) there were none.* Our own gracious Queen is the only monarch that has thrown open the portals of her residence to all that are distinguished by hereditary title, military honours, or civic renown. Party, in its worst sense, is banished the Royal precincts, and, like the sun in the heavens, the warm smile of Royal welcome sheds its beams on all. The last *Bal Costumé* given by her Majesty was confined to no symbolic costume; it was a masquerade *sans* the mask. The characteristics of all periods might be seen mingling in "most admired disorder;" the mailed Christian knight was seen to tread a measure with a Moslem maid; the mighty Norman Baron of John of England, was the *vis à vis* to an Elizabethan maid of honour; the Emir, with his sacred turban, bowed kindly to the infidel Glaour; and the courtly dame of the middle age smiled kindly, and would request an ice from the willing service of a courtier of Louis XIV. The meeting was one mighty anachronism, redolent with beauty and diamonds, radiant with youth and splendour; but the charm of unity was wanting, and thence occurred an inherent want of repose—so necessary to impart dignity to a concourse, however ennobled by rank, or magnificently arrayed.

We have glanced at the regalities and masques of our fur-back ancestors; come we now to a later period, which may be deemed the transition state of manners, as well as Costume. The period selected by Queen Victoria for the present *Bal Costumé* is 1740 and 1760. We have seen it stated in various journals that no time could have been worse chosen for the setting off female charms to advantage, or less becoming to the dignity of the male form. So far from this being an anti-poetical period—an which bag wigs, square cut coats, powdered *toupeés*, pomatumed curls, and wide-spreading hoops, were predominant—there is scarcely a period of history in which the Costume can be so varied, according to the taste of the wearer. Caroline of Anspach, the consort of George II., was the gayest and most brilliant woman of the period, and had ameliorated the circumference of the huge hoops, which had been the invention of the gloomy Court of Charles V., and was denominated, from its purposes, *Guarde Infante*. The power of Spain, and its influence on the German Courts, rendered its fashion popular among those Royal Families who were either positively or collaterally allied with them. The

COSTUME OF HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

Hoop—or, as it was originally called, the Spanish Farthingale—was introduced into England by Catharine of Braganza. Its advent excited ridicule and disgust. it was the mark for the finger of fashionable scorn to point its slow and unmoving finger at: even its intellectual wearer, though fearful to entirely throw it aside, moderated its monstrosity, and ultimately adopted the graceful costume so exquisitely illustrated by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely. In accordance with the costume of the period, powder is not stringently required: the flowing locks, gathering on the right shoulder, with the long single curl waving on the left, was the ruling fashion of the young *élégants* of the period. The varying fashions of the English and French Courts are exemplified in the portrait of Queen Caroline, which hangs in Guildhall, and the costume of the Queen of Louis XV., in the Gallery at Versailles, painted by Vanloo. Queen Caroline is painted *bien poudrée*. The tresses of the French Queen wave naturally "untricked and uncrisped by barber's art and thick pomade." The English Queen is literally cased in compliment to her Dutch alliance, in stiff brocade, velvet, and ermine; her "hoops of ceremony" reached beyond ten yards in circumference. This, however, was the mere substratum: what a fine breadth must the have displayed when this was amply covered with a wilderness of thrice-piled Utrecht velvet. It was only after 1740 that these violent appendages increased into monstrosity, and that coloured powders and built-up castles of hair, plastered into heavy consistence, became the disfiguring mode; and these, we have no doubt, were invented and originally introduced for the purpose of concealing the form shrunken by age, and the hair grown grey by time. The fairest females of the day, distinguished by rank, talent, or beauty, have left their portraits to posterity denuded of powder or hoop. The "pictures in little" of the famous Mary Bellenden, who smote the heart of the Second George, and her rival, the "bright Lepel," who was married to Pope's Hervey, are free from these tasteless nuisances: the hair is combed back *à la Chinoise*, crowned by a tasteful cap, ornamented with ribbons. Richardson, the author of "Pamela," has given a perfect description of Lady Gainsborough, the original of Clarissa, and, as it is well known that Richardson was the "pet of the peeresses," his account may be considered as legitimate and *recherché*. "Her head dress was a Brussels lace cap, with a sky blue ribbon; hair, in natural curls, without powder, falling round the throat and bosom, from under the cap. Her gown (open, to show the rich satin petticoat, of a different colour and texture) was a primrose Paduasoy, the cuffs and robings curiously embroidered in a running pattern of violets and their leaves; the light in the flowers, silver; gold in the leaves; a pair of diamond snaps in her ears. For full dress, a quilted white satin petticoat, seen by the opening of the robe; blue satin shoes, braided with the same colour, or with gold lace, with diamond buckles. The sleeves of the gown tight to the elbows, with long Brussels lace ruffles; black velvet mits." These were graceful costumes, and well adapted to display, not to conceal, the bountiful gifts of Nature.

No sooner was the Regal fiat made public that the *Bal Costumé* was finally to take place, and the period of 1740 and 50 settled, than the glad intelligence ran like Greek fire, or like the electric telegraph, through the heart and veins of the *haute volée*—modistes, embroiderers, florists, librarians, and all that were informed, with the spirit of research, sought for authorities wherewith to illustrate the celebrities of the period chosen. The plan of her Majesty's Ball was not confined alone to "Merry England," but every country of Europe had its representative form arrayed in its special livery. France, Hungary, bonnie Scotland's Highlands and Lowlands, with kilt, sporran, and broad claymore, were seen in conjunction with the elaborated perruque and brilliant buckle. The diamond snuff-box and cairn gorm mounted mull, had their several owners. The stately minuet and the graceful gavotte, with the livelier *courante*, and the characteristic dances of all nations, yielded variety to the picturesque groups. To give a truthful aspect to the "dazzling infinity," the very age and pressure of the time were observed. The fan, the sceptre of the salon, had its infinite variety of motion, which to the initiated has its intelligence, as the floral love-letter of the Persian—while the wrist supported clouded cane had its significance. The costumes of the Ladies of Honour were uniform thin *coiffures*, stringently alike. The lighter materials not being invented at the period, satins and brocades, gold volants, and all the thousand and one inventions of fashion were made available to give an added grace to beauty. Antique jewellery attained an adventitious value; one sword hilt alone, worn by a nobleman of fashion, cost £2500. The following distinguished personages were selected to assist in the minuets danced by her Majesty:—Her Majesty the Queen, her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her royal highness the Duchess of Nemours, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Countess of Wilton, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning, Viscountess Villiers, Lady Caroline Cox, Miss Liddell, Hon. Miss Matilda Paget; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, Prince Leuningen, Marquis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Granby, Earl of Delawarr, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord George Lennox, Hon. Sir George Anson, Mr. George Edward Anson, and Colonel Wemyss. Independently of the above, we may add Prince George of Cambridge, Duchess of Roxburgh, Duchess of Norfolk, Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas (Princess of Baden). We shall report the *fête* itself in a later edition; and next week we shall illustrate the ball extensively, and describe it minutely. Our sources of information are

* The strictness of etiquette formerly enforced, the distance at which subjects were kept, were most striking. On the occasion of the Queen Caroline's private visits to the favourite and most powerful Minister Sir Robert Walpole, at Chelsea, she sat down to dinner with Lady Walpole, the lady in waiting, and such members of the Royal Family as accompanied her. Sir Robert always stood behind her chair, and handed her the first plate; after which he retired to another apartment, and sat down to dinner with the Royal household.

COSTUMES OF COLONEL DAWSON DAMER AND THE PRINCE OF LEININGEN.

COSTUME OF LADY TIGHE.

full, and may be entirely depended upon, and our description of the Royal *Fête* may serve as a truthful medium for the acquirement of every *nuance* of costume worn on this splendid occasion.

THE COSTUMES.

The several Costumes engraved upon the preceding pages have been most carefully drawn: we proceed to their details.

HER MAJESTY.

The following is the costume worn by her gracious Majesty:—A boddice and tunic, in cloth of woven gold and silver, with a running sky-blue pattern, brocaded with bouquets of Marguerittes and poppies; the boddice square and tight, with stomacher of silver cloth: the whole covered with lace, and trimmed with quilled ribbons—tight sleeves, with three rows of ruffles in point lace; the tunic looped up with scarlet ribbons. The skirt of the dress is made in silver cloth, trimmed with two flounces of magnificent point lace, headed by quillings of scarlet ribbon, in festoons and rosettes, which are all surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore her hair powdered; diamond tiara and crown; white satin shoes, with high heels, and scarlet rosettes, ornamented in the centre with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore the Ribbon and Order of the Garter.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Coat, of very rich crimson velvet, edged with small gold braid, lined with rich white satin, and buttons worked in gold; on the left breast, a splendid star, Order of the Garter, studded with diamonds, and sword inlaid and studded with the richest diamonds; also the Order of the Golden Fleece; very beautiful waistcoat, of extremely rich gold, brocaded on white satin (manufactured at Spitalfields, expressly for the occasion, by his Royal Highness's command); the buttons to match with those on the coat: breeches, of crimson velvet, and gold buttons, as on the coat, and button holes underneath.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE LEININGEN.

The Bavarian Uniform.

Coat, of superfine white cloth, with light blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with rich silver lace; on the breast, a splendid star, and the Order of the Garter, studded with the richest diamonds; the skirt of white satin, lined; waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with rich silver lace: breeches, of buff cassimere.

THE LADIES COSTUME.

The costumes of the Ladies Cust consist of a tight boddice and tunic in silk, striped with ponceau pink and green; the tunic looped up with bunches of pink and ponceau roses, with leaves; the stomacher of white silk, covered with antique jewellery; tight sleeves, with Brunswick point ruffles in three rows, a white silk skirt, trimmed with two flounces of the same material, and fastened by pink and ponceau roses.

THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.

The Duchess of St. Albans wore a boddice and tunic of violet satin, brocaded in brilliant silver flowers; the tunic looped up with garlands of red and white roses; the boddice square and tight fitting, and the stomacher of white satin, covered with silver lace over rows of ruffles of similar lace on the sleeves; an upper skirt of white satin, trimmed with a flounce of silver *Point de Bayeux*, looped up in festoons, with rosettes of a deep rose-colour. The under skirts of rose-coloured satin, trimmed with magnificent flounces of silver lace, and headed by quillings of rose-coloured ribbon; a hit's green velvet *Pompadour* hat, with rose-coloured feathers, and a tiara of diamonds; the hair powdered and dressed in ringlets, *à la* Louis XV., and ornamented with pearls and diamonds; diamond stomacher and necklace, the hawk on the left shoulder.

LADY LOUISA TIGHE.

The costume of Lady Louisa Tighe consists of a tight corsage and tunic in sky blue Pompadour brocade, with bouquets of natural flowers; the tunic looped up with ponceau ribbons and rosettes; the stomacher of white satin brocade, and fastened with diamonds; the skirt of white satin, fastened in brocade, diamond comb and ear-rings, and a little chapeau Pompadour.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM COWPER.

Coat, of rich light blue velvet, trimmed with very rich gold lace; waistcoat, of richly brocaded gold on white satin, and trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of blue velvet, same as the coat.

COLONEL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DAWSON DAMER, COMPTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

A Uniform of the 1st Dragoon Guards; coat of superfine scarlet cloth with blue facings and turnbacks, trimmed with gold lace; waistcoat, of buff cassimere, trimmed with gold lace; breeches, of buff cassimere, same as the waistcoat.

G. E. ANSON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Coat, of very rich black velvet with gold loops, buttons and frogs down the fronts, trimmed with rich gold lace, lined with rich white silk, and buttons of gold work; waistcoat, of gold brocade with a spray of blue, introduced on a rich white satin and gold buttons; breeches, of black velvet, the same as the coat, with gold lace garters and gold buttons.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD. May 31.

The following gentlemen have been elected Exhibitioners of Lincoln College on Lord Crewe's foundation:—T. C. Grainger, of the same College; R. P. Wilkinson, Worcester do.; and the following have been elected Scholars of Queen's College on the old foundation:—J. L. Carrick, S. H. Pearon, and John Heelis.

Mr. H. L. Wingfield has been admitted a Fellow of New College, as of kin to the founder

June 3

The Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol College, Prebendary of Wells, Delegate of the Press and of Accounts, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor.

Wells. Dr. Jenkyns was a public examiner in this University cotemporary with Dr. Goodenough, the late Dean of Wells.

CAMBRIDGE. May 31.

COLLEGE PRIZES. At Queen's, the Latin prize has been just awarded to Richards, the English one to Thackeray. At Christ's, prizes have been awarded as follows:—Latin Verse, Howson; Latin Prose, Bangham; Latin Dissertation, Davenport; English Essay, Hays; Distinct Reading and Regular Attendant at Chapel, Cust. For the Michaelmas Term, the Latin Verse and Latin Prose prizes were awarded—the former to Gannon, and the latter to Wilson of the same college.

PREFERMENT.—The Rev. John William Devlin, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Rectory of Stanford, Norfolk: Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.—In the Convocation holden in the Theatre on Wednesday, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.G.H., F.R.S.; Edward Goulburn, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, &c. They were presented by Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law. At the same time, the Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Lord Bishop of Columbo, was admitted *ad eundem*, being presented by the Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden. The usual exhibition of popular feeling among the undergraduates took place on the mention of the various names that were called out. Mr. Ward had a divided portion of applause and hisses, but the latter predominated. His lady was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Pusey's name was followed by enthusiastic cheering. Sir R. Peel met with divided applause and hisses; not so Mr. Gladstone, Sir J. Graham, who was cordially hissed. Sir Robert Inglis was cheered, as were also the Bishop of Exeter and the Earl of Powis. The names of the Queen and Queen Dowager were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and every demonstration of respect. At the conclusion of the Newdigate Prize, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the Convocation.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices from Beyrout, dated April 4, state that "Mount Lebanon was again in arms, the Maronites and Druses fighting furiously against each other, and blood flowing on all sides. The Ottoman stepped forward to prevent this, but the Maronites would not listen to reason, and as they continued to fall upon the Druses, the Turks were obliged to join with the latter, to preserve them from extermination." This new difficulty caused a meeting of European Ambassadors at the residence of Sir Stratford Canning.

On the 13th of May a mare and foal (foreign and repeat) was run on Long Island, opposite the City of New York. The amount of money pending was immense. The horses were, Fashion, aged 8 years, carrying 123lb., and Peytowa, aged 9 years, carrying 115lb. The race was won by Peytowa. The first mile was done in 1 minute 52 seconds, the second mile in 1 minute 55 seconds, the third mile in 1 minute 56 seconds, and the fourth mile in 1 minute 57 seconds.

The Buenos Ayres papers of the 22nd of March, state that a skirmish has occurred at Moldana between the contending forces, in which Cabral, one of General Monte Video's leading officers, was killed. The victory is claimed by the followers of Rosas. If all be true, the trade of Monte Video is fast decreasing under the blockade now established.

A letter from Warsaw, dated May 21, says, his Majesty the Emperor arrived from Petersburg the day before yesterday, at the fortress of New Georgiewsk, only a few leagues from Warsaw; and yesterday, at two o'clock he arrived here, accompanied by Prince Emilius of Hesse, and Prince Paskewitch. The city was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

The recently discovered autograph of Shakspeare was sold by auction on Saturday to Mr. Pickering, of Piccadilly, for 21 guineas. About three months ago, a gentleman bought the book for one shilling at a stall, when for the first time the signature of "William Shakspere" was observed upon it; two lines were written above the name, but their purport could not be discovered.

Last week, a man, named Duncan M'Calman, died at Dell, in the parish of Kilmeny, in the Island of Skye, at the advanced age of 109 years. He retained all his faculties to the last, and was only ill for a few days. He walked six miles across a rough moor last summer, and could take his glass of whisky with any young man of the parish.

[Letters from Vienna repeat a rumour to the effect that the reigning Prince of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by Baron Stockmar, were shortly expected, and that their visit had reference to a project of marriage between Prince Leopold of Coburg and the Queen of Spain.

Henry Wood, the driver of a Fulham cart, who, as we stated last week, was committed to prison for driving, by which the life of the Duke of Wellington was endangered, has been liberated, the Duke himself, as it is said, having paid the fine, through the medium of a friend.

Letters from Syria announce a fatal catastrophe which took place a few days ago in the Channel of Chesma. A Greek vessel returning from Jaffa, with seventy or eighty passengers, Greek pilgrims from the Holy Land, was capsized during the night, and all hands perished, except seven.

The annual report of commerce of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1844, shows the value of domestic exports to have been 99,713,175 dollars, the value for the ten months ending June, 1845, having been 77,728,738 dollars. The head of foreign exports gives 11,484,867 dollars for 1844, the amount for the ten months of 1843 being 6,552,697 dollars. The amounts of foreign imports for similar periods are 108,435,045 dollars and 64,743,790 dollars.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 17th ult., says that the Government has ordered the fleet to return to the Dardanelles, to be prepared against a collision with Greece.

On the 29th ult. a great number of the prisoners taken at Lucerne on December 8, were released without trial, the authorities feeling that to proceed against them all would be endless. The Cost of the free corps, however, will be more easy, as their participation in the attack was self-evident.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 17th ult., which states, "that preparations on an extensive scale are being made to reinforce the Russian army in the Caucasus. The amount of troops to be employed during the next campaign in Circassia is estimated at 150,000 men, the greatest Russian army ever collected in that country."

The latest accounts from Mexico brought by the West India mail, are favourable. The private letters from both that city and Vera Cruz state with confidence that before Mr. Elliot left the capital to proceed to Texas, he was fully empowered to mention that the Mexican Government had acknowledged the independence of Texas, without reservation. There is no secret made of the fact that this course of conduct has been alike warmly urged by the French and British Governments as the best policy that could be pursued by the Government of Mexico.

In the case of Howard v. Gossett, there is some difficulty as to issuing the writ of fi. fa., in consequence of the action having been brought in Middlesex, and the Sheriff at Arms having no residence in that county. Sir William Gossett's private residence is in Surrey. The difficulty which exists is, as to whether the writ should be directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex or the Sheriff of Surrey. It is expected an application to the Court of Queen's Bench will be made on the subject.

A Liverpool paper speaks thus of the wheat crops:—"We regret to say that we hear from correspondents in all quarters that the prospects of the wheat crops are most unpromising. In many places in the eastern and midland counties, the wire worm has done immense mischief; and in others, the plant has suffered much from the long frosts and cold weather, that hundreds of acres are being ploughed up altogether."

We have already given the particulars of an earthquake which occurred at Mexico on the 7th of April. There was a repetition of this awful disaster in the capital on the 10th of April. It occurred about ten o'clock A.M., and lasted forty seconds; it overthrew many new buildings, and many others that had escaped the former visitation; most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their homes, and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation.

We learn from Rome that Cardinal Mezzofanti has been appointed to treat with M. Rossi on the affair of the Jesuits. M. Rossi has had an audience of the Pope on the subject, but there has been no exchange of notes with the Papal Government yet.

The Court of Common Council adopted on Tuesday the report of the City Police Committee, which recommended "the raising of an additional number of constables, not exceeding 50, to be under the superintendence of the Commissioner, and to be employed exclusively in watching particular spots and premises, on application duly made for their services from the owners of such premises, who were also to bear all expenses."

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

A pleasant month is June to hold converse in with all the merry family of mankind. It is a great anniversary time, too, for our pretty little countries of "England" monopolise the very first day of it to celebrate us of the splendid naval victory of Lord Howe, and keeping alive in our hearts the ancient glory of our wooden walls. And it is worthy of remark, that the last Sabbath, which ushered in the month, was the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, which was fought the greatest land victory known to man, and made imperishable within the heart of posterity—the name and memory of the "glorious first of June."

Seventeen days after in the month, and twenty years in the annual progress of time, we had the land prowess of Waterloo to reflect back the lustre of our ocean heroism, and in another June, the great day of Wellington decided the establishment of that peace which has been to us the greater glory still; which has quenched slavery, fostered genius, promoted literature, improved art, and spread the arms of commerce and the wings of science to the uttermost ends of earth.

So that, with her national voices both of war and peace, England may welcome the arrival of her month of June; and, for ourselves, we admit that, independent of its natural associations, it exercises over us a most genial influences into very pleasant sensations of kindling mirth. The reserve melts away, and taste for social merriment is quickened in the bosom of society; and people are less political and more disposed for fun, and the world wears its sunshine for the happiness of its more smiling denizens.

Tant mieux, let us look out on the sunny side of life's way then! And, surely, the month has not lost the last two very important events in the history of pleasure; the first being that very spirited "*Derby*" to which we last week gave such vigorous illustration; and the second, that unprecedented episode of "natural royalty," which found its varied record in all the morning journals of the 2nd instant. We speak of the

COURT OF KING O'CONNELL,

The "Uncrown'd Monarch of Ireland," the history of whose "Repeal Loves" forms the first feature of this month of June. We must take a glance at this Court.

THE REPEAL LEVEE.

A little while back,
When the times were slack,
And a theme was wanted for talk,
Dan got up a glorious meeting like fun!
A mighty, and mountain, and "monster one!"
On the Hills of Howth!
And then, while his eloquence deep was stirr'd;
As the people hurra'd him at every word:
He talked and talked for hours;
Till his throat was sore, and he felt like a King!
So he up and he told 'em that very same thing!
"I am one of the RULING POWERS!"
Ay! dat's by de powers! 'tis King Pat, be,
Cried a million Repealers instantly!
And a King yez *shall* be too.
So, giddy with success, he hurried up the word;
And nothing but "Ruling Powers" was heard!
Till the Heavens took'd quite blue!
Away it travelled to Dublin town,
Echoing all round, and rolling down,
All over the city fair!
Till it got to the Club of the Eighty two,
Who quite decided what Dan should do—
"He should hold a levee there!"
Not in the Club-house, and not in the Hall;
That would be much too mean at all!
The palace where *he* should the fun do
Was pleasantly situate just at the top
Of Sackville-street, near a confectioner's shop,
And was known as the "Rotundo!"
There should the Uncrown'd Monarch be seen
On an emerald throne in a garment of green
And purple, and rather pufft!
And grasping, perhaps, if the weather were hot,
With Tierney and Gray of the martyr lot,
Son and Nation, the fan that fell like a Ring!
While poor Tom Steel, wi h his ardent face:
And his new green coat, in that blue one's place!
Which so long he had worn in pride!
Was not let in to the Regal display;
But was set to the task in a shabbyish way,
Of keeping the peace outside!
Poor Tom! so devoted! "Twas nothing but fair
He should share in the fanciful Royalty there,
In the warmth of his generous "natur!"
But, perhaps, 'twas himself that would not be mock-king;
Believing it far a more glorious thing
To be a real *Pay*-cifcator!
So the Court it was held in the manner proposed,
And into the Palace the mad people closed,
With a force that would knock down a wicket,
And the clever Rent-Chancellors hit on a plan
To let in the ladies to gaze upon Dan,
At the rate of a Shilling a Ticket!

Thus a great deal of glory of course was displayed,
While 15's rate of admission that some money was made,
With an eye to more crowns than proper Real ones;
While the ladies, who paid and looked on with delight,
Complained—and of paying, but, after the sight,
The hoards which they sat on were dear ones!
At last Dan set off for his Merrion-square,
With the Temperance bands, and the trades, and that 'ere,
Who escorted him till of the way.
For the sake of his balcony speech, and no less.
When he went to bed, pretty well tired, we guess,
At having been King for a Day!

The whole affair seems to have been quite as good, and far more numerously attended than a London Lord-Mayor's show; and the various descriptions of it—more copious and occasionally more graphic than that we have ventured upon in verse—would, if time could be found for their perusal, afford no little entertainment to our readers.

In the Sporting World the shadow of our last paper still naturally haunts us a little, for this week we have had the Derby Settling—a matter of no small importance, as a sequence to the race. We are glad to hear that the surprise of the "winning" has effected no large amount of ruin, and that, this time, the freaks of the Turf with the public have been less frightful than facetious: as, *par exemple*, the ludicrously unsuccessful efforts of two Hibernian gentlemen to lay off their money against the winner, while Fortune actually found them taken, so that they were forced, by the remonstrances persuasion of a glaring fact, to swallow their luck, in their own despite, and, without particularly injuring anybody else, to stand themselves the better for a cool *ten thousand!* This notion of the "Winner malgré lui" is pretty nearly as good as Molière's involuntary doctor.

All the Foreign Club Chat promises well. India is going on well enough in the sunshine of Napier's victories; and Texas is treating with Mexico, and repudiates annexation. She is beginning to refuse to Polk.

In the Commons, our friend Hume has converted consistency into generosity, and actually, in his own person, and by an act of voluntaryism, proposed a pension for a public man. The gentleman, Sir Henry Pottinger, was every way worthy—and the grant to Pottinger went off with an unanimity that might well create a jealousy in the Grant to Maynooth. The Lords have been hammering pretty hard at the question and some of the old features of our religious controversial debates have been new revived in our house at aristocracy.

The same assembly has been dabbling with its last year's legislation; and in order to reverse it with complete effectuality, has brought in a Small Debts bill, promising the sweet alternatives of Newgate or the treadmill to those who *don't* owe twenty pounds; while those who *do* owe twenty—or twenty thousand, as the case may be—may revel in the present indulgences, which *form the pressure of a more enlarged gradgaity*. There is no other news, except, perhaps, a little in anticipation of the great PEWREX DANCE in such magnificent preparation at Buckingham Palace. We have been considerably astonished at the ignorance which has pretended to ridicule the adoption of an old costume and the use of powder at this Regal dance—for,

Ever since artillery's birth,
No truth's been stated louder
Than this—that not a *ball* on earth
Goes off well—without *powder!*

We may admit that *cartridge* wigs
Men may look rather odd in;
And women quake in pettitoes,
If stuffed with too much *wadding*,
When bustle wadding ram the gun,
Wig cartridges and all well,
Then *powder*, with explosive fun,
Will *carry off the ball well!*

The only wonder is, that there should be a *Wig fête* during a *Conservative* administration.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"I care not, Fortune, what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shows her brightening face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns."

BEATTIE.

Neither canst thou bestow upon Satisty in silk and brocade, the elixir of life that circles and sparkles beneath the dowlas which covers the "manly heart." The flights of fancy have been wild enough even to the imagination of transmuting dust into the gold, but it never entered into the hope of the visionary to win health from sloth; or a fresh free spirit from wassail and chambering. Let Pomp and Circumstance labour to uphold their pretensions, still air and exercise, the common dowry of mankind, are the only true recipes for happiness. Let State sit down to six courses—with a too that Excess has placed in vice to which Gout is giving the flushing turn—and who envies it its feast? From the early stages of society we find governments fostering a taste for athletic exercises by conferring honours on those who excelled in them, and making exhibitions of feats of prowess and activity the most honourable portions of the public games and festivals. Now-a-days the patients have learnt the wisdom of ministering in such matters to themselves; and, instead of coming under the head of public spectacles and performances, exercise is provided for in this country by the most wholesome and unobtrusive of contrivances, a series of national sports and pastimes. If Hygeia were applied to (with the philosopher's stone for a fee), what course of treatment could she prescribe for disease or blue devils like a season's yachting here and there interspersed with a regimen? Would a universe of cathartics deal with a dull digestion like taking fox-hunting or cricket for six months regularly? Even the worst of cases, matrimony misconstrued, or a large or small family, may be alleviated by occasional repairs to Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster. There is no ill that flesh is heir to, for which the pharmacopœia of our coral sports does not offer remedy or relief . . . . Apropos of yachting—only conceive a dipper of the R. Y. Y. C.

"Where is the vessel? Shining through the light,
Like the white sea-fowl's horizontal flight;
Yonder she wings and skims and cleaves her way,
Through reflect foam and blossom'd spray."

Thus might ye have seen her on Saturday, the 31st. ult., on the occasion of a certain match between craft of that sporting club, sailed from the picturesque bay of Erith. Behoves it, however, to say that there was less foam and spray than might conveniently have been introduced, because, probably, Zephyr was paying his homage to the Queen of May, who, on that day, held her first court of the season. But four cutters, all of the maximum size of 25 tons, raced, and, after a series of soul-stirring chases, the prize, given by Alderman Johnson, fell to the chance of the *Blue Belle*, by a bowsprit's length. It was, in fact, a dr ftiug match, a trial of sailing in which a hay-stack would beat the Flying Dutchman.

On Tuesday Ascot Heath Races commenced, and, as usual, the interval between them and Epsom has been barren of turf business. There was no racing of any account in the present week, but matter of much moment to the racing public transpired during the last four days. The Racing Calendar of Wednesday last contained certain resolutions passed by the Stewards of the Jockey Club relative to a conspiracy charged to have been got up for the purpose of "making safe" Mr. Gully's title to England for the Derby. They were to be the initial that persons of the names of Stebbings, Bloodsworth, and William Day—a son of the trainer of that name—concerted together to prevent that horse winning, and that they are therefore warned off the Newmarket Heath Course, and such other places as the Jockey Club have controul over; a similar sentence being recommended to other proprietors and stewards of courses. Treading on the kibes of the Ratan affair, also conceived in a public training stable, will probably go far to damage the popularity of such establishments. There can be no doubt of the facilities for fraud which they afford. These two "affairs" have come out; how many two hundreds there have been kept snug? It is no secret among sporting men that sums of money are constantly offered to the officials of those places to "nobble" horses in one way or other. Probably if the history of the favourites in Derbys not long run by extreme outsiders, were duly known, those victories would not seem quite so unaccountable. And whence do we trace the origin of ALL these robberies? To the *Legs*—and yet gentlemen continue to countenance these—persons! Who are most to blame?

The match at Lord's, between the Marylebone Club and the County of Sussex, was the only feature of interest in Cricket during the current week. In Aquatics, the Henley Regatta stood foremost; it is yet in process while we are at press.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Comparing balances, preparatory to the settling on Tuesday, occupied the whole of the afternoon. Not a bet was laid on future events. "The Old England" was touched upon, but nothing came out to show what view the Stewards are disposed to take of it. Folks wonder why Messrs. Stebbing and Hargraves should be called upon to cover, when others, who are known to have betted heavily against Old England, were not even glanced at? *Who* were *they* representing?

On Tuesday the important *finale* to the Races, of paying and receiving, took place at the Corner. For a wonder it was not necessary to a close without a wrangle, and, in the opinion of every betting man in the room, was the most satisfactory settling ever known. One or two "little men" are not forthcoming, but their deficits are so small as scarcely to be felt.

THURSDAY.—The betting was too flat to require more than a list of the market prices:—

THE ASCOT STAKES

First Class—4 to 1 against Perkin Warbeck | Second Class—7 to 2 agst Annandale

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

7 to 4 agst Foigh a Ballagh, t | 3 to 1 agst Alice Hawthorn, t | 5 to 1 agst Ithuriel
5 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh winning this and the Queen's Vase; and 30 to 1 agst he winning them and the Goodwood Cup (t).

BY ISOBR

10 to 1 agst Annandale (t) | 20 to 1 agst Mentor | 40 to 1 agst The Baron
13 to 1 —— Old England (t)

DERBY.

15 to 1 agst Ld. Albemarle's ft (t) | 2000 to 35 agst Cambaeles (t) | 2000 to 35 agst Tug-ost (t)
| 3000 to 35 —— Sunbrown (t) | 2000 to 30 —— Mollerup (t)

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE AND LOSS OF TWO LIVES.

Last Sunday morning, soon after one o'clock, a fire broke out in the lower part of the spacious range of premises, in the occupancy of Messrs Satchell and Robertson, hatters, situate at No. 158, Fenchurch street, and adjoining the Fenchurch Chambers. This occurrence, we are sorry to say, caused the death of a mother and her infant child, under the painful circumstances we are about to narrate.

The first persons who gave the alarm of fire were two policemen, Redding, 579, and Dolby, 586, belonging to the Tower-street station. They were standing together at the corner of Rood lane, when a loud crash of glass directed their attention to Messrs. Satchell and Robertson's house, which they observed to be on fire. The whole of the shop appeared in one blaze, and the flames were breaking through the window frames at one of the third floor backlights over the shop shutters. Their cries of "Fire!" and the sound of their rattles brought other officers to the spot, and awoke the inmates. Mr. Harris, a surgeon, residing nearly opposite, hearing the alarm, observed from his windows the fire almost as soon as the police, and that gentleman states it burnt with the rapidity of lightning, as within three minutes after he had first seen it the flames appeared to come from the back and second floor, and about five minutes after this, several of the inmates were observed escaping from the roof on to those of the adjoining house, and scarcely had they done so, when a female was observed at a front attic at one of the third floor windows with a child in her arms. The crowds now assembled raised a cry to the police, "See! see! there is a woman! For God's sake try and save her!" Incredible as it may appear, this appeal to the police was in vain! Not only was there no fire escape, or even a ladder brought, but no attempt was made to procure one. According to the "official report" made by the City police themselves to the Commissioner (Mr. D. W. Harvey), upwards of 25 minutes elapsed after the alarm of the fire had been raised, before the arrival of the first Brigade engine. The police, however, had managed, by this time, to procure the attendance of four useless manual machines, although the supply of water was plentiful in every direction. Isaacs, the housekeeper, and his wife, lying dangerously ill in bed, had a very narrow escape of their lives, as it was not until they had actually entered his apartment on the third floor, that he was awakened. Having succeeded in carrying the latter to a place of safety, he returned for the purpose of securing a sum of money he had brought up, and, by doing so, his hair was nearly burnt from his head. The light of the fire brought other engines to the spot in rapid succession, which were got into operation, the firemen, under the orders of Mr. Braidwood, exerting themselves in a most praiseworthy manner.

About three hours elapsed before it could be ascertained that those who had effected their escape were—Mr. Satchell, his daughter, a little girl four years of age, Mr. Robertson, his partner, and the maid-servant, all of whom were most hospitably received by Mr. Harris, the surgeon. After enlisting what had been made in every direction, it was discovered that Mrs. Satchell and one of her children were missing, through the following statement made by Mr. Satchell to Mr. Harris:—Mr. Satchell informed that gentleman that he believed, but for his wife, every soul in the house must have perished. She, he said, awoke him, and called his attention to the springing of rattles in the street, and, on discovering the fire in the apartment, he was at once convinced the house was on fire. They got out of bed together, and his wife called upon him to take Isabella, their daughter, in his arms, and she would take the boy. They then proceeded, and woke Mr. Robertson and the servant girl, and, in doing so, the smoke was so oppressive as nearly to deprive them of their senses. Notwithstanding this, Mrs. Satchell displayed extraordinary presence of mind; told them where to escape, and stopped the servant girl, who, but for her, would, in her fright, have run headlong into the flames of the burning staircase, and put her through the trap-door leading to the roof. On ascending the ladder to the trap-door, the smoke was intense; and Mr. Satchell found himself almost suffocated, when a current of air relieved him, and he managed to gain the roof. It was not until that moment that he missed his wife, and his impression was that she had escaped. On looking round, he saw a female lying prostrate on the leads of the roof, and, in the belief that it was Mrs. Satchell, he dragged her on to the roof of the house adjoining, and got her over the wall, where he was assisted by some one. This female, however, instead of being Mrs. Satchell, was found to be the servant; but of this Mr. Satchell was not cognizant until he reached the roof, when, in the great horror and distress of mind, he discovered his wife and one of his children were not with him.

Mr Satchell's legs were burned, and when he arrived at Mr. Harris's he was almost black in the face, as if from suffocation. The feet of his child were also sligatly burnt.

Where Mrs. Satchell had been observed, with her child, by the police, at the early progress of the fire. One of the firemen instantly ascended and reported to the superintendent that there were the remains of two bodies, blackened and burnt in a frightful manner (those of Mrs. Satchell and her child, twelve months old) lying immed.ately under the window. The unfortunate mother was in a sitting posture, with her head leaning against the wall, and her infant lay by her side, as if she had dropped it when in the act when falling backward from the window. The mutilated bodies were carried to the church in Lime street.

Mr. Robertson, one of the sufferers, stated, that when he reached the trap-door on the leads, in his attempt to escape from the burning building, he found that the door leading into Fenchurch Chambers was bolted inside, and that with great difficulty he made an opening sufficient to enable him, at length opened the door, and thus, it appears, was Isaacs, the housekeeper, he being the only one up at the time. Isaacs, however, says, that he has no recollection of such a circumstance occurring, as he was not aware he could have done so, his attention being so fully occupied with the rescue of his wife and child, who were waiting in extreme suspense for his return on the landing. The opening of the door in question was apparently providential, as it was by that means alone so many persons escaped.

The unfortunate occurrence casts a sad reflection on the City authorities, from the information derived from the gentlemen named and the police. There were no fire-escapes provided, the parish engines were useless, and the police not sufficiently instructed as to saving human life. It is but justice to the firemen, however, to state that, but for their exertions, the calamity would have been greatly extended

The exact extent of damage, as set forth in the official report made by the superintendent, is as follows:—

The warehouse and dwelling of Messrs. Satchell and Robertson, hat manufacturers, 158, Fenchurch-street, completely destroyed, the only remains of the interior, consisting of a small portion of the upper floors, being saved; supposed to be insured.

The premises comprising Fenchurch Chambers, No. 159, occupied by numerous merchants, viz., Messrs. Fyfam and Ansell, merchants; Messrs. Duncan and Co., wine-merchants, Mr. J. W. Gordon, merchant; Mr. W. D. Kiss, solicitor; Messrs. Champions and Co; the London Shipping Company, &c., most of whom are not insured. The building is insured for £2000 in the West of England.

Several other houses in the neighbourhood have sustained considerable damage.

On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, on view of the bodies of Mrs Sarah Satchell, aged 28, and her infant son, Timothy, aged 18 months, whose lives were sacrificed in the fire.

Several witnesses, policemen and others, were examined; but as the evidence they gave went merely to corroborate the above account, it is not necessary to repeat it. The parish engines were the first to arrive, but they were not effective; the Brigade engines came up in about twenty minutes after.

One of the policemen said, in reply to questions by a juror, that he knew where the fire-escape in Fenchurch street was kept, but did not know where the keys were to be had. Did not know that there were scaling ladders in the neighbouring church.

It was proved that Mrs. Satchell made her appearance at a window with her child in her arms, and that the bodies were found near that window.

Mr. Satchel, the husband and father of the unfortunate deceased persons, was next called. He appeared in a very distressing state of mind, and was quite weak, from the injuries his legs had sustained by the fire. He said, I closed my premises at eleven o'clock on Saturday night last. It is usual either for myself or my partner to go over the house the last thing to see all right. I did so myself on Saturday night last, and was returning up stairs about half past twelve o'clock, when I met the servant girl coming down. She said she wanted the water jug, which had been taken down by the errand boy. I was angry at her not thinking of it before that hour, and went down with her into the cellar workshop, where it was found, and we returned up stairs together. I think it right to state that I was particularly cautious as to fire, and, when we went through the various workshops I saw no signs of fire. I took a candle down with me. On our return up stairs, we both went to bed, the girl taking the light which I had. I found Mrs. Satchell in the nursery-room still up, and sorting some linen which had been brought home that night. Being fatigued, I went to bed and fell asleep, but I have some slight recollection of my wife coming to bed shortly after. I recollect no more until I was alarmed by my wife, whom I found outside the bed with her hands on my breast, exclaiming, "For God's sake get up, the house is on fire." I immediately jumped out of bed, when my wife opened the door, saying, "take care of Isabella, I have the boy." We both went out on the landing, which we found filled with smoke, and by which I felt myself almost stupified. My wife told me to go to the nursery-room, showed great presence of mind, and appeared much more collected than I was. I got to the trap door, and, while I was going, Mrs. Satchell had pulled the servant girl out of bed, and told her to follow me. I had but a very slight recollection of what followed, except that I felt my wife close behind me, and my idea was that she was following me up the trap door. On arriving at the foot of the trap door, the smoke was stifling, and took away the last scorching. I felt my senses going, was unable to grasp any thing, and felt myself falling, when a gust of air revived me, and I then reached the roof, where I found a female lying, and, thinking it was my wife, I assisted her away, and made my escape with my child Isabella into the street.

Mr. J. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was next called. He arrived at the fire with the Watling-street station engine about twenty minutes after the discovery. He was called by the police on duty in Cheapside perceiving the light. Had inspected the ruins, and should say the fire originated in the back workshop, probably from the stove heating the adjacent timber. Did not hear of any person being supposed to have perished until an hour or so afterwards. All his engines carry two lengths of scaling ladders, as a fire-escape, and several of them also carry escape-sheets.

A very animated discussion arose respecting the police not attempting to procure the fire-escape, in the vicinity, but it afterwards turned out that they were so cumbersome and difficult to be got at that they were useless.

Mr. Inspector Hodgson, the Acting Superintendent of the City Police, remarked that the keys of all fire-escapes ought to be left at the several police stations, under the command of the police, as was the case in Farringdon Ward.

At length, after much conversation as to the best means to prevent the loss of life that so frequently happens at the fires in the metropolis,

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Jury accompanied the verdict by a special recommendation, in which they strongly drew the attention of the Police Committee to the subject of fire-escapes to be placed under the superintendence of the police, and stationed at every station, and other convenient distances throughout the City of London, giving their opinion that they would tend to save many lives, and would probably have saved those of the individuals now under their notice.

DREADFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—On Wednesday, Mr. William Baker, a tradesman, living at Whitehall place, Forrest's Gate, West Ham, Essex, died under an attack of hydrophobia, seventeen days after the bite of a dog six weeks ago. The wound, which was but a small puncture in the fore finger or the right hand, bled a little, and it healed up, nothing more being thought of it. On Sunday evening last, Mr. Baker first complained of headache and sickness, which were the first symptoms indicative of the approaching attack. About six o'clock the following morning, as he got worse, Mr. Vincent, surgeon, of Forrest Gate, was sent for, when Mr. Garland, also assistant, attended. Mr. Baker then complained of a difficulty of breathing and swal lowing, and of severe pains in his stomach. Some medicine was prescribed; but, in consequence of the violent spasmodic action of the throat, he was unable to swallow. Mr. Vincent saw him about noon, when he at once ascertained that he was suffering from hydrophobia. Soon after he frequently exclaimed, "Seize him not, seize him not!" which was succeeded with exclamations like the howlings of a dog. On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, he became so frantic that it was found necessary to tie him down to the bed. The paroxysms of the attack were most appalling from one o'clock till seven ten minutes previous to his death. After Sunday night, he was unable to take anything.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat have been on a very moderate scale, they not having exceeded 1,500 quarters, including the above by sea; but of Irish and foreign of that article here, to-day, was small. Selected parcels commanded a steady inquiry, at fully previous rates; but all other kinds were a slow inquiry. In foreign wheat we have as well as to-day, little was doing, yet the quotations were supported. Barley and malt moved off heavily, at late rates. There was a steady demand for oats, beans, and peas, at full prices.

English: wheat, 3150; barley, 590; oats, 140 quarters. Irish: wheat, — oats, 9,080 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2,070; barley, 70 quarters.

Flour, 3610 sacks; malt, 1940 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 54s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 30s to 34s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 55s; brown ditto to 6ls; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 24s to 25s; Dunbar and Irish black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 37s; white, 35s to 38s; harlins, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour, 45s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Wheat, from Dantzic, red, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 44s. *In Bond.*—Barley, 20s to 24s, oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 14s to 15s; beans, English, scarce, 40s to 42s; ditto, Horse, 28s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —, Baltic, 15s to — per barrel.

Seed Market.—A very limited amount of business has been doing in this market since our last report, and prices have been hardly supported.

Linseed, English, scarce, 60s to 62s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 46s. Hempseed 32s to 33s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 18s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 6s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, old, 36s to 38s per bushel. English Rapeseed, £24 to £26 per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £11 to £11 5s; ditto, foreign, £7 7s to £7 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 48s to 52s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 67s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign red, 40s to 45s; extra, 48s to 50s; white, 52s to 56s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 29s 6d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 37s 9d; peas, 36s 7d.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 21s 8d; rye, 30s 4d; beans, 36s 10d; peas, 36s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s.; barley, 5s.; oats, 6s.; rye, 10s. 6d.; beans, 6s. 6d.; peas, 6s. 6d.

Tea.—Since our last a [illegible] of business has been [illegible] market, and [illegible] Company's [illegible] Company's [illegible] In other kinds of tea [illegible] Company's [illegible] Company's [illegible] Company's

URIEL AND SATAN.—PAINTED BY HAYDON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

cution is poor and indifferent. It bears the impress and character of Sir Sydney's mind; and is fearless, active, and determined. It is just as fine to our thinking as Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Lord Heathfield Grasping the Keys of the Fortress of Gibraltar." Sir Sydney is seen on the parapet wall of a modern fortification, directing with extended arm and pointed finger to the place of attack. The dangerous position he is in is happily indicated by a cannon-ball sunk in the parapet beneath his feet. This is a fine touch of poetry; indeed, the statue itself is very finely imagined, and will serve to awaken in the minds of many the chivalric actions of Sir Sydney Smith. This is a Government statue, and will stand in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital.

Mr. Weekes's "Marquis of Wellesley" is a statue of a very different character from Mr. Kirk's Sir Sydney Smith. Here the conception is indifferent, the execution everything. There is little to mark the Governor-General of India in the days of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib; nothing to recal the siege of Seringapatam or the field of Assaye, Sir David Baird or Sir Arthur Wellesley; yet the statue is far from being devoid of merit, it is nicely draped, and carved, as it appears to us, with consummate skill

The Wellesley and Goodall statues were entrusted to Sir Francis Chantrey, in the last year of his life. He did not live, however, to do anything with them; and they were made over to Mr. Weekes, at Chantrey's death, by the kind interposition of Allan Cunningham. There is much to make us regret that Chantrey did not live to put the particular seal of his genius upon them, and little to justify the friendly interference of Allan Cunningham. But portrait-statues have become, since Chantrey's death, mere loads of unmanageable marble licked into human shapes, without character and without expression. Mr. Kirk, had he lived, would have done something towards what we must call the revival of the art. His loss is much to be regretted.

In the long array of busts, tier rising upon tier, we see little to call for observation or remark. Young people miss Chantrey—people of older standing, both Nollekens and Chantrey. There is a sad absence everywhere of original treatment, and of the innermost man. A mere map of the features seems the perfection of the present style: there is nothing to remind us of the "Dr. Johnson" of Nollekens, or the "Sir Walter Scott" of Sir Francis Chantrey. The head of poor Tom Hood, by Mr. Davis, has merit, however, of an uncommon kind; and the bust of Professor Wilson, by Fillans, an unshackled desire about it to rise above the dead level of ordinary art.

The monuments to Southey, the poet, by Mr. Lough, and to Allan Cunningham, by Mr. M. L. Watson, are alike in nothing; yet they will still bear comparison. Mr. Lough supplies a recumbent figure of the late Laureate; Mr. Watson, a bas-relief of Literature—a female figure, seated, with her several attributes about her. We cannot say much for the Southey monument: it is poor—nay, more, it is unlike. The figure of Literature is much in Flaxman's manner, and, in the higher qualities required for sculpture, perhaps, the finest work in the room.

Fairly sickened as we have been for years past with classic crudities from the Eternal City, it is pleasant to observe and to say more than a word in favour of the "Paul and Virginia" of Mr. Marshall, and the "Lady Macbeth" of Mr. Lough. Here we miss the old dishes of Greece and Rome new heated and new set forth. Here are two artists who have originated something for themselves, and succeeded in what they have done. We can pardon Mr. Lough a good deal for the tragic solemnity—that other-world look—which he has given to Lady Macbeth. Her thoughts are not our thoughts; they are dark and unfathomable, telling of deeds without a name.

The Paul in Mr. Marshall's group is better than the Virginia—she is too unwieldy a load. But the group is a fine one, and has been bought, we are told, by the Duke of Sutherland. Lord Francis Egerton and Earl De Grey were both after it—such encouragement has true art when it appears among us.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.

This well, situate about three miles from the town of Liskeard, and within a short distance of the parish church of St. Keyne, is the most celebrated spring in Cornwall. The only thing at all striking in the locality is the five large trees (two oak, two ash, and one elm), growing as if from one root, immediately above the well. The chief attraction of the well lies in the supposed magic quality of its water; and this has always made it a place of great resort to all lovers of the marvellous, who flock to drink the pure and limpid stream, hoping thereby to obtain that power it is supposed capable of conferring. It has often been made the subject of verse; and the late Poet Laureate wrote a humorous tale, founded on its imaginary virtues. As some lines explain the good qualities of the water, they are here given for the information of any reader who, having entered the holy state of matrimony, may journey that way, and feel desirous of quaffing a bumper to the memory of St Keyne and his own success.

If the husband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife,
A happy man thenceforth is he,
For he shall be master for life.

But if the wife should drink of it first,
God help the husband then.
* * * * *

The Rev. Mr. Whittaker says, that "not one husband in Cornwall has been known for a century past to take advantage of the quality, and to secure his sovereignty for ever; the advantage is generously resigned up to our wives, and the daughters of St. Keyne reign in every family."

The locality is much resorted to at this season by holiday parties; and, a few days since, there was held here a "tea-drink" of the children of the Sunday School of the parish.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

LA CONTEMPORAINE; IDA DE ST. ELME.

"Les Memoires d'une Contemporaine, ou Souvenirs d'une femme sur les Principaux Personnages de la République, du Consulat, de l'Empire &c." Such was the title of a book which, some five-and-twenty years ago, appeared in Paris, and excited a universal sensation. The work was indeed strange and novel. It represented a woman of high birth great beauty, and extraordinary talent and fascination, as a follower of the French armies, and the companion of the heroes who led them. Intimately associated with Moreau and Ney, and with other commanders of the Republican and Imperial hosts, La Contemporaine tells of their affairs, warlike and domestic; she describes events passing before and behind the scenes of the great military drama. Her history, however, goes beyond the mere armed circle, and is a record of the numerous intrigues, and public and secret transactions of the period in France. "I have," said she, in her title and preface, "been present at the victories of the Republic; I have passed through the saturnalia of the Directory; I have seen the glory of the Consulate; and the greatness of the Empire, without ever having affected to possess strength or sentiments unsuited to my sex. I have, in fact, at a distance of twenty-three years between them, witnessed the fame of Valmy and the result of funereal Waterloo." And who was La Contemporaine? With many her existence was as much a matter of doubt as the truth of her extraordinary narrative. "The Memoirs are a fable written by a masculine hand," was the general but incorrect remark. La Contemporaine was a real living person, and her story, though mixed up with a quantity of falsehood, had something of truth for its foundation. In her Memoirs she gives the following account of her birth, parentage, and youth;—

"LA CONTEMPORAINE."

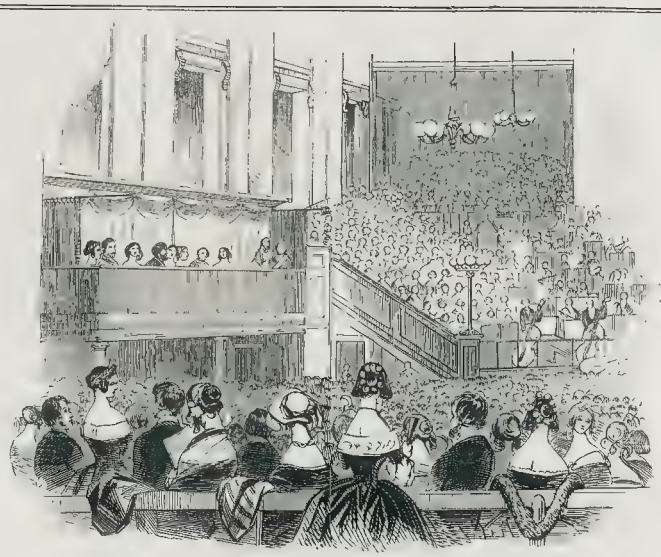
Her father, Leopold Ferdinand de Tolstoy, the son of Leopold, Duke of Cremnitz, inherited an ancestral seigniory and chateau at Krastova, in Hungary. These possessions he lost through the treacherous conduct of his maternal uncle, an Austrian officer, whom, in revenge, he slew in a duel. Being imprisoned for this offence in the citadel of Presburg, he contrived to escape through the assistance of the Governor's niece; and, after a series of romantic adventures, married at the Hague, in 1774, Mdlle. Van Ay!***, the rich heiress of a noble Dutch family. La Contemporaine was the sole issue of this union. When eleven years old, she lost her father, who died in consequence of a fever caught in saving a servant from drowning; and, in two years afterwards, she married a Dutch gentleman of family and fortune living near Amsterdam. Unable to endure domestic life, she subsequently fled from him to rove in perfect independence with the army. This is her own story; and we, of course, leave the continuation to those who are able to recollect, or willing to peruse, her voluminous recital. Suffice it here to state, that she published sequels to her book entitled "La Contemporaine en Egypte," "Mes Dernieres Indiscretions;"—that, in 1836, she brought out in London a quarto pamphlet, called "Album de la Correspondance d'un Prince Emigré," which, if true, would destroy the character of Louis Philippe, but which, though causing a momentary interest, fell into speedy oblivion, for want of corroboration—and that she ended her days in the extreme of poverty.

She was personally known by the name of Madame St. de Elme. She came to London a short time ago with numerous literary schemes, but could not succeed in bringing them to light. One eminent London foreign publisher, though latterly deaf to her plans, showed her much kindness, and afforded her assistance in her distress. Madame de Saint Elme died at an hospital in Brussels, on the 24th ultimo, thus terminating, in her seventy-first year, her very remarkable and very miserable career.

The portrait of her attached to this notice was taken long after the d[illegible] her youth and beauty. It is, however, the only one that can be re[illegible]ed on as a true resemblance.

TURKISH MARRIAGE.—The *Courier of Constantinople* contains a long description of the ceremony of the betrothal of Mehemed Ali Pacha with the Sultana Adile, the youngest sister of the Sultan. The enumeration of the presents sent by the Pacha to his bride, appears to have been borrowed from a chapter in the "Arabian Nights." The procession, escorted by a large body of troops, followed by numerous officers and generals, amongst whom is to be noted the Grand Vizier, Riza Pacha, marched in the following order —190 Cavas, bearing on their heads 190 baskets filled with sweetmeats; two carriages, each drawn by four horses, bearing a chest ornamented with velvet and chiselled silver, containing the most valuable perfumes. Then followed 90 Cavas, bearing as many massive silver baskets, containing the richest stuffs, together with the utensils for a bath, enriched with precious stones. A pair of sandals, ornamented with large brilliants of the purest water, were particularly admired. Five Cavas followed, bearing, in magnificent baskets of massive silver, 500,000 piastres in gold, enclosed in bags of red satin. The procession arrived in the same order at the Palace of Tcheragan, where all the presents were laid at the feet of the bride.

TRIAL OF A MONSTER GUN.—Last week a trial was made at Liverpool of a "monster gun," which had been manufactured for the American war steamer, *Princeton*. The gun was firmly embedded in the sand, and the muzzle, which was pointed out to sea, was slightly elevated in a line above the surface of the water. The first ball, weighing 21lbs., was then "driven home," the gun being charged with 30lbs. of powder, and the first shot was fired at ten, in the presence of about 500 spectators. The result was most satisfactory. The report was distinctly heard nine miles off. At the distance of about three miles, as nearly as could be judged, the ball was seen bounding on the surface of the water, occasionally dipping and springing up again, until at length it became wholly lost to view. The second was the trial shot. Two balls, each weighing 21lbs., were "driven home," 45lbs. of powder being the charge. This shot was equally satisfactory. The report, of course, was terrific, but the gun withstood the shock, and thereby proved that it had been manufactured on a principle and with a material which render "bursting" almost, if not altogether, an impossibility.



HER MAJESTY AT EXETER HALL, ON MONDAY LAST.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO EXETER HALL.

On Monday evening, the Sacred Harmonic Society performed Mendelssohn's Grand Oratorio of "St. Paul," in Exeter Hall, by desire of the Queen, who honoured the Society with her presence. The large Hall was filled in every part; and, the audience being in full dress, had a more brilliant appearance than usual at these concerts. The arrangements for the reception of her Majesty were very complete. The gallery for the Sovereign, on the side of the Hall opposite the principal entrance, was fitted up with crimson and white drapery, and gold-coloured trimmings; and on the opposite side of the Hall was a smaller gallery, similarly prepared for the Royal suite.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, arrived at Exeter Hall soon after seven o'clock, and alighted at the Exeter-street entrance; where her Majesty was received by Mr. Harrison, the President of the Sacred Harmonic Society; Messrs. Brewer and Bowley, the Secretary and Librarian of the Society; and other Members of the Committee, who had the honour of conducting the Illustrious visitors to the Royal gallery prepared for the occasion. The Royal suite included the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, the Hon. Miss Murray, the Hon. Miss Kerr, Lord Byron, Lord George Lennox, Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe, Sir George Anson, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Major Genera. Sir Edward Bowater.

Immediately on the entrance of her Majesty into the gallery, the whole audience rose, and the applause was very enthusiastic. "God Save the Queen" was performed by the immense orchestra and chorus (600 in number) with true grandeur of effect; and the Queen and the Prince Consort most graciously acknowledged these heartfelt demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty was elegantly attired in white, and wore the blue ribbon, a magnificent suit of diamonds, and around the hair an elegant wreath of flowers.

Her Majesty took her seat at the extreme end of the gallery, with Prince Albert on her left; so that the Queen was seen from every part of the Hall. Books of the Oratorio, superbly bound in crimson, were handed to the Royal party, and the performance commenced. The solo parts were by Mr. Manvers (tenor), Mr. A. Novello and Mr. Bodda (basses). Herr Staudigl (bass), Miss Birch (soprano), and Miss Dolby (mezzo-soprano). We have not space for any detailed remarks upon the performance. the solo singers, with the exception of Staudigl, were not very successful; but the performance of the mass of amateurs was admirable. "Stone Him to Death" was very original and vivid; and "How Lovely are the Messengers" was extremely beautiful still, the chorales were the happiest portions of the performance, though occasionally marred by false emphasis.

The Royal party appeared much interested in the performance, and remained till its close (half past ten o'clock), when the Royal party retired; her Majesty and the Prince Consort being again loudly cheered, and the demonstrations terminating in one enthusiastic shout.

The Royal visitors were then conducted to their carriages with the same ceremony as was observed on their arrival.

Our artist has sketched the Royal gallery during the performance. Upon two previous occasions, we have engraved the Hall itself.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Don Pasquale," "Il Barbiere," and "Il Pirata," have been the lyrical treats offered to the Opera votaries since our last week's record. The two first operas, inimitable as they are with their present cast, are too generally known and appreciated to need any further comment. To our former report of "Il Pirata," we have only to add our increased admiration of Formasari's performance in this opera. The character of the fierce and haughty *Duke* is one specially calculated for the display of his dramatic powers, while he invests Donizetti's poor music with a verve, a breadth, and an energy not its own. The duet with Grisi, in the second act, was admirably given, and elicited much applause, despite its singular inappropriateness to the scene and circumstance. In another portion of the opera this great lyrical actor introduced an air from Mercadante's "Zaire," which, by varying the monotony of the music, produced an excellent effect.

The absorbing point of interest for the moment, however, is the new ballet of "Nowda," which possesses in more than one respect the character of novelty. In addition to the originality and freshness of the *pas* introduced, &c., this, although only a Ballet *divertissement*, is pre-eminent in one very essential point—

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "NOWDA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

striking and peculiar scenic effect. Nothing can be more novel and brilliantly effective than the first scene, where the stage is supposed to be transformed into the deck of a ship, crowded with peasants and sailors, clad in the brightest and warmest colours the mists hung with garlands—the blue waters of the Mediterranean seen beyond. But the last scene, in variety of grouping, colouring, and motion, is a triumph of pictorial art. It represents the port, with vessels lying at anchor, crowds of people of different nations on shore, and devotees come to offer up their vows to the Madonna and son

Certes, apparently subject to which the scenic composition its fullest effect, excels herself in this ballet. She appeared to display even more graceful animation and suppleness of motion, than usual, while she shows a poetic conception and dramatic feeling, which, a year or two back, she would hardly have been suspected of possessing. The most remarkable point of her acting in this ballet is at the moment when *Zarada* has lost her sight. Her movements and [illegible] under this appointment were touchingly beautiful. Her pas [illegible] both alone, and in combination with St. Leon, are charming. A [illegible] must notice specially "La Sicilienne" a dance which somewhat partakes of the character of the "Tarentella," with a reminiscence of those Boleros of which La Nena, not long since, gave us such singular and characteristic specimens; the accompaniment of castanets, forming a species of chorus to the dance, is highly peculiar and effective.

The merits we have just enumerated, and, above all, the grace and fascination of the fair composer, disarm our criticism; and, in fact, we have no defect to balance against them, but one, which this ballet possesses in common with almost all those composed from the days of Louis XIV. to our own times—the want of sufficient unity and dramatic interest in the plot; a point frequently considered to be one of very small importance, but which we conceive to be essential to the [illegible] intellectuality of character of which the art of dancing is susceptible. Another great recommendation of this ballet is an important one—it is not too long.

"Don Giovanni" will be repeated next Tuesday at her Majesty's Theatre, for the last time this season. Moriani, the only great artist of the *troupe* not included in the matchless caste of this magnificent work, will appear in a selection from Mercadante's charming opera. We do not doubt that the concerted entertainments in the ballet department will be extraordinary. By general desire, and for the last time, will be repeated the "Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte," in which Mdlle. Lucile Grahn appears to such advantage as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and Mdlle. Cerito no less so as a Lady of the same Court. There will also be selections from "Esmeralda," with Carlotta Grisi; from "Eoline," with Lucile Grahn; and from "Rosida," the new and charming ballet, with the fair authoress, Cerito.

FRENCH PLAYS

M. Achard is a very great favourite in London as well as in Paris; and it is no wonder that its [illegible] at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday evening, drew together a [illegible] fashionable audience. This excellent comedian is a native of Lyons, and was destined to follow his father's trade of silk-weaver; but, having always a taste for the stage, he made his *début* at the theatre of that town one evening, on the occasion of a principal performer being taken ill, in the character of *Frontin*, in "Frontin Mari Garçon." He is the *Lafont* of the Queen's Theatre." His acting was so good that he was earnestly recommended to follow the stage as a profession, and accordingly accepted an engagement at Lons-le-Saulnier, playing afterwards at Bordeaux, where, to his advantage as a Comedian, and immediately perceiving his talents, persuaded him to come to Paris, where his career has been one series of triumphs. As an actor, Achard is full of nature and spirit, almost enervating the audience to remember in him as a singer, he is remarkable for his taste and feeling, and has before this gained the prize for singing at the Conservatory.

The characters in which he appeared on Monday night are already well known to the audiences at the St. James's Theatre. *Guillaume de Mongeroa* is one of his most favourite rôles. The piece itself—"Trianon" is familiar to English playgoers in its adapted form as Mr. Planché's "Who's Your Friend?" at the Queensbury Fete," played a season or two back at the Haymarket; and M. Achard's character is that whilom filled by Mr. Charles Matthews. A great attraction in the present performance was the appearance of a bevy of pretty actresses in peasants' costumes, which are admirable, and very becoming. The piece went off with great spirit, and may be repeated with advantage

We strongly recommend our readers to go and see M. Philippe's performances at this house, on the off nights of the French Plays. His deceptions are very novel, and very astonishing; some of them, indeed, are entirely beyond conception as to the method of their execution. Mr. Chadwell's "Ode to Command that he did not follow his calling in the middle ages; had he done so, he would assuredly have been burned at the stake, as an accomplice of the Evil One.

HAYMARKET.

A very droll farce, called "The King and I," was produced at this house on Wednesday evening, and with immense success. The whole piece is in a race of laughter from the commencement to the fall of the curtain, when it was promised for repetition amidst renewed cheering. We believe it is by Mr. J. M. Morton; and, if so, is a further proof of the versatility of talent which is expending lavishly upon brisk action and a rapid succession of situations, which, although often improbable, produce such constant merriment that the audience have no time to think on this out. The chief scene in the piece is the consort [illegible] rests upon Buckstone, who, as *Perkin Pygstock*, mistakes a suspected rebel, *Sir William Melrose* (Holl), for King William the Third; and, in hopes of future [illegible] misadventure, rushes into most ridiculous excesses of joy, and sends a house to him, lending him a thousand pounds, and at last, as a coup, not knowing that he is a rival, putting him *en train* to marry the very girl, *Jessie Donald* (Miss Julia Bennett) with. There was [illegible] Buckstone's comicality in the character, asserting that we never saw equalled. He convulsed the house with laughter; and when he appealed to the audience, at the end of the farce, was as heartily applauded. The other parts were well played by Mr. Charles Selby, Mr. Tilbury, [illegible] will for the energy of a management when a constant succession of [illegible] produced, even whilst attractive pieces are drawing good houses by [illegible] a variety of novelties, whereby no one can fix into a mood quietly on the ears after making a bit, and wear the piece threadbare, without backing it up by some fresh production. We could mention two or three instances lately, in various establishments, where pieces have been altered quite upon the spur to bring good houses, without any thing being done to support them when their attraction began to go off; and then, like overtasked animal powers, their career was brushed in not more than half the time they would have lived had a little assistance been afforded them.

ADELPHI.

We know of but one sailor in the world, and that is Mr. T. P. Cooke. If we have chanced to go down to the sea, and on board large ships, and have encountered sailors who differed from him in manner, costume, or characteristics, we did not believe in them, but thought them as impostors. So—the Britannia is alone represented by the gentleman we have just alluded to. Who will deny it, after having witnessed the facility with which he can shiver his timbers and down his topsights? Who, having heard him talk of taking a reef out of a best bower anchor—we believe there is such an operation, but we confess to not being very well up in nautical terms—boxing the bowsprit, or putting the stunsail boards hard-a-port; who, having heard all this, can listen afterwards without any decree of confidence to the language of common mariners? Mr. T. P. Cooke alone can call crying "running over at the lee scuppers:" with him only is a lawyer a "land shark," and at the longest odds can single out the enemies of England belay and avast heaving; and when he says, "My dear eyes," every body has the greatest confidence in him, and knows that, as the rich of his life, he will protect the rights of the people. He has done quite as much for the navy as ever Dibdin did. He has warned our seamen to emulate his courage in fighting six at once, by showing them such a contest as perfectly exploding if the sailors, especially if the sailors, especially if the sailors, especially

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AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE of a DISORDERED LIVER and STOMACH by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!—To Professor Holloway. Sir—Seeing that the Cholera Morbus was cured of a liver and stomach complaint, by means of your pills, I was induced to try them, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that your pills have certainly, in a very short time, done wonders in my case. I had been under the hands of a surgeon and other medicine at last failed to give me any relief. I send you my name and address, but would rather that you did not make my trouble public. You are at liberty to refer from a consular or barrister of great eminence of the Inner Temple, whose letter would be shown to any respectable person. Sold also Holloway's Ointment at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, and by all Venders of Medicines.

NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65, made of Llama cloth, in light, dark, and mixed colours, two guineas, patronised by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from the neatness of its form, adapting itself to the figure, and yet so as on every coat, light in weight, a desirable advantage in our ever-variable climate; also, as a surtout, or summer frock coat, without either a perfect luxury where best it could oppose itself. Unassumed plainness, the characteristic of a gentleman's attire, is fully sustained in the Paletot, as in fashion neither top nor bottom coat may be more negligée. "It seems well for the working of the new act, when thus secures the profits of a good judgment and well-directed ingenuity to those to whom alone it is due."—Globe the "Times" of 4th April. "In the Registered Paletot there is a gentlemanly neatness and an absence of all unsightly variety. In the use with the highest approbation of those could fill, and the Morning Post" of 19th April.—Paletots suitable to the hauts and professions of all are ready for inspection at the extensive Warerooms, 114, Regent-street, 22 paces North of Quadrant.

THE LATE AWFUL CONFLAGRATION of HAGGETT'S HOTEL, PICCADILLY.—In consequence of the serious and fatal accidents caused by the burning of the above hotel, and the danger to which such establishments are constantly exposed, the Proprietor, DAVID HAGGETT, thinks it proper to announce, that, for the satisfaction and comfort of his numerous Friends and Patrons, the arrangements of the PALATINE HOTEL, VICTORIA STATION, MANCHESTER, for the prevention of such fearful occurrences. The landings of the house are fire-proof; and the staircases, which are of solid iron, are so constructed, that no portion of them could fall, until the whole building fell to the ground; thus keeping open means of egress, the failing of which has been the cause of so large a proportion of the late dreadful catastrophes from fire. They can also be flooded with continuous streams of water from each landing, which can be turned on by the night-attendant (who is always up and on the watch), at a moment's notice. Every room in the house can be supplied with water sufficient to extinguish the largest fire in a few minutes. By these means the remotest probability of any accident by fire is removed, and the most timid person may make use of this Hotel, without the least fear.—DAVID HAGGETT takes this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal support he has received since he has opened the Palatine Hotel and Refreshment Rooms, Victoria Station, and begs to assure the Public and Commercial Gentlemen, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit their continued kind patronage, and at the most moderate charges, including all gratuities to servants.

SAMUEL WEDDELL, late of Aldgate, in the City of London, Esquire, Deceased.—All Persons indebted to and having any claims on his Estate, are requested to forward the same to Messrs. Lankford, Draper's Hall, Solicitors to the Executors.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—A LADY, accustomed to give Lessons in this art, purposes opening a MORNING CLASS at her own residence, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Address, S. C., Brook's Library, 7, Torrington-place, Bedford-square.

A PHAETON.—To be SOLD, not being longer required by a Family, a capital Green Double-bodied, Headed PHAETON, in good condition. Price £40.—Also, a pair Mahogany Cabriolet Harness, as worn at Mr. F. HOOPER'S Two Yard, the Grange, Bermondsey, turn by the "The Horse," Grange-road.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HANDKERCHIEFS.—A Beautiful Engraving on Copper upon a large scale, showing the Clock Tower, &c., printed upon the best Silk Handkerchief, from a Drawing done expressly for that purpose, 2s. 6d. each, or by post, 3s.—To be had of W. TENT, Hosier, &c., No. 21, Royal Exchange, London.

JONES' £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute in a week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones' Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.—FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stove Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Kettles, Pipe-Irons, Sheffield Plate Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, &c.; Japan Tea Trays, Italian, &c. —PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—N.B. Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

DUTY OFF GLASS.—BASS and CO.'s PALE EAST INDIA ALE, in Bottle (so highly in repute with the Faculty), reduced in price, to Quarts 6s. 6d., and Pints 3s. 6d., by A. G. PAVENC and Co., Agents, who have also made a similar reduction on London and Dublin Stouts, 18, Grange Alley (close to Garraway's), Ancient No. 3, Sherborne lane, King William-street, City.

LEGHORNS, MILLINERY, and STRAW BONNETS.—BRIGHT'S, 12, Ludgate-street (three doors above Farringdon-street), Establishment for Leghorns, 20s.; fashionable Millinery Bonnets of every description; Paille de Rix and Fancy Straws, and immense variety of the newest and richest Ornaments. Leghorn Hats, Straw Bonnets. All bearing a fixed Ready Money Price, at the Lowest Scale of Profit.

A MARRIED LADY, 34, without encumbrance, wishes to engage herself in a WIDOWER'S FAMILY, where there are Young Children, who can build confidence in the First Rudiments of Education; speaks French and Italian, and has a perfect knowledge of Music, Drawing, Needlework, &c. Paris; is of an obliging disposition, and would be happy to superintend the Domestic Arrangements. Most unexceptionable references given. Apply to A. Y., Morley's Library, 27, Farringdon-street, Regent's park.

FOR THE RACES.—NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, 6 and 7 Vict., cap. 65; unlined, 30s.; 29 paces North of Quadrant, No. 114, Regent-street. An over-coat by many of our patrons called the "Paletot," with the most convenient free movement, well adapted for temporary defence against weather, heat, and dusty road. Fashionable, and can only be made, by H. J. and D. NICOLL; in naturally repellant drab water-proof twills. These are a few varieties of the Paletots, Chesterfields, and Hall Lanterns.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS continue to be manufactured as usual, upon the largest scale, at their original establishments, and to maintain their supremacy over all others. Each bottle has its proper proportion of SALT, SODA or POTASH, and the purest Carbonic Acid Gas, and not the crude acid nature, removing every trace of sallowness and discolouration, and promoting that transparency and brightness of the skin which constitutes the peculiar grace of a "Belle Assemblée."—Schweppe's "Soda Water, London," a white letters on the Government stamp, without which none is genuine. Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per dozen, delivered free by all Perfumers and Chemists.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON AND CO., 1, 3, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and Patentees.—From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and they are rendered more elastic, and they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, however, being oval, and not round, as in the common process, they appear to be one-half of the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats they are light and elastic, and will retain their position on the head's greatest inclination. JOHNSON and CO., 1, 3, Regent-street, and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

BERDOE'S SUMMER WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, BROCKS, &c. These well known and approved Coats are found light and most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat. They are made on the best models, and are thoroughly impermeable to rain, free from vulgarity and singularity; are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever, and no natural moisture, and have been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A large Stock—First-rate Dress Coats, Capes, Cloaks, and other Waterproof Garments, of the same unrivalled texture as prepared expressly for W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 96, Cornhill. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 96, Cornhill.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to announce that they are prepared to execute, with the utmost dispatch, the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning, may be procured from this Establishment, combining Economy with Taste, Elegance, and Durability. Orders by post, or note and a note particularising the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. Paper with Envelopes and address, thus—A. B. WOLFE and Co., 247 and 249, Regent-street, to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each box. *** All other articles under the same names are Spurious and Imitations.

NEW ENVELOPE.—In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and other disreputable means resorted to for the purpose of deceiving the public, the Proprietors of the Kalydor and Odonto compounds under the title of "KALYDOR," the Proprietors and sole Preparers of the Original and Genuine Kalydor, have adopted a Protective Label and Envelope, at no expense to the consumer of their object—the protection of the Public from Fraud and Imposition have employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., who have succeeded, at great cost, in producing from a steel plate a New Envelope of exquisite beauty. It comprises a highly-finished engraving of the Grecian Graces standing on a classic pedestal, on each side of which is a vase of flowers, the whole surrounding from an elaborate engine-turned back-ground, and bearing with Arabesque scrolls and wreaths, emblazon the Royal Arms of Great Britain, surmounting the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," &c., &c., whilst a Medallion at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus—

A ROWLAND & SON

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, an Oriental Botanical Discovery, perfectly free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It purifies the skin from all Cutaneous Defects, Discolorations, &c. To the Complexion it imparts a radiant bloom, and a softness and delicacy to the Hands, Arms, and Neck.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duly inclosed. Sold by the Proprietors as above, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

GREAT SAVING IN SOAP AND LABOUR.

Royal Letters Patent, granted March 4, 1845.

WARD'S PATENT WASHING and CLEANSING POWDER, manufactured at the Oldbury Alkali Works, near Birmingham. One great advantage which this powder possesses over other cleansing agents, is the absence of the process usually called Washing Powders contain carbonate of soda in its free state, which, by acting upon the skin, sometimes irritates and renders them sore and unhealthy. This evil does not exist peculiar to this powder may be stated as follows, viz.:—A saving of at least one-half of the soap and a great saving of labour. A great saving of fuel, as it requires but little boiling. The colour of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means. The linen will wear finer and last considerably longer. The linen will wear finer and last considerably longer. The durability of the clothes is

This Powder will be found most valuable in Scouring Greasy Floors and Tables in Cleansing Brass, Tin, and other Utensils of domestic use, and also Publicans' Pewter Pots.

Warps direction to liquor articles, though made of the finest materials.

Sold in packets, at 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. each, with directions for using. Be particular in asking for WARD'S WASHING POWDER, as other powders are now in the market. To be had of all Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., or wholesale from the Manufactory by application to H. P. WARD, at the Works as above, or in London, to Mr. JOHN MACKENZIE, 3, Coleman-street Buildings.

SELF MEASUREMENT—GREAT ACCOMMODATION

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation.—The Measure should be taken over the Coat, and reduce, into orders stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken over a Coat.

	Inches		Inches
From Neck seam, not Including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to button From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Bottom of Skirt		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round Calf	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Cuff		Ditto Waist	
		Ditto Hips	
Size round Chest under the Coat			
Size round Waist under the Coat			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tweed Trowsers, from	0	7	6	Tweed Coats, lined with silk	1	12	0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk cord, silk, and bodies	0	18	6	Cashmerette ditto, in any shape, lined throughout, and finished in the first style of fashion	1	16	0
Coatingtine and Chesterfields, in right and wrong sides	0	18	6	Saxe Cloth ditto, ditto	1	16	0
Cashmerette Coats, in every style and make, finished throughout	1		0	ditto, ditto, for 2	1	5	0
Holland Jean Grand Drill, and D	0		6	ditto, in choice patterns	1	4	0
ditto, ditto	0	1	8	Satin ditto, ditto	1	4	0
Splendid Summer Vests, from	0	7	6	Spring Trousers in great variety	1	4	0
Cassimere and Persian ditto, in end less variety	0	9	6	Tweed ditto, of choice pattern	1	4	0
Black and Fancy Satins	0	7	6	Single Milled Albert and Plain Doe	1	4	0
Cloth Trousers, from	0	9	0	Best quality Black or Dress ditto	1	6	0
Twills, ditto	0	4	6	Dress Coats	1	6	0
Spring ditto (woollen)	0	5	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1	8	0
Cloth Coats	0	9	0	Frock Coats	1	8	0
Frock ditto	1	1	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1	10	0

IMPORTANT.—Any Article ordered will be sent to any part of the country, exchanged, or the money returned.

DIRECTORY.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON are obliged to guard the public against imposition, having found that the unprincipled-like falsehood of being connected, with them, or at the same time, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any other house in one of London, and those which

should (to prevent disappointment, &c.) call at or send to, 154, the Church

No business transacted at the Establishment, from Friday at 3 Saturday was business commenced on the Sabbath.

NOTICE.—The ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 11th, and THURSDAY the 12th, inst., Measuring Business as usual on Friday Morning.

ALE! ALE! ALE!—Best, brightest, purest, and most in esteem by Connoisseurs, to be had in Eighteen or Nine Gallon Casks, at One Shilling per Gallon, by addressing to the JOHN BULL BREWERY, Office, 80, Fulham-lane, City. Conveyed, free, to any part of London.

EDWARDS' PATENT FIREWOOD WHEELS.—the Cheapest and Quickest mode of Lighting Fires ever offered to the Public. Sold in a low state.—Sold by every Oilman and Grocer in or near London. Four for a Penny; or for Retailer's Bachelor's Kettle, Three for a Penny. Manufactory, 18, Wharf road, City-road.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING.—Containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles they are best suited to make a good set of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham-court-road.

INGRAM'S MANUFACTORY, 20, CITY ROAD.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—INVALIDS' Chairs, Chairs, from the Smallest Size to the Largest Manufactured, Self-acting and Self-setting Chairs Children's Chaises, Vis-a-vis Waggons, Phaetons, Barouches, &c., from Ten Shillings. Twenty Guineas. Illustrations and varied selections on size or three.

SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS are now charged by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY for 6lbs. of good second TEA. This is the lowest possible at which Tea can be supplied with credit to the merchant and advantage to the consumer also, of COFFEE for 1s. Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street

THE MINARET PARASOL.—CAUTION.—Ladies are parnestly requested to observe that the Silver Mounter of the Parasol is Stamped with the word "MINARET." This Caution is necessary, as other parasols have been sold for the Minaret which are not so. This elegant Novelty can be had at all the respectable Drapers in the Kingdom.

INDIA and COLONIAL and LADIES' WEDDING ORDERS &c., prepared with particular attention as to quality, fashion, and economy, and executed in any climate, on the shortest notice, at POPE and PLANTE'S, General Outfitting Manufacturers of every description of the best Hosiery for family use.—4, Waterloo-place, Pall-Mall. The Ladies' Department conducted by experienced female assistants.—Lists and Patterns forwarded.

TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 221, Oxford-street.—Families and large consumers are invited to avail themselves of the advantages ready money connection, in purchasing the really fine and useful descriptions of TEA and COFFEE at this Establishment. The saving here effected by cash payments is at least 10 or 20 per cent. Price lists forwarded on application, and goods delivered free within three miles free of charge.—STRUGNELL and Co., Tea and Coffee Dealers, 221, Oxford-street, corner of

DINNER SERVICES, TABLE GLASS, &c.—SANDER and Co., 319, Holborn, corner of Southampton Buildings, opposite Grey's Inn, have on view the largest Stock in London of Table Glass, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Ornamental China, Candelabra, Lustres, Lamps, Ormolu, &c. N.B. A considerable number of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services at a great reduction in price, these goods not being kept in stock, but will be procured at the shortest notice. Country and Shipping orders executed with punctuality, and will be found worthy of attention; some of the Dinner Services in question, are porcelain, in addition to which there are a few exquisite Engraved Room Lamps, Lustres, and Hall Lanterns.

COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT or SILVER SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of Pure Silver on the surface. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and is wholesale by R. SUCKLING and SONS, 69, Farringdon-street, London; and JOSEPH ROGERS and SONS, 6, Norfolk-st., Sheffield, and to be had in bottles, with full directions, at 1s., or four bottles for each, of all the principal Cutlers, Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers.

HOWARD'S PATENT ENAMEL.—The Genuine are all signed on the wrapper, by the inventors, HOWARD and SON.

THE STRAPILATORY or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only ever made solution for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but as the hair grows. ROSS and SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as unfailing in the establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it are requested to bring a lock without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of the establishments having used it, the effect produced can be seen.

Address Ross and Sons, 149 and 150, Bishopsgate-street, the celebrated Perruquiers to the Queen, Hair cutters, and Hair dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences, whatever the distance.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED, without Springs, Clasps, or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened; and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marine PASTE.—MESSRS. GRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmoreatum, applied without pain, rendering them as useful as ever for mastication, and an imperishable case of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether the cause of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether the cause be constitutional or accidental, or diseases of the gum. Their method is surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, and, without wire, springs, or ligature, to secure them firmly for a term of years, and for a single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principle, and warranted to answer the intention. At home from Ten till Six.—MESSRS. LE GRAY, on the Diseases of the Gums and Teeth" may be had free, on application at their residence.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—THIS ELEGANT, FRAGRANT, and TRANSPARENT OIL, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying properties, especially recommended as forming the Basis of A Beautiful Head of Hair!!! Price 3s. 6d., 7s. (family Bottles (equal to four small) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—As genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved on two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1850 times, containing 1850 times

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a fragrant white powder, prepared from the Coralline Beds of Australasia, which for purifying and preserving the TEETH and enrichening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting to it most pure and pearl-like whiteness; and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Secure by the fac simile of the name of ROWLAND and a healthy action and coolness are induced, so that the teeth, if loose, are thus rendered firm in their sockets.—Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—As a protection from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the Proprietors to place their name and address, thus—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each box. *** All other articles under the same names are Spurious and Imitations.

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	Inches		Inches
From Neck seam, not Including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to button From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Bottom of Skirt		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round Calf	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Cuff		Ditto Waist	
		Ditto Hips	
Size round Chest under the Coat			
Size round Waist under the Coat			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tweed Trowsers, from	0	7	6	Tweed Coats, lined with silk	1	12	0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk cord, silk, and bodies	0	18	6	Cashmerette ditto, in any shape, lined throughout, and finished in the first style of fashion	1	16	0
Coatingtine and Chesterfields, in right and wrong sides	0	18	6	Saxe Cloth ditto, ditto	1	16	0
Cashmerette Coats, in every style and make, finished throughout	1		0	ditto, ditto, for 2	1	5	0
Holland Jean Grand Drill, and D	0		6	ditto, in choice patterns	1	4	0
ditto, ditto	0	1	8	Satin ditto, ditto	1	4	0
Splendid Summer Vests, from	0	7	6	Spring Trousers in great variety	1	4	0
Cassimere and Persian ditto, in end less variety	0	9	6	Tweed ditto, of choice pattern	1	4	0
Black and Fancy Satins	0	7	6	Single Milled Albert and Plain Doe	1	4	0
Cloth Trousers, from	0	9	0	Best quality Black or Dress ditto	1	6	0
Twills, ditto	0	4	6	Dress Coats	1	6	0
Spring ditto (woollen)	0	5	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1	8	0
Cloth Coats	0	9	0	Frock Coats	1	8	0
Frock ditto	1	1	0	Ditto, ditto, best manufactured	1	10	0

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DIRECTORY.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen

CAUTION.—E. M

SPLENDID SILVER FOUNTAIN, FOR THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company are about to acknowledge the friendly deportment of the Pasha of Egypt towards our country, "in a manner worthy of the greatest political and military power of the East." A silver fountain, of extraordinary magnitude and exquisite workmanship, intended as a present to Mohammed Ali, from the Company, has been designed, modelled, and manufactured, on the premises of Mr. Smith, at Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, where it has been inspected by many hundred visitors.

This truly magnificent fountain is upwards of 10 feet high, and contains 10,400 ounces (about 7¾ cwts.) of silver. From the top, water is thrown by a jet, by means of an arrangement in the interior; the machinery consists of a force-pump, and a weighted plunger working in an air-tight vessel; and the water, being thus thrown up, falls into three successive basins, in the form of the pyramid, and returns, through the centre of the lowermost basin, into the reservoir, whence it is again taken up and used, on the pump being set in motion. It will play for nearly two hours, after being pumped for six or seven minutes, by means of a handle inserted in one corner of the base.

This base is of quadrangular form, resting on a slab of black marble; it is 4 feet in diameter, and terminates in fluted claws; presenting, altogether, the appearance of a massive and enriched pedestal. In its centre rises a sort of altar, or column, also quadrangular; whence springs a shaft, sustaining the first and largest of the basins: within and around its edges undulates a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns, twisted and handed together with excellent effect: the overhanging portions are characteristically festal. The design of the two upper basins need not be described. At each of the four corners of the basement rests a vase, of elegant design, containing a bouquet of flowers in frosted silver; and falling from the scrolls of the upper table, or altar, towards these vases, are cornucopiæ, filled with fruit and flowers; their execution is extremely beautiful, and artistically accurate. It may here be mentioned that the likeness of beast, bird, or fish, is scrupulously avoided throughout the ornaments, in deference to the feelings of good Mahomedans, among whom the permanent resting-place of the fountain is cast.

The style of ornament throughout is that of Louis Quatorze. On each side of the base is a convex shield bearing the inscription that follows,—on each side in a different language:—

To His Highness
MOHAMMED ALI,
PASHA OF EGYPT;
Presented by
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
London. A.D. 1845.

The other languages are Turkish, Arabic, and Latin.

The cost of this magnificent work is £7000. It has occupied somewhat more than seven months in the actual manufacture; and is, we believe, the largest silver work ever executed in this country. It is, in every respect, a most superb triumph of English art.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*J. W. S.*"—*You may expend five shillings advantageously in the purchase of the little collection of games, played by the Bristol Amateurs, which has just been published by Hastings, of Carey-street.*

"*W.*" *and* "*R. J. E.*" *are evidently very young players, and they should refrain from criticising games the merits of which they are not sufficiently advanced to comprehend. If they look only one move forward in Game No. 12, they must see that White, after moving his Rook to the third, will mate next move. Their solution of Problem No. 73 is all wrong.*

"*G. P. E.*" *Temple Bar.—See our Answers to Chess Correspondents last week.*

"*T. D. E.*" *The previous account of an antique Chess-board, discovered in a hayloft, has been forwarded to the Editor of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Many thanks for the drawing.*

"*D. D.*," *Wellingboro'.—Games by beginners at Chess are quite unrated for publication.*

"*W. M. H.*" *We have answered the question twenty times, twice even in our last number. It is surprising that young players do not possess themselves of some elementary work containing the laws of the game, instead of referring upon every frivolous point to a newspaper. In the 21st Clause of the Laws of Chess, published in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," it is provided that "Every pawn which has reached the eighth or last square of the Chess-board, must be immediately exchanged for a Queen, or any other piece the player may think fit, even though all the pieces remain on the board. It follows, therefore, that he may have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Bishops, or Knights."*

"*T. G.*," *Faversham. Lewis's Second Series of Lessons on Chess. Philidor died in London, August 24th, 1795.*

"*M. W. A.*"—*See the 12th Law*—"*Should a player take one of his own men with another, his adversary has the option of obliging him to move either.*" *The Laws of Chess in the work mentioned are without authority or value; those adopted by all players of repute are to found in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," Lewis's Works, and in Mr. Tomkinson's recent "Amusements in Chess."*

"*Alpha,*" *Cambridge*; "*H. P.,*" *Newcastle*; "*W. M. B.,*" *Darlington*; "*F. H. T. Pembroke*; "*E. H.*;" "*C. S.,*" *Brighton*; "*H. D.*"—*The solutions are correct.*

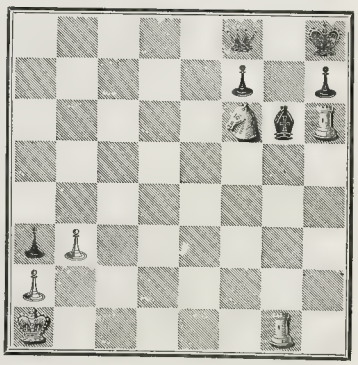
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 73.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)
2. Q to her 3rd (ch)	K takes Kt
3. K Kt P one (ch)	K to Kt 4th
4. Q to K's 3rd (ch)	K to R's 4th
5. K Kt P one (ch)	K to R's 5th
6. Q to R's 6th (ch)	Kt takes Q
7. B mates	

PROBLEM, No. 74.

This beautiful position, by the Rev. H. Bolton, is taken from Lewis's "New Treatise on the Game of Chess."

White having to play mates in four moves.



WHITE.

GAME No. 13.

Between MM. Heydebrant and Meyet of Berlin.

WHITE (VON H.)	BLACK (M. M.)	WHITE (VON H.)	BLACK (M. M.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Q B to Q 3rd	Q takes K B
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	15. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	K takes P *
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	16. K B P two	K to Q 4th †
4. K Kt to his 5th	Q P two	17. Q B P one (ch)	Kt takes P
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	18. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes Kt
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	19. K B P one (discovering ch)	K to Q 4th
7. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K to his 3rd	20. Castles on Q side (ch)	K to Q B 4th
8. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to K 2nd	21. Q B P two (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
9. Q P two	Q Kt P two	22. Q B P two (ch)	K takes P
10. Kt takes P	Q B P one	23. Q takes Q	Kt to Q 4th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her Kt 3rd	24. K to Kt 2nd and wins.	
12. Q P takes P	Q B to Kt 2nd		
13. K Kt to K 4th	Q to her Kt 5th (ch)		

* Had the King been played to B's 2nd, White would have mated him in two moves.

† By taking the Kt with his K or the P with Kt, he must have been mated in about four moves; *e. g.*—

17. Q to K 6th (ch)	16. K takes Kt.
18. B to K 3rd (ch)	K to Q 5th
19. Q to K 4th (Mate)	Kt takes B
Or	
17. B takes Kt (ch)	16. Kt takes K B P
18. B to Q 6th (discovering ch)	K takes Kt (best)
19. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	K to his 5th (best)
20. Q R to Q sq (ch) &c.	K to Q 5th

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 163.—Vol. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS.

THOSE who believe that war will ultimately cease to be waged between civilised nations, can point to many facts, which, though not altogether conclusive, tend to confirm their views. The wars of succession that so long convulsed Europe and devastated kingdoms in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, would now be rendered impossible, by the indifference of the Powers in possession of their thrones to the fall of those who are hurled from them. There have been many events within the last few years which, but for this feeling, would have sufficed to have thrown the world into confusion. France deposed the eldest branch of the Bourbons, and elected the Duke of Orleans: Europe accepted, and by its acceptation approved, the change. Belgium expelled the King of Holland and elected Leopold, with the same result. In Spain, the descent of the crown of Ferdinand in the male line was interrupted, and the Royal power vested in the hands of an infant, and a female, rather than it should be entrusted to an unpopular Prince. A civil war ensued, but the question was left pretty much for the Spaniards to settle among themselves. England and France did not, as they would of old, spend their blood and treasure in the quarrel; and now the contest, like our own war of the Roses, is to be ended by a marriage between the representatives of the two parties, Don Carlos having resigned a throne he never ascended in favour of his son, who even now may never possess it.

Portugal rejected Don Miguel, and the Prince is shooting snipes at Rome instead of his subjects at Lisbon. Again the European Powers troubled themselves not about the matter, but hailed Don Pedro first, and then Donna Maria as the *de facto* sovereigns. Were similar changes to take place again in any one of these monarchies to-morrow, provided a governing body was appointed which could preserve the land from internal anarchy, and restrain the people from aggression on its neighbours, other countries—our own included—would look on calmly enough. The day for coercing other nations into accepting a dynasty that is rejected by the bulk of the people is gone by; that the people may sometimes be mistaken, or afterwards repent—that they may occasionally depose a King Log, and get a King Stork in his place—does not affect the question; it is the rule of modern statesmanship that all *faits accomplis* are to be accepted. So if a political revolution takes place, the party which finds itself uppermost at the close of it, is accepted, treated with, and recognised, and the intercourse between nation and nation goes on much as before; whether the change is for the better or worse to the particular people who bring it about, is a matter for their own decision. England was formerly remarkable for its tendency to interfere with the Governments of other countries; but she indulged it at a fearful expense; and the many hundred millions of her national debt now make her pause when she sees these changes going on, and ask herself the sensible question whether she is quite in the position to judge correctly of the wants of others; whether in fact, each nation—though it may manage its affairs but badly—do not on the whole manage better themselves, than we could do for them?

The latest example of the utter indifference with which statesmen view the claims of a legitimate, but rejected Prince, is found in the little notice taken of the abdication of Don Carlos. It excited neither interest nor remark, and was passed over as lightly as the most ordinary, every-day occurrence. He transferred all his rights to the Throne of Spain to the Prince of Asturias, and formally gave up a claim, the assertion of which failed long since in the appeal to arms.

There are now, therefore, two young Princes in Europe in a painfully similar situation. The Duc de Bordeaux and the Prince of Asturias are the direct representatives of the Royalties of two great kingdoms; they are both exiles, expiating in obscurity the follies and crimes of their progenitors, who held and abused the actual power of which they inherit nothing but the memory and the regret. Few conditions in life can be more sad and disastrous; the successor to an empty claim finds in it a fatal legacy,—still more fatal when that claim is to departed sovereignty. Their assumed rank is perpetually at variance with their actual position; fate places a "barren sceptre in their gripe," and the visionary crown they chase must cause more anxiety than the weight of the actual diadem on the brows that bear it in their stead. They become the centres of plots and schemes, and the instruments or victims of desperate men, whose only object is, at all hazards, to overturn the order of things at present established. They cannot descend to the ranks of the people; they do not mingle on perfectly equal terms with the aristocracy—there is a something that draws a line of distinction between them; and, from diplomatic reasons, they are not

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

recognised for what they claim to be, by Courts and Governments. It would be far better for them to give up their abstract right altogether, and claim nothing that could not be fully accorded them. But this is rarely done. Two rebellions, and both disastrous, scarcely sufficed to convince the descendants of James the Second that England had renounced the Line of the Stuarts for ever; the feverish dream of Royal rights haunted even the last degraded representative of the race. It is the same in the present instance. Don Carlos does not abandon the claim; he merely transfers it to his son: in him it may have all the chances of all the success it can ever obtain—but that will be far short of what Carlos aspired to. If a son may be the Husband of the Queen, but the Constitutional party is too strong to permit him to be King of Spain.

But, however this may be, it is certain that these changes in the Royal Houses of Europe, are now regarded with a composure that renders war with other Powers on account of them, out of the question. The strength and resources of civilised nations are so well known to each other, and their capacity of doing mutual mischief so well ascertained, that rulers are no longer desirous "greatly to find quarrel in a straw." Taking their naval and military strength together, England and France command the greatest amount of destructive force in Europe. It is the perfect knowledge of the fact that restrains them from fomenting every difference into a quarrel, though in France there is a party—we hope decreasing in influence—willing enough to do so. Changes of Dynasties are quietly accepted, and delicate questions like those of the Right of Search, or Disputed Boundaries, which have been the root of past wars, are referred to negotiators, and settled by treaties. It is evident that civilised nations, as they approach equality to each other, are compelled to a mutual respect; the wars of modern times are those of civilisation against barbarism, and on this point public morality in all countries is not very cultivated. We are continually engaged in hostilities, or are on the verge of them, in India. The French colony of Algiers is only held by fighting, or readiness to fight. But the feelings that made "wars of succession" for the support of the "Family Compact," and the preservation of the "balance of power" possible, have passed away. A "thirty years' war" in Europe, to decide who should govern the Palatinate, is not to be placed among the probabilities. Nations have come to a sort of understanding among themselves as to the retaining or rejection of rulers; and thus dethronements and abdications which would once have convulsed society, pass by almost unregarded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The late treaty for the suppression of the slave trade is much discussed by the Paris papers. The treaty they confess is rather severe. The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Paris and Lyons and the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Bill by a majority of 230 to 4. The duration of the concession of this latter line was fixed at fifty years. The company will have to execute at its own expense a branch to Grenoble.

M. Jorrand, formerly member of the National Convention and of the Council of Five Hundred, lately died at Ahun, in the Department of the Creuse, in the 89th year of his age.

The *Revue de Paris* announces that Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars would be appointed Commander of the naval force about to be stationed on the coast of Africa in virtue of the convention signed by Dr Lushington and the Duke de Broglie. M. Dupetit Thouars would hoist his flag in a 50 gun frigate, and have for his deputy commander, Captain Bonet Willaumez, who has resigned the government of Senegal.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, after the introduction by the Minister of Finance of a bill of Pensions for civil servants, the Minister of Marine presented one for increasing the navy, and maintaining twenty six ships of war on the coast of Africa, in pursuance of the treaty just concluded in London for the repression of the slave trade. The discussion was entered on this bill being presented. At the moment Admiral de Mackau was laying on the table the said treaty, and the instructions drawn up for the guidance of the superior officers who are to be employed on the African station, M. Guizot entered the hall, and was received with the warmest congratulations by a large number of members who surrounded his seat on the ministerial bench. M. Thiers then rose, and remarked that no such occurrence had taken place which rendered it necessary that the Government should resort to the execution of the laws just mentioned. M. Martin added that the Government were sensible of the course of the discussion, and of the discussion that had taken place, and that he again engaged to [illegible] as soon as circumstances should require it. After some more words on the subject, exchanged between M. Dupin and the Keeper of the Seals, the debate was resumed on the budget for 1846; the several first chapters of the budget of the Customs were successively adopted, and the budget of the department of foreign affairs came under discussion.

SPAIN.

It appears by our accounts from Madrid that the crusade against the press is proceeding. The editor of the *Esperanza* having announced to his readers that he would publish, in a supplement, the official documents relative to the abdication of Don Carlos, the Political Chief ordered the seizure of that paper before its publication. The *Heraldo* blames that proceeding, and observes that "he might have allowed them to circulate without any fear to get to the public peace." The editor of the *Espectador*, Madrileño, adds, sufficiently to endeavour to facilitate the conclusion of a marriage between the Pretender and the Queen, a project to which the national interest, the interests of the throne, both and powerful state reasons, the blood of [illegible] of victims, [illegible] malice and right, are now as strongly opposed as ever."

A rumour was in circulation at Madrid that an insurrection would break out at Barcelona upon the arrival of the Queen.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Queen of the West* has brought us New York papers to the 21st May. The [illegible] little to the previous information about the Oregon question, but [illegible] tone of the accounts may still be considered as favourable to [illegible] policy of sending a special Minister to this country was still warmly debated, but no further step towards its adoption appears to have been taken.

With reference to the Annexation of Texas question, the Washington [illegible] the receipt at Washington of public despatches from Texas, which remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States."

A private letter, from a high quarter, says the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, states that "there is now no division in Texas upon the subject, and another from New Orleans says that General Houston assured Major Donelson, by letter, that he should not oppose it, and that he believed it would meet no obstacle from the Government or people of Texas. With the brilliant prospect of success thus opening, Major Donelson thought it his duty to retire from the country."

In the condition of money matters, there had been no change of importance. The [illegible] just from England was considered of a favourable character, [illegible] therefore, rather the tendency to improve the value of [illegible] prices were fluctuating.

Exchange on London was quoted at 109½ to 109¾.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The *Union* gives the following extract of a letter from General Jackson to President Polk, dated May 9th:—

"[illegible]-toes. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will. My whole house [illegible] and my last request is, God preside over and give you a successful administration to our beloved country.

"Your friend sincerely,

"ANDREW JACKSON."

BUENOS AYRES.

Important news has been received from Buenos Ayres to the 8th April. The particulars are contained in the following extract from a letter to a mercantile house.

"We have to inform you that official despatches have been received from General Orbe, dated the 29th ult., announcing the complete defeat of General Rivera, at a place called the India Muerta, ninety miles north of Monte Video, the loss of all his infantry, artillery, and baggage, on the 27th [illegible] action of two hours with the division of General [illegible] Oribe, [illegible] five hundred prisoners taken, [illegible] reported to have escaped [illegible] taken place here on account of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pledged by the [illegible]

MINERAL CHANGES.—It is rumoured that Mr. Milnes Gaskell, now a Lord of the Treasury, will be made Secretary to the Board of Control, in the place of Mr. Emerson Tennent, who goes out to be Colonial Secretary in Ceylon; and that Sir Charles Douglas, M.P. for Warwick, will succeed Mr. Milnes Gaskell.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

COMPENSATION TO IRISH TENANTS.—Lord STANLEY introduced a bill founded on the report of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, for the purpose of securing to the occupying tenant in that country compensation for any improvements he may have effected on his holding. In explaining the views of the Government, Lord Stanley denied that the evils of Ireland could be adequately met by compulsory emigration, and contended, that in proportion to the extent of waste lands the country was not over peopled. Contrasting the condition of the Irish with that of the tenant, he argued for the necessity of some measure which might have the effect of inducing the former to expend capital on the improvement of the soil. With this view the bill proposed to grant compensation to tenants for three descriptions of improvements buildings, drainage, and the levelling of fences. There had been hitherto attempts to enforce regulations between landlord and tenant; but those attempts had failed, owing to the expensive nature of the process for enforcing them. In order to obviate this difficulty, and establish an inexpensive method of equitably adjusting claims, he proposed that there should be an office in Dublin, with a salaried officer at its head, to be called "The Commissioner of Improvements."—Some opposition was expressed to the details of the bill, but it was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

PORTUGAL.—In answer to questions from Mr S. WORTLEY, Sir R. PEEL said there was no foundation for the report that further negotiations were pending with Portugal, with a view to a commercial treaty.

BANKING IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The night was passed in discussing in committee the clauses of the new Banking Bills for Ireland and Scotland, and at one o'clock the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The Duke of Wellington having moved that the House should go into Committee on this bill, the Duke of LEINSTER took the opportunity of stating that he had resided near and watched the College of Maynooth for thirty-two years, and had not observed the slightest misconduct on the part of the students. He had the honour of being acquainted with three of the Professors of the College, and he considered them most worthy men. He fully approved of the principle of the bill, and hoped it would pass into law.—Lord CLANCARTY denounced the bill as an invasion of the principles of Protestantism. At present the Protestant people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were as one man opposed to it. He could not conceive a moment more unpropitious than the present for this so called message of peace to be made. With these remarks, he moved, as an amendment, that the committee on the bill be deferred till that day six months.—The Earl of WICKLOW thanked the Government for the bill. He intimated, however, that it could not stop short with this measure, but that it must hereafter propose the endowment of the Catholic Church. The noble Earl suggested the mode in which he thought this ought to be done. He objected to a grant from the Consolidated Fund, and said the only just way was by placing a rent charge upon the land of the country.—Earl FITZWILLIAM agreed with Earl Wicklow's opinions in regard to an endowment of the Catholic Church. Lord WHARNCLIFFE discussed the idea that the Government intended this bill to pave the way for an endowment of the Catholic Church. At present there were so many difficulties in the way, that he could not see how anybody could conceive that Government had any intention of proposing such a measure. Before they did so, they must watch how the feeling of the country tended. At present, all they saw was, that they proposed the present measure as an important one, and as an earnest to the people of Ireland that everything which the Government could do to soothe their feelings would be done. (Hear, hear.)—The Marquis of BREADALBANE said he believed the people of England were not galled by the present measure, and that they did not look upon it as an isolated one. (Hear, hear.) They looked upon it as one that got in the large end of the wedge, and they knew that the small end would soon follow. (Laughter.) They knew that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy would soon follow the present measure (hear, hear,); but the people of this country would bear in mind that such a measure was intimately connected with the fundamental principles of the constitution, and with the safeguards of the liberties of the country established at the Revolution, an endeavour to invade which had never till now been attempted. (Cheers.) The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the bill went into committee.—The bill passed through committee without any alteration or amendment, the report was brought up and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.—The house sat eight o'clock, adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY.

THE CORN LAWS.—Mr. VILLIERS made his usual annual oration upon the Corn laws. His speech consisted chiefly of the arguments before used by him against protection. He contended that the Corn-laws were wholly unjustifiable upon any principle of policy, and that they were the most objectionable object in view—that at times they had proved most injurious to the labouring classes and that it sooner they were abolished the better. The effect of the measure would be to remove that jealousy and ill-feeling which consistently pursued in all the legislation which had been adopted since. After dwelling upon these points, Mr. Villiers moved—

"That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—

"That the Corn law restricts the supply of food and prevents the free exchange of the products of labour.

"That it is therefore prejudicial to the welfare of the country, especially to that of the working classes, and has proved injurious to the interests of the landowners themselves.

"That it is expedient that all restrictions on corn should be now abolished."

Mr. C. POULETT THOMSON seconded the motion.—Mr. C. BULLER and Mr BUCK opposed them, and they were supported by Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. M PHILIPS.—Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that, by prudent measures, they might bring the Corn-laws into greater accordance with the general principles of mercantile legislation, but that no sudden step ought to be taken. At once to throw open the trade in corn would be inconsistent with the general welfare, and would give such a shock to the agricultural interest as the house must convulse all the other branches of national industry. The question was as to the best means of providing a supply of corn for a population rapidly increasing; and, if he thought that the sweeping measure of total free trade, no other consideration would prevent him from supporting the doctrine. He was convinced, however, that a free importation of corn would bring the greatest benefit to the country for [illegible] say he [illegible] likely to accrue from a free trade in corn Mr. BRIGHT followed Sir James Graham, whom he [illegible] used of dealing in fallacies. He alluded to the opposition at the free trade bazaar in Covent Garden Theatre as a proof of the interest taken upon the subject of free trade. The amount received at the door and from the sales was more than £3,000; 3,000 unsolicited subscriptions sent up from the country were about 1000 or £3000, and the annual goods would amount to more than £30,000 to nearly £30,000. Some hon. members opposite and witnessed bazaars presided over by duchesses and ladies of rank, but he believed that none of them had ever been at a bazaar, or succeeds of the kind, where the one-tenth of the sum raised by that of the League. There were ladies at that bazaar.—(Much laughter)—many of whom, when at home, lived just as sumptuously, and expended as much, if not more, money on the table of hon. members opposite, and yet so firmly persuaded were they of the truth of the principles which the League held, and which hon. gentlemen opposite affected to despise but which they dared not meet, that they came up to the metropolis, and for three weeks submitted to the arduous undertaking of attending to that bazaar. (Laughter.) It was easy to sneer at those things, but there was one member particularly who should not sneer at them, and that was the right hon. baronet who led them (the Conservative gentlemen) and who knew better than to sneer at the middle classes of the country.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN opposed the resolutions on the part of the Irish Members.—Mr. WAKLEY supported them.—Lord ESSINGTON said he had formerly opposed the motion of Mr Villiers, because he hoped that a fixed duty would have formed a compromise between the two great interests of the country. He now, however, despaired of any such compromise, and would, therefore, give his hearty support to the resolutions.—Mr. COBDEN said the question was, whether the house could in justice pass a law to restrict the food of the people, and that the question had not been met, and he might venture to predict never would be met, fairly by argument in that house. The condition of the unskilled labouring class of this country was a disgrace to the country.—Mr. BANKES replied to the arguments of Mr. Villiers and Mr Cobden, endeavouring to show that they had fallen into several historical errors, particularly bearing on the question before the house.—Lord RUSSELL quite agreed in the two first resolutions of Mr. Villiers, and would vote for going into committee with a view to see in what way the law should be relaxed, or to what extent. The noble lord then contended for the necessity of a revision of the existing law, which added to the incomes of the legislators, while those legislators failed in proving that it was beneficial to the rest of the community.—Mr. HUME said he had last year opposed a similar motion, by Mr. Villiers, which motion was nearly identical with the present, and which was, nevertheless, opposed on that occasion by the noble lord, who now, it appeared, was prepared to support it. He could not like the noble lord in this course, but, while voting against the motion, he could not agree in all the arguments adduced against it. He could not agree that a high price of corn necessarily implied high wages. He could not agree with those who contended that the condition of the people was much deteriorated, as compared with what it was some few months back. The right hon. baronet then explained the nature of the proposals he had made upon a graduated scale, with a cautious attention to the interests which had grown up under a different system.—Lord HOWICK supported the resolutions.—Mr. VILLIERS replied, and a division then took place, the result of which was as follows:—

For Mr Villiers's proposal	.. .. ..	122
Against it	.. .. ..	254
Majority against the resolutions		—132

The House sat till half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

DOG STEALING.—Mr. LINDSELL moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which was to make dog-stealing a misdemeanour, and to visit the second offence with transportation for seven years.—Mr. HUME objected to several provisions of the Bill, as opening the door to great oppression. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Some little discussion ensued; in the course of which, Sir J. GRAHAM said dog stealing was carried on to a great extent in the metropolis, and, although he could not support all the enactments of the Bill, he should vote for its second reading.—Some Members thought dogs were sufficiently protected, while Mr. BRIGHT suggested that similar protection should be extended to cats.—Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading	.. .. ..	67
Against it	.. ..	23
Majority for the second reading		—44

The House went into committee on the Smoke Prohibition Bill, and, while some remarks were being made upon the subject, it was proposed that the House should count, and only 39 Members being present, an adjournment took place at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION BILL.—Lord PORTMAN presented a Bill "On the subject of the expediency of providing compensation to tenants of lands for improvements thereon in certain cases." The noble lord explained the object of the bill, which was read a first time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr YOUNG, a new writ was ordered for the county of Edinburgh, Mr. Ramsay having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

RAILWAYS.—The Aberdeen, Caledonian, Edinburgh, Dundee and Perth Railway Bill, and the Clydesdale Junction Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The LORD ADVOCATE moved the second reading of this bill. One of the leading principles of the measure was that a Board of Supervision should be established. If a poor man considered that the means of sustenance with which he was supplied were not adequate, he must first make out a case before the Board of Supervision.—Mr. FOX MAULE moved that the bill be referred to a Select committee, to inquire into the merits of the measure.—After a long discussion the motion was negatived without a division, and the bill read a second time.

The Irish Banking Bill was read through committee,

The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PENSION TO SIR H. POTTINGER.—The Earl of ABERDEEN brought down a Message from the Queen, stating that her Majesty was desirous of granting a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir H. Pottinger. The message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

A desultory conversation arose upon the state of Ireland, and the house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAYS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed.—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill, the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Bill, the Aberdeen Railway Bill, the Leeds and Bradford Railway bill, and the York and North Midland Railway Bill (Harrogate Branch

SIR H. POTTINGER.—A Message from the Queen, similar to that brought up in the Lords, was brought up by Sir R. Peel.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the question for going into committee upon the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, Mr S. O'BRIEN opposed the bill, and made some personal remarks upon Mr. Roebuck.—Mr. ROEBUCK replied, and said Mr. O'Brien had attacked the House in Conciliation Hall. Mr O'Brien, he said, had "spit his venom" at Conciliation Hall, and now he repeated the trash.—Mr. O'BRIEN rose to answer Mr. Roebuck, but was called to order. After some discussion the house resolved itself into committee. Sir J. GRAHAM moved that a sum not exceeding £100,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund to establish new colleges in Ireland; and also an annual sum of £21,000 to pay the stipends, prizes, exhibitions, and other expenses of these colleges.—Mr. O'BRIEN was then allowed to defend himself. He expressed his contempt for Mr. Roebuck.—Sir R. INGLIS again rose to order, and Mr. S. O'BRIEN then vindicated the language used at Conciliation Hall, and repeated that the bill, in its present form, was an attempt to corrupt the people of the people of Ireland.—After discussion in committee upon the bill, occupied the house almost exclusively.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—This bill has been read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

ALLEGED PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On Monday the Attorney-General moved that in the case "Howard v. Gosset," in which a verdict for £300 damages was returned against him, execution for damages and costs, to the amount of £436 12s, had been levied upon Mr. Howard's goods (Hear, hear, and a laugh).—The communication was referred to the Select Committee on Printed Papers

NEW MEMBER.—On Monday, Lord E. Hill took the oaths and his seat for the county of Down, in the room of his brother, the Earl of Hillsborough, now called to the House of Peers, by the demise of the Marquis of Downshire

BAIL IN ERROR BILL.—This bill has been read a third time, and passed

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

CHINA.—Mr. H. BERKELEY, for Tuesday, July 1, to move for a committee to consider the propriety of addressing her Majesty to confer some further remuneration on the officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, engaged in operations in China.

THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, for the 8th July, to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL OGILVIE, C.B.—We regret to have to announce the death of this distinguished officer at Banff on the 2nd instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL REID, K.C.B., K.T.S., K.S.W., C.B., K.A.—This distinguished officer, who held the rank of major general in the corps of Royal Artillery, expired in London on Sunday last, after a short illness, having removed to the metropolis from Woolwich in the hope, by being near his physician. The deceased had seen considerable service, having been in the corps upwards of half a century.

POST CAPTAIN.—Commander the Hon. Swynfen T. Carnegie (1838), son of the late distinguished admiral, the Earl of Northesk, and M. P. for the county of Stafford, has been promoted to the rank of post captain.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. BETTY, C.B.—We have to announce the demise of the above gallant officer, a Director of the East India Company.

A letter from Leipsic, of May 31, states that the total primitive capital of the shares of railroads in Germany, constructed by private companies, and now at work, is 58,250,000 thalers (203,875/. 6 d.). These shares, at the price at which they are now sold at Leipsic, Frankfort, Hamburg, and Berlin, are worth 84,23 ,870 thalers, or 45 per cent above the original price of the shares. The shares are only from time to time now par, the Rhine and that from Budivers to Gemund by Lintz, and Saxo Bavarian; their shares being quoted at from 98 to 98¾ per cent. All the rest are far above par.

SERJEANT NOTTON.—On Tuesday, a Commission of Lunacy was held before Francis Barlow, Esq., at the Crown Inn Hockerill, near Bishop's Stortford, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. John Tucker, aged 65, a nurseryman and paper of the Cherry Tree public house, at Bishop's Stortford. After the examination of a number of witnesses to prove various acts leaning unsoundness of mind, Mr. Tucker was brought into the room, and a long conversation took place between the extraordinary fellow and the unfortunate man said he had got several men in his inside, who were complete masters over him, and that unless he did whatever they wished, his death would be the consequence. The Commissioner had great difficulty to keep a straight face, so that he was afraid the violence of the motion would shatter him to [illegible] They would not allow him to move without paying an enormous sum, and for walking in his nursery they had charged him three thousand millions for every step he took! The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict that Mr. Tucker had been of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs since February last.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—During the first five months of the present year, the increase on the aggregate revenue of railways over the corresponding period of last year is nearly half a million sterling. This increase, of 5 per cent., represents an increase of 20 millions in the value of the railway property of the country. The total receipts of above 1700 miles, comprising all the great lines, up to the end of May, exceeded £2,250,000.——The total number of accidents on railways, reported to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, for the quarter ending April 1, 1845, was 39; being 20 deaths and 19 accidents. The Committee of the Cambridge and Lincoln line of Railway, the Committee have decided, that "whenever the proper time should arrive, it would report to the House that the preamble of the Bill for that line had not been proved." The Chairman of the Committee was accompanied by the declaration, that the promoters of the line might, after the Report, submit the Cambridge and Lincoln scheme to the Committee as a project, and that the counsel for the promoters might, if they thought proper, proceed with evidence in the case as upon a project, but that this could not be done until the Committee had reported against it as a Bill. Mr. Mackenzie, the secretary of the Brighton line, has just vacated his post. The Directors cannot possibly submits between Mr. Mackenzie and the Board of Directors. Mr. Buckton succeeds to the office. The Belfast and Ballymena Railway Bill has been read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.——It is calculated that the Ordnance and Tours Railroad will be opened, at the latest, by the 1st of October.——The line of railway from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge will be formally opened on the 1st of August.——The Committee have declared the preambles of the following bills to be proved: The Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and Colne Extension Railway; the Rasmond Railway; the West London Thames Extension Railway; the Middlesborough and Redcar Railway.——The London and Greenwich Railway Bill and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Bill have been read a third time and passed.——Mr. Cubitt, the chief engineer of the Amiens and Boulogne Railroad, has calculated that the whole line will be much easier to execute and less expensive than has been estimated, inasmuch as out of 31 leagues not a single tunnel will be required.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It would be absurd, in the present day, to affect to pronounce any eulogy upon sporting. For those who are not sportsmen shall not the pleasures of the field are, of all entertainments, most easily acquired, and the several favour in which they have been held, from the earliest ages to the present, is no slight testimony to their merit. BLAINE.

The season has now set in with great force, and all who exercise their [illegible] water are in their element. From Cowes, with its fleet of gorgeous [illegible] to the Baths of Holborn, with its tanks of cricket, as revised by the masters of the Cobourg, the Hawley Regatta—a most accountable festival for the amateurs of our small sculls—Saturday wound up the various contests, in the victory of Cambridge over Oxford for the Grand Challenge Cup, by three lengths—Won! won! for Isis! Cambridge also sent two champions, who wrested the Silver Wherries from two brave sons of Thames. The racing was very good, though the time was bad; the sport not being over till near nine. Moreover, it rained at intervals, with great want of consideration. On Monday, at Lord's, came on the match between the Marylebone Club and the Undergraduates of Cambridge—and into-arrival, the utensils in the way of cricket, as revised by the masters of the Marylebone Club. These are to the following effect:—Amendment of the 10th law.—The ball must be bowled, not thrown or jerked, and the hand must not be above the shoulder at the time of delivery; and whenever the latter shall for four days was the Royal meeting on Ascot Heath. Like its near relative, Epsom, it is a wonder-worker, acnlevring, among others, the miracle of inducing fashion to forsake, for a week's during the season, and tolerate the country while "the Lioun is on the rye."

The last was a most goodly anniversary—the part elsewhere given being taken as a fact. It is announced that Hornsey, the example of the whole, is to be [illegible] that there is no right noble a pastime, what pity that it should be made a toll to ensure the sanguine and confiding! That such is the respect in which it has long been regarded by a class of desperate scoundrels, is too notoriously established in the columns of the "Racing Calendar." The information they will afford may not please some ears, but shall not quite come of them, they will not have been written in vain. Tuesday—a day of golden summer—drew a distinguished party to the Royal Course, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and a brilliant Court. There never was a more prompt and a meeting: the list consisted of eight races, among the nominations being many of the animals to which public interest attached, in consequence of the singular results of the late Derby. The Vase was won by Sweetmeat, a three-year-old, distinguished for honest running early in the spring. Of course, this put the prophets "in the hole"—a place they have occupied pretty constantly during the season. Idas was beaten in a canter for the Ascot Derby; he has greatly recovered from the Newmarket form. Still there was not a shadow of its former self; the "legs" have had their day; it is now gone by. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the sport on the two by-days—Wednesday and Friday—the latter more especially. Thirty horses ran for the Hunt Cup on the former day—the largest field ever seen at Ascot. Moreover, the meeting of the current week was by far the most brilliant ever known there: "May its shadow never be less!"

THE ASCOT CUP DAY.

Pulman qui meruit ferat.

No institution for the promotion of a defined object, was ever so treacherously abused as the British turf. It was originally established with a view to enlist popular emulation into the improvement of the national breed of horses, by rewarding, with public prizes of account, and to afford the people a wholesome and harmless recreation. Human ingenuity could not have devised means so certain to frustrate these purposes, as those adopted in the direction of its details—more especially during the last few years. To give a death blow to the former, the system of handicapping was introduced, whereby the worst horse in a race is afforded the best chance of winning; and the best is allotted to carry the weight that may cripple them for life; while to taint and impregnate with danger its character as a popular amusement, the ring was made an integral part of it; the "ring" being neither more nor less than a society of unprincipled paupers, who live by their pencils as highwaymen were wont by their pistols. Not content with such a chance as falls to the lot of few communities, the "legs" at present interfere with their contrivances as the boy did with the man that had 2 golden eggs. For the last ten years, at all events, a grievous professional robbery has been done upon the chief races of the season, the Derby and St. Leger in particular. It is, however, reason to hope that the crisis of this crying abomination has arrived.

The investigation at present in progress with reference to long past cases of foul practice when made public, must, at the least, put an end to the system of *professional gentlemen*. This will be one move towards the decline of the handicap; the grand point *d'appui* of the ring. Shall not the noble example set the patrons of the turf this day by a Prince Sovereign lead by the nose the cause and their? The Emperor of Russia's Cup (the richest prize given on the English turf—*prix poder !*) is a weight for age race, and will command the nomination of the best horses in training, from three years old upwards. And is it not a monstrous thing that the owner of a second Eclipse, till its institution, had not a race in which to engage him worth one half so much "public money?" Except for the "Match," or Trials, latterly no racer—or a racer—on our turf, after three years old, was worth £1000.

Thursday last was, by many degrees, the most glorious Cup Day ever known at Ascot; railways, perhaps, robbed it of the blaze of equipage we have seen in former years—Zingaree's, for instance; but, in the matter of people, it never had an equal. The Queen, with her Royal Consort, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and a brilliant Court, came on the heath precisely at half-past one, and were received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

The weather was the perfection of summer, and the scene such as the round world could not furnish elsewhere. With the general racing we have nothing to do ourselves here the returns will give all that is required about that—save the Cup. Here was an event for which twenty-six of the best horses in England were entered for what crowns four seasons in the post—Folgo-Ballagh, Alice Hawthorn, Cowl, and the Emperor—the former backed at six and seven to four on him against the field. After each horse had been exhibited to the [illegible] the race commenced, and at the end of a mile and a half, the winner of the Cup last year, won it; the finish being only a canter to him. Who shall henceforth say—"What's in a name?" Cowl broke down, Folgo-a-Ballagh was too full, and Alice too empty. At the conclusion of the event the Queen left the course, and soon after five the general move took place, after such a day as don't fall to a man's lot to enjoy often in his life. The universal subject of conversation was, a gentleman here would be in this way [illegible] *quis curuit ferat!*" —no nobleman deserves the olive better than Lord Albemarle.

MONDAY.—The speculative took a very wide field this afternoon, all the principal betting races at Ascot, and those staple events, the St. Leger and Derby, having been more or less brought into notice. So small were the investments, however, and so utterly without any exciting feature, that we may safely follow the example of our morning contemporaries, and leave the odds to speak for themselves,

THE QUEEN'S VASE.	
2 to 1 agst Mr. Hill's lot (t)	7 to 2 agst Zanzoi (t)
5 to 1 — Alice Hawthorn	7 to 2 — Weremend
ASCOT STAKES.—FIRST CLASS.	
9 to 2 agst Inheritess	6 to 1 agst Best Bower
5 to 1 — Perkin Warbeck	8 to 1 — Wee Pet
ASCOT STAKES.—SECOND CLASS.	
8 to 1 agst Augustus Lydia Langmain	7 to 1 agst Lyde Langmain
5 to 1 — Sandiver	6 to 2 agst Four Solitude
THE EMPEROR'S CUP.	
5 to 4 agst Folgo-a-Ballagh, t	5 to 1 agst Cowl
	9 to 1 agst The Emperor (t)
THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.	
12 to 1 agst Godfrey	15 to 1 agst Northumberland
MT. HEDGEHOG.	
6 to 1 on The Field	20 to 1 agst Old England
10 to 1 agst Sandiver	20 to 1 — Mentor
THE DERBY.	
6 to 1 agst Lapse (t)	14 to 1 agst Cumbacles
4 to 1 — Surplice	50 to 1 — Hoorah (t)

THURSDAY was a dies non.

ASCOT RACES.

These races commenced on Tuesday with—

The Trial Stakes of 3 sovs each, 50 added.		New Mile.	11 subs.
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs.	.. ..	(Arthur)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, aged	.. ..	(Nat)	2
Mr John Day's The Hero, 2 yrs	.. ..	(Donaldson)	3

7 to 4 against the Knight of the Whistle. Won in a common canter by two lengths.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft.		10 subs.
Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon	.. .. ..	(Mann) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Idas	.. .. ..	(Nat) 2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Salopian	.. .. ..	(Calloway) 3

7 to 4 agst Wood Pigeon. Won cleverly by a length.

The Ascot Stakes (in two classes) of 25 sovs each. 24 subs. to the first class, and 23 to the second.

First Class.

Duke of Richmond's Lethario, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr Meekham's Jubilee stress, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb	.. ..	(Lye) 2

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr A. W. Hill's Sweetmeat, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	.. ..	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. A. W. Hill's The Libel, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb	.. ..	(Arthur) 2

Alice Hawthorn and Folgh-a-Ballagh were declared not to start before the first race.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs each.

Colonel Peel's c by Slane, out of Cobweb, (allowed 3lb)	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Touchstone (3lb)	.. .. ..	(Mann) 2

The Ascot Stakes. Second Class.

Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Johnstone's Annandale, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb	.. ..	(Riley) 2

The Welcome Stakes of 20 sovs each, with a bonus by an independent subscription of 5 sovs each

Mr. Gully's Weatherbit	.. .. ..	(John Day, jun.) 1
Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquoise	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 2
Duke of Richmond's Resurrection, Gilt-nxin	.. ..	(Nat) 3

Match, 20l, h ft, both 2 yrs old. T.T.C.

Mr. Payne's Collingwood	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Subscription	.. .. ..	(F. Butler) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The races, which were not finished until nearly six o'clock, commenced at half-past one o'clock, with—

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each. 8 Subs.

Lord Chesterfield's ch f Stutch	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Topaz	.. .. ..	(Mann) 2

Sweepstake of 50 sovs each. 4 Subs.

Lord Stradbroke's Idas	.. .. ..	(Nat) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Gwalior	.. .. ..	(Chapple) 2

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft., with 50 added. 17 Subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's Cherokee, 2 yrs	.. ..	(Abdale) 1
Mr. Ford's Furbos, 3 yrs	.. ..	(F. Butler) 2

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, with 100 added.

Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 5 yrs, 8st	.. ..	(Mann) 1
Mr. Thompson's Mongrel, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	.. ..	(A. Day) 2

Sweepstake of 50 sovs each.

Sir G. Heathcote's Brother to Valentisimo	.. ..	walked over

The Great Ascot Produce Stakes of ,00 sovs each, h ft with 200 added.

Lord G. Bentinck's Cowl, 8st 4lb	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Mr. Wreford's Winchelsea, 8st 7lb	.. ..	(J. Day jun.) 2

The Albany Stakes of 30 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair	.. ..	(Nat) 1
Lord Lonsdale's c by Jerry, out of Turquoise	.. ..	(Bartholomew) 2

THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas.

Minotaur	.. ..	.. 1

Dead heat for second between Pomare and ch f by Sir Hercules.

The New Stakes of 100 sovs each, with 100 added.

Jubilee colt	.. ..	.. 1
Sting	.. ..	.. 2

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Idas	.. ..	.. 1
Lyons	.. ..	.. 2

The Emperor of Russia's Cup of 500 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs.

Emperor	.. ..	.. 1
Fough-a-Ballagh	.. ..	.. 2
Alice Hawthorn	.. ..	.. 3
Cowl	.. ..	.. 4

The Visitors' Plate of 100 sovs (handicap).

The Libel	.. ..	.. 1
Wee Pet	.. ..	.. 2

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each.

Javelin	.. ..	.. 1
Tunick	.. ..	.. 2

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, and 30 added, for three yrs old, &c.

Swinley Course.

Sweetmeat	.. ..	.. walked over

FRIDAY.

The Chesne Sell Stakes.

Lord Exeter's Wood Pigeon	.. .. ..	1
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Cinizelli	.. .. ..	2

The Members' Plate.

Beaumont	.. .. ..	1
March First Filly	.. .. ..	2

Nine ran.

The Wokingham Stakes (First Class).

Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower	.. .. ..	1
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet	.. .. ..	2

Several others ran.

Second Class of Wokingham Stakes.

Mr. Howe's Ratcatcher colt	.. .. ..	1
Lord Exeter's Jet	.. .. ..	2

Third Class of Wokingham Stakes.

Lord Stradbroke's Evenus	.. .. ..	1
Mr. Howe's Khorassan	.. .. ..	2

The Great Western Railway took down to Slough on Thursday upwards of 8000 passengers.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

These races came off on Friday and on Saturday. On the first day the trial heats only were rowed for, and on Saturday the different contests were decided. The matches consisted of a race between the best crews of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the Grand Challenge Cup, the match for the District Challenge Cup, the final heat for the Diamond Sculls, the New Challenge Cup, the Town Challenge Cup, the Silver Wherries, and the Stewards' Challenge Cup. In the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, the Cambridge University boat came in a-head of the Oxford about three lengths. The District Challenge Cup by the Windsor and Henley Clubs was gained by the Henley. The Diamond Sculls by Mr. Wallace of the Leander Club, beating Mr. Bonant of St. John's, and Mr. Chapman of the Crescent Club. In this match Mr. Chapman came in first, having fouled Mr. Wallace during the race, the prize was decided by the umpires to be won by Mr. Wallace. The New Challenge Cup was carried off by the St. George's Club, of London, beating the Cambridge Black Prince and the Cambridge Lady Margaret. In the match for the Town Challenge Cup, the Henley Dreadnought Cutter Club was withdrawn, and the Henley Aquatic Club rowed over the course. The Silver Wherries Match was won by Messrs. Arnold and Mann, of Cavus College, Cambridge, beating Messrs. Peacock and Chapman, of London. The last race was that for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, between the University Boat Club, Oxford, and the St. George's Club, London. This was an admirable race, and was decided by the umpire to be a dead heat.

ROYAL ACADEMY AND WAVERLEY BOAT-RACE.

This very interesting event, which has been the subject of much conversation in the aquatic clubs for some time past, came off on Wednesday evening. At about half-past six preparations were made for the start, and shortly afterwards the rival crews, with their respective colours, were in Moriland Church, the usual course as that chosen in the great Oxford and Cambridge struggle of last March.

ROYAL ACADEMY.	WAVERLEY.
1. H. M. Cooper	1. Green
2. A. D. Cooper	2. Webb
3. Howard	3. Bennett
4. Atkinson (stroke)	4. Hamilton (stroke)
Smith (steerer)	E. Price (steerer)

The Waverley were close on their adversaries' stern all the way up, but could not pass them, and the Royal Academy won by about two lengths.

FOUR-OARED BOAT RACE.—On Monday, the annual four-oared boat race amongst the members of the Camden Town Club for the silver medals took place, from Westminster to Putney, when the following crew, of four boats which contended, proved the victors: G. Hill, Trinity College, stroke; C. T. Selwyn, Trinity College; J. Walder, Magdalen College; G. W. Hall, Trinity College; A. F. Jackson, Calus College, steerer.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat since our last report have been somewhat extensive, and the weather being favourable for the growing crops, the demand for that grain, to-day, was heavy, at almost one shilling per quarter less money. Foreign wheat, free on sale, in bond, was a more drug. Grinding barley was quite as dear, but other kinds commanded very little attention. The malt trade was dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. Oats, beans, peas, and flour, were quite as dear.

ARRIVALS—English: wheat, 9,480; barley, —; oats, 1810 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, quarters. Foreign: wheat, 5513 barley, 3000 oats, 2220 quarters. Flour, 4070 sacks; malt, 6200 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 43s to 45s; ditto, white, 45s to 50s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; distilling, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 31s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 61s; brown ditto, 52s to 54s; Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 66s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire beans, 31s to 33s; potatoe ditto, 29s to 30s; Yorkshire oats, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; fine beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 32s to 34s; harlers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to —. Suffolk, Essex, and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 280 lbs. *Foreign.*—Dantzic wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, —s to —s; white, 50s to 54s. *In bond.*—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s, per quarter. Flour American, 18s to —; Baltic 18s to — per barrel.

Seed Market.—Per Canary we have had rather [illegible] have met a very slow inquiry at barely previous quotations

English.—Linseed, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 44s. Hempseed 34s to 38s per quarter. Linseed oil, 28s to 28s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto, 7s to 9s. Tares, 8s to 9s 6d per 8 shel. Rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last of 10 quarters. Rapeseed cake, £5 to [illegible] per ton. *Foreign*, 37s 7s to 37s 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cake, £5 to [illegible] per ton. Coriander seed, 10s per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 6s to 10s; white, [illegible] extra, up to 63s. Foreign red, 45s to 48s; extra, 50s; white, 6s to [illegible] extra, up to 60s. Canary seed, 48s to 52s per quarter. Tares, English, 8s per 8 shel. Linseed cake, £5 10s per 1000.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are 9½d to 10d per 4lb loaf.

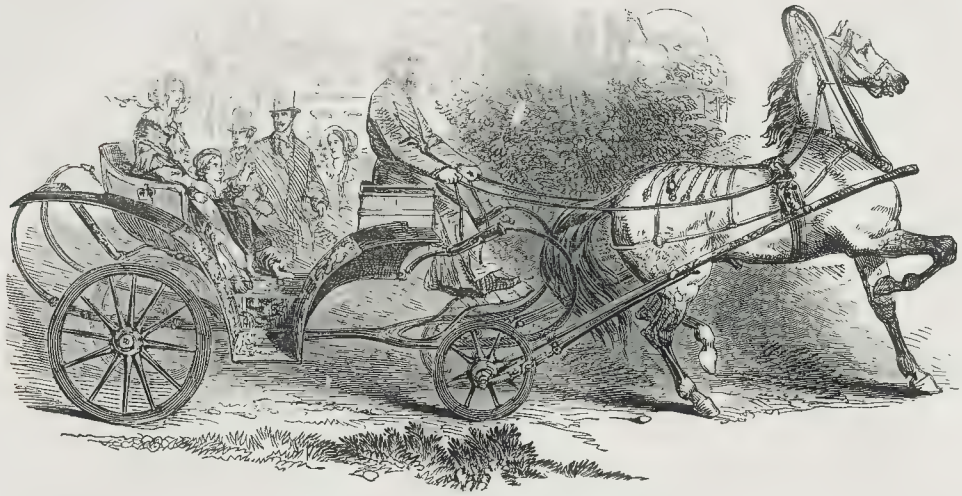
Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 30s 1l, oats, 22s 2d; rye, 33s 6d, beans, 35s 6d; peas, 35s 1l.

Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 2d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 37s 2d; peas, 37s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 5s; oats, 2s; rye, 5s; peas, 5s; beans, 5s 6d.

Flour.—Several sacks of [illegible] sold at 38s per barrel.

Wool.—Several [illegible] sold at 1s per lb. Market [illegible] Monday, and [illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] Thursday, [illegible] Friday, [illegible] Saturday, [illegible] Monday,



RUSSIAN DROSHKY, PRESENTED TO PRINCE ALBERT, BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

PRESENT FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO PRINCE ALBERT.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has just forwarded to this country, for presentation to the Prince Consort, a most magnificent gift, consisting of three Russian carriages and four superb horses of the purest Orloff breed. The valuable consignment arrived at Blackwall in the *Camille* steamer, from St. Petersburgh direct. The carriages—a double droshky, a single droshky, and a sledge—are respectively built in the most finished style. The first two equipages are of exclusively national construction, and afford a striking contrast to our English vehicles. Each of the carriages is intended to be drawn by one horse, which is attached in the Russian manner, having the picturesque *Douga* rising over the animal's head from the extremity of either shaft. The double droshky, which contains seats for two persons behind the driver, is of a brilliant sky-blue colour, edged with gold, the cushions being of a corresponding hue, with silver facings. The Imperial crown is mounted in gold on either panel. The colour of this carriage is understood to be in accordance with the taste of the Empress of Russia.

The single droshky is of a darker colour, and affords accommodation for one person only behind the driver. The sledge is very beautifully constructed: it is entirely of hazel-wood, the apron being formed of a magnificent bear skin. The horses are selected from the Emperor's private stud; their symmetrical form and great beauty are remarkable. One of the animals (an entire horse) is one of the deepest black, with a long flowing tail, and stands nearly 16 hands high; two others are grey geldings, almost equally beautiful; and the fourth is a black horse, with a tail extending to within an inch of the ground. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Russian mode of driving differs very materially from our own. The coachman sits on a small dickey in front of the carriage, and holds a single rein in each hand, the snaffle-bit, which alone is used, being thus pressed against the horse's jaws. It is obvious that an English servant would feel himself a little at fault in adopting this novel mode of Jehuship, and the Emperor has accordingly sent over three of his own servants to instruct the Royal coachmen in their new duty. The harness and trappings are of the most superb description.

The whole of the carriages and horses were shortly after their arrival removed from Blackwall to the Russian Embassy, whence they were driven on Monday morning to Buckingham Palace: here they were driven in the grounds at the rear of the Palace. (*See* the Engraving.) They were then conveyed to Windsor, and on Tuesday morning, Prince Albert rode out in the single droshky; and the Duke de Nemours and the Prince of Leiningen in the double-seated droshky; each carriage being drawn by one horse, driven by a Russian groom. On the return of the Royal party to the Castle, their Royal Highnesses alighted, and the droshkies were driven several times at a rapid rate round the area of the Great Quadrangle. There were present also, the Master of the Horse, and Mr. Banister, Maître d' Equipage, to whose care the horses sent by the Emperor of Russia were confided on their journey from St. Petersburg.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The usual Post-office returns have just been issued; they show results which must be highly gratifying to the friends of penny postage. The total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year 1844 was 242 millions, which is an increase of nearly 22 millions on the previous year. (The number before the reduction of the rate, it may be necessary to remind our readers, was 75 millions). But the most remarkable fact is the great increase in the London district, or old twopenny-post, the letters of which have more than doubled since the penny-rate was established.

LAUNCH OF "THE LADY OF THE LAKE" STEAMER, ON WINDERMERE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

This spacious mansion, called "Fisher House," in Lower-street, Islington, has just been taken down, with a view to the improvement of the locality. It was, probably, built by Sir Thomas Fisher, about the beginning of the 17th century. It bore in front, the initials P. W. F.; and in the interior of the building, were the coats of Fowler, Bart., and of Fisher, impaling or, a lion rampant, gules. These were placed over opposite doors on the landing place of the large staircase. We are informed by Anthony Wood, that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and

FISHER HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

some treatises in Natural History, about the year 1660, kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington, belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher. For upwards of 40 years, this old mansion has been appropriated to the reception of insane persons, and was latterly kept for that purpose by Dr. Sutherland, Physician to St. Luke's Hospital.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Discovery, or the Mysterious Separation of Hugh Doherty and his Wife, 1807," contains some curious particulars respecting Fisher House. Brothers, the pretended prophet, was confined here for some time, until he was liberated by the authority of the Lord Chancellor Erskine, in 1806. The mansion had been uninhabited for some time previous to its demolition.

The adjoining grounds were very spacious, and at one time said to be beautifully laid out in lawns and shrubbery, flower gardens, &c.

THE FIRST STEAMER ON LAKE WINDERMERE.

The launching of a steamer upon one of our northern lakes is not only a novelty in the lake district, but a circumstance wholly without precedent in any of the lakes, either of England or Ireland. Accordingly, on Saturday week, the day appointed for launching a steam-vessel on Windermere, the entire locality was a scene of holiday bustle. The vessel in question was built by Messrs. Ashburner, of Greenodd, for Messrs. Fell and Co., of the same place. She is 75 feet long in the keel, and of 49 tons burthen.

In the *Westmoreland Gazette*, the scene preparatory to the launch is described as very beautiful. Tents were erected for the accommodation of the visitors, flags were flying on the steamer, from boats moored on the lake, and from trees and buildings adjacent. At 11 o'clock, groups began to assemble to witness the spectacle: the Ulverston brass band was in attendance and played some lively airs. On the lake were two boats freighted with company, who attended in compliment to J. B. Fell, Esq., and, having returned from Blakeholme, landed on the Quay, and orders were given to prepare for the launch. These arrangements being completed by Mr. Ashburner, the builder, the word was given, the bottle broken, and the vessel glided gracefully into the water, with the appropriate name of "*The Lady of the Lake.*"

The launch was well-timed with the check-rope, which turned the vessel up and down the Lake with the greatest ease, the band playing, and the spectators cheering heartily. The pennant displaying the vessel's name, was then unfurled, and drew forth another loud cheer for the *Lady of the Lake*. She is a beautiful little vessel, and has a well-executed figure-head. When crowded with spectators, she only draw 16 inches water. Her cabin accommodation and her engines will speedily be fitted, and she will commence plying up and down the Lake on or about the 1st of July next.

After the launch, a dinner took place in honour of the occasion, John Wakefield, Esq., in the chair. About 50 carpenters and their friends also dined together at the same inn.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

[We were enabled only to describe this magnificent Royal Fête in a portion of our last week's impression.]

The Queen gave a *Bal Costumé* on Friday evening, the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about twelve hundred, and included the diplomatic corps and the principal foreigners of distinction at present in the metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniform of their respective nations. The nobility and gentry present in numerous cases adopted the costumes of members of their families living at that period, the dresses being copied from family portraits with the greatest exactness. Every possible variety of colour, texture, and material, and the greatest magnificence of embroidery and jewelled decoration consistent with propriety, were brought to bear on this quaint and antiquated costume, and the result was a harmony and unity of effect perfectly surprising.

Most of the gentlemen appeared in velvet coats—crimson, black, or blue—most richly embroidered with gold or silver, or trimmed with gold lace; powdered wigs were universal, and the style of *coiffure* was so complete as to render recognition, except among intimate friends, difficult. Gentlemen holding military commissions in her Majesty's service appeared, as nearly as possible, in the corresponding uniforms of their respective services at the period selected for the *fête*. Thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared in the uniform of the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan in the uniform of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden; and the Marquis of Londonderry in the dress of a cavalry officer of the time; Lord Forester appeared in the dress of captain of the honourable corps of Gentlemen Pensioners; the Duke of Rutland was dressed in the full costume of a Knight of the Garter a century back; the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the dress of his predecessor in office of the period; Mr. Curzon in a very curious Venetian costume; the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Wilton, Earl Fitzhardinge, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Lord Morpeth, Lord Stanley, and Viscount Alford were distinguished by the richness of their costumes. The Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, and Lord Ernest Bruce, the great officers of the household, appeared in the dress of their respective offices, and were distinguished by extraordinary magnificence.

Many Scottish gentlemen wore the Highland costume of the time, which, though retaining all its peculiarity, yet was sufficiently identified with the age, in the coat and high heeled shoe, so as to harmonise completely with the rest. Among the most beautiful Scottish dresses were those of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Master of Strathallan, and Captain A. Gordon Cumming. The officers who wore infantry dresses displayed the long white gaiters which remained in vogue, even up to the reign of George IV. The cavalry all wore high military boots, and some of them the crimson silk sword belt fringed with gold, which gave them very much the appearance of a modern Grand Cross of the Bath. The cavalry were also distinguished by the three cornered hat, while the infantry displayed the old-fashioned high-peaked Grenadier cap. The dresses of the ladies did not display an equal variety with those of the gentlemen; the style of all was the same, the only difference being in the costliness of the material, the taste in the choice of colours, and the display of jewels in decorations. A few appeared in little velvet hats, with one or two feathers, but they were exceptions. The general head dress was the hair powdered, a ridge of curls round the forehead and face, and the hair falling back with curls on the shoulders, or wigs which came still closer to the fashion of the day.

Some of the ladies made a difference in the fashion of wearing their trains instead of starting from the waist, fell at once from the shoulders, not being confined at all at the waist, but descending at once to the bottom of the skirt. The material of which these were composed was generally old brocaded silks and satins, many of them embroidered in gold and silver, or worked in needlework; the trains were looped up with golden clasps, bunches of flowers, and bouquets of brilliants and precious stones, displaying dresses of old point, Valenciennes, or Guipure lace, not too long to conceal the high-heeled, sharp-pointed, and diamond-ornamented white satin shoe. The ladies wore hoops, which very much extended the dress on each side, without adding to the rotundity of the figure. The effect of powder rendered the complexion of the younger ladies much more brilliant, and added not a little to the effect of this magnificent *fête*. Among the dresses distinguished for their splendour were those of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marchioness of Douro, and Miss Burdett Coutts. The pages of honour were dressed in the complete costume of the period in miniature, each having a large white satin bow, or shoulder knot, on the right shoulder.

Among the earlier arrivals were those of Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Edward Codrington, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, Marquis and Marchioness Clanricarde, Mr. William Rose, Lord Ebrington, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Earl and Countess Listowel, Miss Wyndham, the American Minister, Earl and Countess Kinnoul, Viscount Dupplin, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Stanley, Countess of Verulam, Earl of Clare, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord Foley, Sir John Hobhouse, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord Rivers, Lord Saltoun, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor Wigram and the Misses Wigram, the Speaker, Mrs. Shaw Lefevre, and the Misses Lefevre. Lord and Lady John Russell, Honourable Miss Lister, Mr. Henry Hallam, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Sir George Cockburn, the Right Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh, Sir Augustus, Lady, and Misses Clifford, Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford, Mr. Nugent Vaughan, Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre, Lords Adolphus and Frederick Fitzclarence, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Honourable W. Cowper, Mr. C. Wood, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Maynard, Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Lord and Lady John Churchill, Mr., Lady C., and Miss Sanford; Marquis of Abercorn, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Lord and Lady Ashley, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Sir Watkin W. Wynn, the Earl of Euston, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, Marquis of Northampton, Lord Stavordale, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor, Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, Earl and Countess of Verulam, Lady Jane Grimston, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Mdlle. d'Este, Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major and Mrs. Weymouth, Lord and Lady Southampton, Lord and Lady Norreys, Earl of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Garter King of Arms, Earl Fitzwilliam, Ladies Fitzwilliam (3), Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Hon. Miss Lawley, Viscount Clive, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Perceval, Earl and Countess of Artrim, Earl and Countess Powis, Ladies C. and Lucy Herbert, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Denman, Marquis of Worcester, Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Baroness and Miss de Rothschild, Countess of Rosebery, the Ladies Primrose, Lord and Lady John Russell, Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Earl and

(Continued on page 376).

DUKE OF NORFOLK. DUCHESS OF GRAFTON. MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY. VISCOUNT SYDNEY. COUNTESS OF JERSEY. LADY C. VILLIERS.

LORD MANDEVILLE. BARONESS ROTHSCHILD. EARL OF SURREY. MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE. BELGIAN AMBASSADRESS. MARQUIS OF DONEGAL. MISS BURDETT COUTTS.

DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS. VISCOUNT VILLIERS. DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH. LADY PEEL. DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June [illegible] ... Trinity Sunday.
M[illegible] ... Regent died, 1820.
TUESDAY, [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, 18—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
THURSDAY, 19—Ascension Day. [illegible]
FRIDAY, 20—Death of William IV., and Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SATURDAY, 21—Longest day. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Dublin, is thanked for the following reply to "A Constant Reader," in explanation of the origin of the triple crown or tiara, worn by the Pope. The triple crown is indicative of the Pope's civil rank, as the keys are of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and on the death of a Pope, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a high round cap. Pope Damasius II first caused himself to be crowned with a tiara, A.D. 1003. John XII. was the first who encompassed the tiara with a crown, A.D. 1276. Boniface VIII. added a second crown, A.D. 1295; and Benedict XII formed the tiara a triple crown about the year 1334.

"L'Oriental."—Sparrows and other foreign birds are purchasable at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

"Wessex."—Canopus, in astronomy, is a bright star of the first magnitude in the rudder of Argo, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

"Capt. G. H. B."—Answers, is thanked for the sketch.

"J. W. W."—The sketch was not received in time.

"A Constant Subscriber," Peckham, should apply, with testimonials, to the secretary, Q. P. O.

"J. D.," Manchester.—Lines to B. A. S., inadmissible.

"A Subscriber," Manchester.—In 1831, a person flew from London to Liverpool, in Cornwall, 228 miles distance, in six hours, about 37 miles per hour.

"A Constant Reader."—We have not room to explain the causes of the variations in the tides; but our correspondent may find them locally illustrated in "Murray's Encyclopædia of ——."

"G. D."—In our calendar of last week, Friday, June 6, was stated to be the Festival of Corpus Christi; whereas it took place on May 29. Our errors proceed not from the authors made by Bishop and Lord Carnarvon, to be corrected.

"J. C. W."—"The Soldier's Adieu" does not reach our standard of merit.

"Stafford."—Dr. Hamilton Dick's Hora on Science is of no musical value.

"[illegible]"—[illegible]

"[illegible]"—[illegible]

"A Subscriber" at Exeter, may remove our journal at £1 5s per annum, by [illegible]

"C. T. & C." Yarmouth.—The value of the print depends on the state of the [illegible]

"Invictus," Truro.—A popular Manual of Pyrotechny is published by Simms & Dinham, and Co.; price sixpence.

"[illegible]" is thanked.—Our illustrations generally take their completion from the season.

"A [illegible] York should apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co., Soho square.

"Tyronnius," West London.—The museum is at the College in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"Inquisitive."—Enclose the letter unsealed, to the Lord Chamberlain.

"C. N."—Content.—The proof.

"Brevet."—The precedence on the second column.

"A Cornishman."—The rents on St. Keyne's Well will be found among Southey's Morals.

"A Constant Reader" should address Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum.

"A Subscriber" at Winchester, is thanked for the sketch.

"Tom o'Bunster" is right in his conjecture.

"A Philanthropist."—The sum-et shall it at be last sight of.

"E. H. E. S."—Wolverhampton.—The claim will be valid for the amount in dispute.

"W. S."—Newington Causeway.—The brick used in England is made of clay mixed with sand, or earth added, and after being dried in the sun and air, is burned in a clamp or baked in a kiln.

"A Railway Contractor" should write to the editor of "The Builder."

"A Constant Reader," Chester, is thanked for the sketch.

"Collett."—The price of Lord's "Popular Physiology" is 7s 6d.

"G. W."—The price of our journal per quarter is 6s. 6d., paid in advance. subscription means musical dictionary.

"J. F. F.," Kingsland.—The engravings of the interior of H. M. S. Colling wood will appear shortly.

"A Subscriber," Alnwick.—Alnwick Castle will be re-opened to the public next week the days, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The winner of the Derby, last year, was Running Rein, but, owing to his disqualification, the stakes were awarded to the owner of the second horse, Orlando.

"Champollion."—St. Paul's Cathedral is open for divine service at three quarters past nine in the morning, and a quarter past three in the afternoon. We are not aware of the present position of the Ecole Polytechnique, at Paris.

"T. W."—The subject has been referred to our correspondent at Paris.

"R. J." should complain to the district surveyor.

"A Constant Subscriber," Chatteris-on, should send his copy of the Bible to some dealer in second-hand books.

"Calliope."—Yes.

"A Subscriber," Cornhill.—"Jackson's Bookkeeping," price 6s.

"D. C.," Huntly.—Probably Messrs. Smith, the print-sellers, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, will give the requisite information.

"Nora."—Naval flags are usually made of bunting.

"Richard," Clifton, and an "Inquirer," Leicester, should apply to some agent for patents.

"Mars."—See our present number.

"T. L."—Ten shares.—The original shareholders will be liable.

"A Tunbridgeman," and "Vaporiferus," Penrith, are thanked for their hints.

"L." Ambleside.—The address of the office for the sale of Parliamentary Papers is Great Turnstile, Holborn.

"W. P. R."—The striker can clock at any distance from the wicket he covers, provided his foot, or any part of it, be within his "ground." Surely the club to which W. P. R. belongs possess the rules of the game?

"Equus" is informed that the price of "a Rumore filly" depends altogether upon the quality and pedigree, which is rewarded the most fruitful, if Equus will give him a fair chance he will find all the Somersetshire fillies tolerably prolific, that is a property by no means confined to "the quality."

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—All arms, to be legally borne, must be registered in the Heralds' College, in some one of the Visitations, or in a subsequent grant from the last Marshal. Those who are able to deduce descent from an ancestor whose armorial bearings have been acknowledged in any of the Visitations, are entitled to carry those arms by right of inheritance. When, however, such a descent cannot be established, the party must prove his right as descending from some original grantee, or memorialise the Earl Marshal that he may become a grantee himself. A son does not inherit his mother's arms, unless the lady be an heiress or coheiress. In the latter case, he does, and his descendants are entitled ever after to quarter them.

We have to thank several correspondents for hints on the appearance of the comet on Sunday night.

, A few answers are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

THE difference between year and year in the feeling which the state of things produces, and the effect of that feeling upon public discussions, was never more strikingly exemplified than in the debate of Tuesday last on Mr. Villiers's motion for the total Repeal of the Corn-Laws. The flush of comparative employment and prosperity is now on the country; work is abundant, and food, in consequence of two good harvests, not deficient; for the present the laws that affect the supply of that food so materially are of minor importance; no pressure is felt out of doors, and this is indicated clearly by the absence of anxiety within the walls of Parliament. When we recollect the same discussion in past years—in 1842, for instance—when large masses of the manufacturing population were unemployed; when there was starvation in the streets of some of our now busy towns; when Manchester was in a state approaching rebellion, and the railroad was used for the transit of troops: in the session of that year of difficulties the Corn-Law discussion was far more important than it has been now that home politics—religious and educational controversies set aside—have a more settled and contented appearance. Then the total repeal was pointed out as an indispensable remedy for present evils; now the fact of the evils having passed away can be brought as an argument against the assertion that such a remedy is the only one. The long and earnest debates at one period, and the short, and, through a great portion of it, languid discussion of the other, are each quite in the nature of things. With all the disposition in the world to urge particular opinions on the House, and a full and perfect belief in them, members cannot support them with such force now as when they spoke with famishing constituences behind them, deeming it an indefinite extension the sense of their responsibilities. The attack being less formidable, the defence is less difficult; and though the whole question remains in principle the same in all seasons, in good as in bad, when employment is abundant as when work is scarce, still it is the nature of prosperity to render great efforts against a system more difficult; the absence of the spur of danger becomes manifest: members let old arguments go unanswered, and take no trouble to search for new ones; the former can paint the present with a pencil dipped in a few hues of brightness; his opponents find several of the darkest shades of the picture they were accustomed to draw vanished from the canvass; and the result is, that a motion for a repeal of the Corn-Laws is made, discussed, and rejected in a single sitting. It is, perhaps, the calamity of such a controversy, that the same question assumes a very different degree of importance at different times; as one period, terror and alarm perplex the public mind, and make it overrate the effect of the restrictive system; at another, the revival of business, activity of speculation, and a tolerably general, though by no means universal prosperity, dispose them to forget that such a system exists, or that it can have any bad effect at all.

THE "great difficulty" of interfering, by a law, with the management of private property, has repelled many successive Governments from grappling with the subject of the Occupation of Land in Ireland. The late Commission of Inquiry, of which the Earl of Devon was the head, revealed nothing that was not known before, and the measures the Report recommended were those obvious ones that no one who had ever thought on the subject at all could have overlooked. But, simple as the suggestions were, and beneficial as they would be ultimately to all parties, the question still remains—How are they to be carried into effect? The Government has just made no attempt to place the question in the way of solution. Lord Stanley has introduced a bill for securing to the tenant of land in Ireland a fair compensation for any outlay he may make on it in improvements. When we consider the terrible array of laws, enacted both by the Imperial and the old Irish Parliament, all giving vast and concentrating power in the hands of the landlord, it is surprising to hear of a measure that is meant to secure the tenant. But certainly it is not a measure that will do much for him in the way of substantial benefit; it is a very negative protection on the part of the Legislature merely to tell a man that he shall not be robbed; yet this is actually all the bill pretends to do. If a tenant lays out a sum of money in improvements of a permanent kind, the act secures him a return of that outlay if he quits the land before he has had time to benefit by his money and labour. The inference from this is, that if a man made such improvements at present, and without such a law, it is possible he would suffer, and the landlord reap all the advantage of his loss; but as Irish farmers generally are, like their English brethren, too shrewd a race to risk much upon such doubtful security, practically we imagine they have not put themselves in a position to lose much in this manner. Both in England and Ireland, where such "landlord's" improvements have been made by a tenant, it may be taken for granted that the outlay is incurred on the security of a lease, or an agreement of some sort, quite as binding; and where such a security is not given, the improvements are not made at all. Even in England, where the practice of ages has established a much better understanding and closer connexion between the landlord and tenant than exist in Ireland, the want of leases has acted as a bar to improvements by the tenant. Men will seize the first chance for the change of large return, if it is a quick one; but the return on capital invested in improving land, is not large in the first place, and it is but slowly made in the second; the outlay can only be afforded on something which amounts to, or is little less than, a certainty. Where this security is given, Lord Stanley's bill is not required; and where it is not given, the measure will not be called into operation, and will be useless. Its good intention is all about it that can be commended. We cannot help thinking that to expect the improvement of the land of Ireland to come from the tenantry, as a body, is an anticipation that will not be falsified. The change for the better there must come from the other end of society; as a general rule, the landlords are rich—or, at least, are in the receipt of large rents, whether they are *bond fide* theirs or not—and the tenants are poor. Lord Stanley, indeed, speaks of cases in which, like the miserable subjects of the Turkish Pachas, the Irish farmer hides his wealth, and assumes an ostentatious misery, for the same reason as the Mahomedan cultivator—that what he has may not be extorted from him; in one case by the simple process of the bastinado; in the other, by a raised rent or eviction, which is equivalent to starvation. A very small holder, under a very griping landlord, may do such a thing; it is even possible that such cases may be not unfrequent; but to rely on them as the basis of legislative measure, partakes of the absurd. A tenant of anything like an extensive estate—a man of anything approaching the possession of capital—could not live on such terms; and it is by men of some capital only that the improvements contemplated by the present bill can be carried into effect. The measure is one of those ineffective harmless enactments that show a wish to remedy an evil, and a want of strength or boldness to go deep enough to obtain it. Indeed we doubt if legislation could do much in this matter. The gigantic evil is the intense competition in Ireland for the possession of land, which increases rather than lessens. In England that competition is moderated by the openings presented to the population by trade, commerce, and manufactures; and if the same diversion of energy from its one outlet—the soil—can be made in the sister kingdom, some progress will have been made towards a better state of things. But the growth of commerce and the development of manufactures are the work of time; in the meanwhile, a whole people must live; to live they must have land—hence competition and high rents, which no act of Parliament will be able to abate.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO WINDSOR.—On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and the Royal children, returned to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, went this morning to inspect the troops stationed here, consisting of the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards. Her Majesty, followed by the illustrious party, was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, at ten o'clock, to the Royal entrance, where the Queen mounted a fine chesnut charger. Her Majesty wore a blue habit, with velvet collar, and small metal buttons, a field-marshal's aiguillette on the right shoulder, and the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter over the left breast. Also a cap (resembling the undress military cap), bordered with wide gold lace, and having the peak in front edged with gold. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours, and most of the gentlemen, were on horseback. The Duchess of Buccleuch (Mistress of the Robes) attended the Queen on horseback; the rest of the ladies were in carriages. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was habited in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter and of the Golden Fleece, and the stars of the Legion of Honour and of the Order of the Bath. His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours wore a French military uniform. The Royal and august party proceeded to the Great Park, where the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Colonel Richardson, and the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards, commanded by Colonel H. Bentinck, were assembled, with the bands of each regiment, and received the Sovereign on her arrival with the usual honours. The Cavalry Regiment and the Infantry Battalion then passed in review, the Queen being on her left, and the Duke de Nemours on her right, and Prince Albert on her left. A grand banquet was given by her Majesty in the evening, in St. George's Hall. The dinner table was very tastefully decorated with a number of choice flowering shrubs, inserted in vases of silver gilt, copied from the Warwick vase, and also with several vases filled with fine growing strawberries—both flowers and fruit being the produce of the Royal gardens at Frogmore. The Prince of Wales's epergne was placed in the middle of the table, opposite the seats of her Majesty and her illustrious guests.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.) Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and several of the guests at the Castle, walked this morning across the private plantations in the Home Park, to the Queen's kennel and royal aviary. The infant Royal Family were taken for airings at the same time.

NEW MAID OF HONOUR TO BE SWORN.—The Hon. Miss Clementina Hamilton, sister to Sir George Hamilton, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, has resigned her appointment at Court, as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty, in consequence of her approaching marriage with the Bishop of Salisbury. The newly appointed Maid of Honour, in the room of Miss Hamilton, Miss Dawson, niece to the Right Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, Comptroller of the Household, will shortly assume her functions.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER AT MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.—A splendid entertainment was given on Wednesday by the Merchant Tailors' Company, at their magnificent hall, in Threadneedle-street, on the occasion of the annual election from their school of a scholar to St. John's College, Oxford; Mr. W. Griffin, master, in the chair. The chairman was supported on the right by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, and the two Senior Fellows of St. John's, the Earl of Eldon, Rear Admiral Lord W. Fitzroy, Lord Ashley, the Hon. Leslie Melville, the Hon. W. Ashley, the Hon. Sir E. Cust, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Ashlin, Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company; Mr. Somes, M.P.; and on the left, by Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., honorary member of the company; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Somers, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Kenyon, Lord Redesdale, Lord Sandys, Lord Faversham, the Vice Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Patteson, the Right Hon. Baron Pirie. Many other distinguished individuals were present. In the course of the evening, the health of Sir Henry Pottinger having been given, the Hon. Baronet in returning thanks made an interesting statement upon the recent improvement which had taken place in China. He rejoiced to say he had received assurances that everything was going on as well as could possibly be expected in that country. (Cheers.) The trade was flourishing, and the Emperor himself had admitted the free circulation of books on Christianity. (Cheers.) They taught the people virtue, and therefore the Emperor said they should not be prohibited, as heretofore. (Cheers.) This was a very important fact. (Cheers.) The High Commissioner, Key Ing, with whom he had negotiated the commercial treaty, had sent him his portrait. Within the last six weeks he had arrived in this country, having been sent through her Majesty's Council at Canton, and the circumstance was not only curious, but most important as an historical fact. Five years ago if any one had anticipated such a thing he would have been thought bitter for Britishness than any other place. (Cheers.) He referred to this circumstance not as one only of personal gratification, but, as he had said, as a most satisfactory indication of the state of feeling in China towards this country. He had also lately received a very extraordinary paper—an edict, signed by the Governor of Shanghai, calling on the people to cultivate the mulberry tree, and pointing out the advantages of free trade. (Cheers.) He congratulated his fellow-countrymen not on a permanent possession of peace, but on the prospect which was opened up to them of making fortunes in a trade which would probably be almost unlimited. (Cheers.) The freedom of the Company was presented to Sir Henry.

NEW OXFORD-STREET.—On Tuesday the new line of road from Holborn to Oxford-street was thrown open for carriages. The old carriage road through Broken Is for the present closed for repairs.

ANOTHER MONSTER FRAUD UPON THE EXCISE.—A seizure of almost unequalled magnitude has, within the last few days, been made by the officers of Excise on the premises of one of the largest tobacco manufacturers at the east end of London. From information received, several of the Surveying Examiners General of Excise proceeded to the premises, and seized the whole of the contents of an upper room, which included an immense quantity of tobacco, which they had reason to believe was greatly adulterated. Two officers have taken possession, and a strict charge of the premises is kept up, both day and night. The samples seized are now undergoing the process of analyzation. The affair has created the greatest interest throughout the trade, as the firm are in a very large way of business.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday, as made up by the Registrar-General, was 839, showing a more favourable state of the public health than at any other period of the present year. The weekly average number of deaths for the last five years has been 953, and for the last five springs 888.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE OF WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—The Provincial papers notice the effects of the recent delightful change in the weather. The abundant rains and the mild temperature have produced a sudden burst of vegetation, which has covered the earth with verdure, and the woods with beauty. The crops of all kinds have gained more during that time than they had grown during the whole month preceding, and there is now, happily, a most encouraging prospect of abundance of food both for man and beast, for another year. No crop has changed its appearance more since the improvement of the weather, than that which supplies us with the staff of life. Wherever wheat was looking tolerably well at the end of May, it is now most luxuriant.

POISONING CASE AT CARLISLE.—A man named John Graham, was on Monday last apprehended and lodged in Carlisle Gaol, having been suspected of poisoning his aged father, Mr. John Graham, of Grindale, near Carlisle, on the 15th ult. He is also suspected of poisoning his own wife, who died very suddenly about six months ago. This report having been communicated to the Coroner, the disinterment took place on Sunday last, and, notwithstanding that Mrs. Graham had been so long buried, decomposition had made but little progress. An inquest was being held on the body on Tuesday before the same Coroner. From the evidence adduced, and the reports of the medical gentlemen who made the *post mortem* examination, and also an analyzation of the internal parts of the body, there can be little or no doubt but that Mrs. Graham died from the effects of some deleterious poison. Graham, since his confinement in Carlisle Gaol, has manifested symptoms of great uneasiness, and when he was apprehended he was found walking on the bridge over the Carlisle Canal, and it is strongly suspected that he intended to drown himself.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT DURHAM.—An explosion of a serious kind took place at Durham, on Monday last, at the shop of a respectable tradesman, named Steele. Mr. Steele was from home, and an apprentice, of about 14 years of age, was left in charge of the shop, in which and in the cellar under it there was as much as 160lb. weight of gunpowder. It is supposed that the boy, having occasion to go to a part of the shop which was rather dark, had lighted a candle for that purpose, and incautiously placed it near the powder containing between 30lb. and 40lb. of it, and that a spark having fallen upon the paper caused it to ignite. The effects of the explosion were felt in every part of the city, and in its more immediate neighbourhood, and the shop windows of the tradesmen within thirty or forty yards were shattered to atoms. The house in which the explosion took place presented a singular appearance, the whole front and all the floors being blown into the street. The daughter of Mr. Robson, who was in a room on the second floor, was precipitated, with the furniture it contained, into the street, and buried amongst the ruins, from which situation she was shortly after extricated, but in such a condition that no hopes are entertained of her recovery; her collar-bone and several of her ribs being broken, besides being severely hurt. On searching the ruins, the boy who it is supposed had been the cause of the accident was found on the steps leading to the cellar in a most deplorable condition, the hair being completely burnt off his head, and his face and body dreadfully scorched. Several persons who were also passing at the time were severely cut and injured from the broken glass and other materials that were flying about the street in all directions. The premises were not insured.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—The inquest has been adjourned until Tuesday next in order that further evidence as to the origin of the quarrel may be obtained. The funeral of Mr. Seton took place at Fording-bridge, on Tuesday afternoon. The hearse with the remains of the unfortunate gentleman, and four mourning coaches, reached Ringwood at three o'clock, where the funeral procession was joined by the neighbouring gentry, in ten private carriages. The shops in the town were closed, and the tradesmen, with a great number of the inhabitants, went a mile on the road to meet the funeral cavalcade, which reached the church at five o'clock, where the funeral service was most impressively read by the Rev. C. Haich, the vicar. The melancholy event excited the liveliest sympathy from the beginning, and the numbers that flocked round his funeral bier evince the high estimation in which the deceased was held by all classes.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.—This enormous steamship, after a stay of more than four months in the river at Rackwall, has taken her departure for Liverpool. On the last day for inspection, she was much crowded by visitors, who continued to flock on board of her until a late hour in the evening.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

... first time this year, on Tuesday last we had an opportunity of hearing ... affective and dramat c of lyrical compositions " Lucrezia Borgia," ... e drama from which the plot of this opera was taken, of all the exagge... s in which Victor Hugo and the modern French dramatists rejoice, ... confessed that, in its present form—softened in expression, and ... all ... of feeling elicited ... artists who enact it at her Majesty's theatre—has ... is not ... ever so ... attraction to any brought forth on the Italian ... Mr. Lumley's performance of *Lucrezia* is well-starred son, is, from beginning to ... ght with deep feeling, and profound dramatic conception. From the ... ...ded monotony of his tones and gestures, even when surrounded ... l, young and thoughtless companions, single him from the rest, and make him ... being apart: waist in his sadness, present sorrow, caused by the mystery of his parentage, seems mingled with the fore-shadowing of his coming fate. In the bursts of tenderness and love for his unknown mother, which, in that beautiful duet with *Lucrezia*—" L'Amo, si l'amo, e sembrami vederla in ogni oggetto"—overmaster every other feeling, in the fierce expression of his hatred to the Borgias! in his proud refusal to purchase his life by a falsehood; his agony at the overwhelming discovery that he, too, is a Borgia, and that she—the murderess of himself and his friends is the mother so long loved and long wished for; in the struggle of his imperious nothingness with the slow approach of death—Mortini lives more than justice to his part. He gives to the character of *Gennaro* a reality, a force, and a pathos, which carry away the imagination and enlist the sympathies of such hearers as the silent and breathless interest of the whole audience, in the last scene, on Tuesday night, fully testified. As to Mortini's singing, it is so entirely incorporated with the action and the feeling of the moment, that it is impossible to separate one from the other. All the unreal effect, produced by a hero's venting his grief in trills and roulades, is quite done away with, by this consummate lyrical actor. In witnessing his performance, no one forgets that song is not the customary and natural expression of feeling, so much does it appear to be the appropriate one.

The part of *Lucrezia* is one of those in which Grisi has always excelled, and one which becomes every year more and more adapted to her style and genius, even though, in some of her more youthful parts, we might be reminded of the lapse of uncontrolling Time. In the present instance, the grand passages in Donizetti's music took the part of *Orsini*, with her wonted ability, and was most applauded. She obtained a warm encore, in the pretty drinking song, "Il segreto per esser felici," though we could have wished that one of the two readings of this fair, dare or two ... reckless spirit, which was intended to characterise it.

COVENT GARDEN

On Friday evening the theatre re-opened with the French Opera Company at Brussels; and, we think, with prospects of a successful season. "Les Huguenots" had been announced on the preceding Wednesday; but, we believe, the wish to produce this grand opera with every care led to the postponement. The last is an admirable actor—indeed, considerable histrionic talent distinguishes the entire *corps*. The opera was preceded by Adolphe Adams's "Chalet," in which Madame Gueymard personated the heroine, Marie Rosier, who determines to keep it, until she is frightened into marrying by her brother and his fellow-soldiers; with considerable effect. The pleasing operetta is familiar to us in its English dress, as "The Swiss Cottage." The soldiers' chorus, "Vive l'amour, ses femmes, et le tabac," and the song "Liberté chérie," have always been popular. On Monday night, when Donizetti's "Favourite" was performed, the house was well filled. Madame Gueymard again appeared as *Fernando*; and ... Madame Julien, was a very effective *Leonor*. Her voice is very powerful ... of untiring, at times too much so.

The *corps* of this excellent company, as published, embraces all the principal French operas, both grand and comic, and we shall be mistaken if they do not meet with warm support. At all events, they fully deserve it.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. Philippe has given a *Ballade Mystérieuse* at this theatre, and with the same success that has attended his evening performances. Even after seeing his tricks twice or thrice, we have come away perfectly bewildered with forming plans of the manner in which they are effected. The little Harlequin, who jumps into a box, and out of a pipe, whistles to the orchestra, blows a cadence on a flageolet, sings and puts himself in a dozen droll attitudes, is the most wonderful puppet we ever beheld: and the confectioner's shop, from which two little dolls bring out anything the human mind chooses to call for, from buns to bon-bons, and dishes in lavish profusion, is equally surprising. But the grand trick of all, is that of producing the gold fish. M. Philippe stands on a platform perfectly insulated from ... ground, or light charges in the air to show that no machinery, wiring, and, catching it as it descends, wraps it round him. In an instant he ... and discovers at his feet a large glass globe, stocked with gold fish, four gold fish are swimming in it. This trick, in various ... repeated, and another bowl, similarly filled, is produced. He then comes down to the ... between the stalls and the orchestra, and there discovers a tube ... of the very centre of the spectators' seats; and then, without ... the ... about the least apparent communication with anything or anybody ... taking, in a most manner, half-a-dozen live Grecs, and finally two ... geese, who make gravely about the stage. In all the conjuring performances we have hitherto witnessed, we have always been enabled to give some *rationale*, albeit a vague one, of the manner in which things were accomplished; but we confess M. Philippe defies all conjecture. We quitted the theatre with our ... esteem at a very low ebb, indeed, as regarded our perceptive faculties.

M. Achard's engagement for the Fancy Plays is drawing to a close: his popularity continues undiminished. He will be succeeded by M. Arnal, whose *repertoire* comprises several steamer we are acquainted with in their adapted dress, and by whom he is a ... original representative. With the engagement of this gentleman the season will conclude. There is some talk in the theatrical circles of a species of partnership between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Walter Lacy for producing English vaudevilles and ballets at the above house.

LYCEUM.

From some of the gay memories pertaining to the life and times of Louis Quatorze, has been selected one of the most fun originals and pleasant two act comedy, entitled, "Friends at Court; or, The Diplomatic Mission," produced here on Monday evening, and with success. At the commencement of the piece we find a young couple, *Charles* and *Marillac*, Mrs. Mardyn, arrived at Paris, and in search of adventures, which begin by his defending *Louise de Chevreuse* (Miss Fairbrother) from the *Marquis de Lauzun* (Mr. Wigan), who was carrying her off. Love of course is engendered by the encounter, which, however, *Louis the Fourteenth* (Mr. F. Vining) has soon *Louise*; and anxious that she should be near him at Court, deafens his first Gentleman of the Bedchamber, the *Marquis de Vardes* (Mr Diddear), to find a noble husband for her. With the *Marquis* finds the Gascon, in love and in debt, at a tavern, and persuades him to go to Court and be married. From this moment *Louis* and *Louise* each form their designs upon the honour of *Lauzun*, which is discovered by *Marie d'Otiana* (Miss Villars), a maid of honour, and the Queen's confidante, are ingeniously counteracted; the play concluding with the change of *Le Grand* and *Louis*, who, however, presents *De Marillac* with a good appointment in the provinces, whither he returns with his fair bride.

We have seldom seen Mrs. Keeley to more advantage than as the dashing, youthful, impudent *Charles de Marillac*. It may be termed a "Dejazet part," being just such a one as would suit the admirable actress, the whole business of the piece lying on her shoulders.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The new travesty of "The Florentines" produced at this theatre last week, has been received several times, and, judging from the approbation of the audience, with increased success. The idea from which it has been worked out is evidently taken from the old story—and a story in every sense of the word some of the earliest annals of which is to be—of "Fair Rosamond;" the scene of the entertainment being laid in Tuscany instead of Oxfordshire. The plot of the present tragedy is highly dramatic, and abounds in effective situations. Some of these it ... not ... to improve upon the honour of *Lauzun*, which has been discovered by *Marie d'Otiana* (Miss Villars), a maid of honour, and the Queen's confidante, are ingeniously counteracted; the play concluding with the change of *Le Grand* and *Louis*, who, however, presents *De Marillac* with a good appointment in the provinces, whither he returns with his fair bride.

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Still, with these drawbacks, "The Florentines" reflects credit on the author. He has a fair notion of constructing a plot; and his situations and effects are well chosen. A practical knowledge of the stage would enable him to do still better things; and such, we hesitate not to say he will accomplish. Every body who writes imagines that he can write a play; every body who imagines he can write a play flies at once to five-act tragedy. We opine that a succession of melodramas for the minor theatres, although the tragic dramatist might sneer at such production, ... it afford the best school for attaining the knowledge we speak of, the want of which is so apparent in all these hitherto enacted dramas. The writers ... supplications, (Mr. H. Marston), is wedded to a proud and jealous ... directly seen, when we state that a certain Duke of ... (Mr. Murray). Overtaken by a storm, he takes refuge in the house of a fascinating nobleman, *Ferrando* (Mr. Phelps), where he falls suddenly and desperately in love with his daughter *Brunetta* (Miss Cooper), by whom his affection is returned. The father, pleased with his guest, subsequently offers the hand of his daughter to *Lorenzo* (who, taking marriage, of course cannot accept it. This supposed affront breaks off the intimacy; but afterwards, through a train of untoward circumstances, *Brunetta* elopes with *Lorenzo*, and is placed by him in concealment, as he imagines, near Florence. The *Duchess* contrives to discover the retreat of her rival, her suspicions having been excited: and there, after upbraiding the unfortunate girl, in the most bitter manner, compels her to swallow poison, and she leaves at her father's house to die, and to save her. ... all ... ... which the result ... Phelps enacted *Ferrando*, a part in every respect suited to him. Mrs. Warner's *Duchess*, although not the most prominent character, was made so by her powerful and effective declamation. Miss Cooper exhibited her usual good sense and quiet unassuming feeling as the hapless *Brunetta*. Mr. Marston, in the acting, and harshness in the voice of Mr. H. Marston, which we could, with pleasure, see remedied; elsewhere he is a desirable adjunct to the *corps*. The piece was announced for repetition amidst loud applause and a call for the author.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Amongst the most attractive features of this establishment are the "Lectures on Chemistry, with Vocal Illustrations," delivered by Mr. J. Russell, a gentleman who has for some years enjoyed a high reputation in the dramatic world. A lecture is usually considered a somewhat dull affair; but it is not so with Mr. Russell, who, as a skilful lecturer; who not only pours out a sparkling stream, but suggests how they may be avoided, and illustrates his meaning by humorous, yet forcible examples. After remarking on the practice, common with many singers, of designating sing-song the words of a song, Mr. R. says *gravura*, in which there was only one word *Pasticcio* which must have operated as a salutary lesson to such of his hearers as may heretofore have regarded a song merely as a collection of "crotchets and quavers," rather than "music married to immortal verse." Amongst Mr. Russell's most successful efforts may be named "The Widow Malone," which was given with an irresistible degree of comic power.

VIDOCQ'S EXHIBITION.

The exhibition just opened at the Cosmorama Rooms, Regent-street, by the celebrated Vidocq, for interest and singularity has no rival in London. The famous *chef* of the detective force of the French police is well known, by ... to the English public: his Memoirs, published some years ago, ... acted an attention, for they are in part the autobiography of the principal ... Not to find curious of his many adventures is that of his being among ... hide and hearty, and as active, at the age of 72, as most men who are a quarter of a century ... juniors. In the character of a public exhibitor of things ... guilt of a startling interest, he stands alone himself. And he plays the part with an easy courtesy and frankness ... moves all embarrassment from the visitor: there is none of the awkwardness ... seeking and being seen: you are left, for the time, the guest of a gentleman ... of the proudest names of the century the Napoleon of his profession; and he ... makes you quite at home; this is no slight advantage.

... ...

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

BARONESS BRUNOW. DUCHESS OF KENT. VISCOUNT SYDNEY. DUKE OF NORFOLK. AUSTRIAN AMBASSADRESS.

(Continued from page 373).

Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Mackenzie, Earl and Countess Listowel, Earl and Countess of Zetland, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord and Lady Byron, Mr. Edward and Lady Emily Foley, Marquis of Granby, the Misses Baring, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Ladies Cadogan, Countess Delawarr, Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Mary Sackville West, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Foley, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Countess of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Viscount Goderich, Lord John Manners, Lord and Lady Portman, Sir James Clark, Lord and Lady Worsley, Dowager Countess of Essex, Mr. and Miss Holford, the Earl of Mexborough, Lady Sarah Savile, Earl and Countess Aboyne, Sir Josiah and Lady Charlotte Guest, Earl and Countess of March, &c.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious guests, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, by the members of the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and, as usual, the Officers of State, left the Drawing-room at half-past ten o'clock, and passed through the saloon to the Ball-room, where they received the company.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family having taken their usual stations at the platform, the dancing commenced with a Polonaise, danced by the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, followed by their distinguished guests.

The dance extended through all the state apartments, all the bands striking up the same air. After this dance, the assembled company passed slowly before the Queen.

Her Majesty then left the Ball-room, and proceeded to the Throne-room. The first minuet was then formed, consisting of:—

The Queen	Prince Consort	Duchess of Roxburgh	Duke of Beaufort
Duchess de Nemours	Prince Albert	Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Leveson
Lady Douro	Prince Edward	Lady Waterford	Lord Exeter
Lady Mt. Edgecumbe	Prince of Leiningen	Lady Sydney	Lord Duncannon

After the minuet, followed a quadrille.

The company, who had arrived in the interim, then passed before the Queen.

The second minuet was then danced by:—

The Queen	Prince Albert	Lady Seymour	Lord Clanricarde
Lady Aldenburg	Prince George	Lord Blandford	Lord Granby
Lady Dalmeny	Prince Edward	Lady Canning	Lord Douglas
Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Exeter	Lady Villiers	Lord Abercorn

After the Queen had danced her second Minuet in the Throne Room, her Majesty proceeded to the Ball Room, where the Countess of Jersey's "Minuet d'Evandi" was danced by the following:—

Lady Mary Howard	Lord Munster	Lady Clementina Villiers	Lord Euston
Lady Louisa Fitz Roy	Mr. O'Brien	Lady Adela Villiers	Baron de Talley-rand
Lady Harriet Somerset	Hon. Mr. Leveson		
Lady Rachel Russell	Lord Sackville	Lady Lucy Herbert	Lord Manderville
Lady Georgiana Grimston	Lord Castlerosse	Lady Charlotte Herbert	Hon. W. Cholmondeley
Lady Alexandrina Vane	Lord Newport		
Lady Elizabeth de Burgh	Lord Lascelles	Miss Percy	Mr. Clive
Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor	Lord Keane	Miss Clive	Lord Duppla

After her Majesty's third Minuet, the "Minuet de la Cour" was danced in the Throne Room, before the Queen, by

Lady Clementina Villiers	Lord Manderville	Lady Adela Villiers	Baron Talleyrand
Lady Lucy Herbert	Mr. Clive	Lady Catherine Cust	Lord Cranley

The Marchioness of Headalbane's Strathspey followed, in which the following ladies and gentlemen joined:—

Lady Caroline Gower	Mr. Grant	Miss Edith Campbell	Mr. Gordon Cumming
Hon. Eleanor Stanley	Mr. Campbell, of Islay	Lady Jane Charteris	Earl of Gifford
Lady Mary Campbell	Mr. de Ralte	Miss Stisile	Mr. Russell

The Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet was the next dance, and was danced by the following party:—

Countess of Chesterfield	Baron de Talleyrand	Mrs. John Stanley	Mr Leveson
Lady Cremorne	Lord Cranley	Hon Mrs Anson	Earl of Wilton
Countess of Craven	Lord Castlerosse	Lady Newport	Prince Lieven

The three preceding dances were witnessed by her Majesty, who, at the

"SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY" DANCE, IN THE PICTURE GALLERY

THE SUPPER IN THE GREAT DINING-ROOM.

MINUET IN THE THRONE ROOM.

close of the Countess of Chesterfield's Minuet, proceeded, accompanied by her Royal and noble guests, to the supper room

After the return of her Majesty and Prince Albert and the illustrious party from Supper, the Queen's third Minuet was formed in the Throne-room, and was danced by—

The Queen	Duke de Nemours	Lady Ernest Bruce	Marquis of Douro
Duchess of Beaufort	Prince Albert	Countess Brook	Viscount Sydney
Duchess de Nemours	Prince of Leiningen	Lady Leveson	Earl Bruce
Marchioness of Ely	Earl of Wilton	Viscountess Canning	Marquis of Douglas
Countess of Wilton	Lord of Walden	Duchess of Buccleuch	Marquis of Exeter

The old English country dance, "Sir Roger de Coverley," was next danced in the Picture Gallery, her Majesty leading off with Prince Albert.

The Royal party subsequently returned to the Throne Room, where a quadrille was formed, in which the Queen danced with the Duke de Nemours. The concluding dances in the Throne Room was a Minuet (the fourth during the evening), danced by

The Queen	Prince of Leiningen	Duchess of Buccleuch	Marquis of Douglas
Countess of Wilton	Prince Albert	Lady Caroline Neville	Earl of Wilton
Duchess de Nemours	Prince George	Duchess of Roxburgh	Marquis of Ormsby
Marchioness of Douro	Prince Edward	And two other couples.	

Collinet's band, including Messrs. Nadaud, Auguste Tolbecque, Deloffre, Pilet, Bourotte, Jacquin, Mellon, the celebrated cornet à piston performer Arban, and other artists of first rate talent, was stationed in the Ball-room, and performed "God save the Queen." On the Royal party passing from the Saloon to the Ball-room, the Polonaise was played for the first dance, composed by command of the Queen, by Musard, for the occasion. This was followed by an Allemande.

In the Throne room, M. Musard, with his orchestra, was stationed, and in this apartment the Queen danced the Minuet de la Cour, Musard's new quadrille and Polonaise, both composed by command of her Majesty for the occasion. The quadrille is entitled "Quadrille de 1845 de la Cour d'Angleterre, ou Souvenir de 1740 et 50." Also a morgeau arranged expressly by Musard for the Royal *fête*, from an air of Gluck's opera, Iphigenia.

M. Wrippert's band attended in the Picture Gallery, and performed, during the evening, La Polonaise, Minuet de la Cour, Minuet d' [illegible] Grenadiers (composed expressly from airs of the period, 1740 1750 Desert Quadrilles, At Home Quadrilles.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Royal Highness Prince George, entered the Palace by the garden entrance, and, on reaching the corridor, were conducted to the Yellow Drawing room, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and those of the nobility and gentry who formed part of the Queen's suite, entered, were also admitted at the same entrance.

The Diplomatic Corps, and the principal Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household, entered the Palace by the Equerry's entrance.

In the strathspey dance, the tunes played by her Majesty's piper, were, "Miss Drummond of Perth," Tullochgorum," and "The Marquis of Huntley's Highland Reel." The Queen entered the Guard Room Hall and Staircase, wearing their coronation costume, and commanded by Captain the Hon. Charles Grey, in Waiting; Sir George Phillp Lee, the Lieutenant; Sir Edward Hoalton, the Ensign; and Mr. Ellerthorp, the Adjutant of the Corps, attended.

A military band was stationed in the Grand Hall.

The Guard Chamber was splendidly illuminated by the handsome cut glass lustre, upon Professor Faraday's ingenious invention for the perfect ventilation of the lights, producing a striking effect upon the splendour of the scene.

Nothing could exceed the *coup d'œil*. The illustrious characters of the prescribed period, brought once more on the stage with all the accessories of the richest costumes, infinitely varied and almost all critically correct; the blaze of light reflected from innumerable diamonds; the most precious embroidery; a sea of plumes waving over that rare lace to which elaborate workmanship and venerable antiquity combine to give a value as great as to be slur of impreciible magnificence and tasteful velvets, [illegible] of gold and silver—all gave a character to the scene that those only who witnessed it can really appreciate.

Among the gentlemen, the civilians were the most successful, the military dress of 1740 to 50 was so utterly wanting in the *picturesque* that no advantages of mien could overcome it.

SOUVENIRS, SKETCHES, AND ANECDOTES.

(By a Correspondent.)

The Royal Masque has passed away, and never has so little been known of any *fête*. Last week, although many imagined descriptions have been published, no Journal could afford a real account, from want of time, and from the fact that none of those who so generally reflect and perpetuate such scenes with their pens were allowed to penetrate further than the vestibule of the Old Guard Chamberlain's order. What alone has been generally known has been that this *fête*, upon which so much time, money, and ingenuity have been bestowed, has, contrary to all precedent, surpassed all expectation. Such being the real state of the case, we must proceed to describe, from private sources, the scenes at the Palace. The best description, however, is that by the painter—illustrations! For such *fêtes* carry art as well as history in their train.

From and this bride Isabel is to those of the magnificent tournament and *Bal Costumé* at the Congress of Vienna, painted by, if we always employed here, by Isabey. The *Bal Costumé* is essentially pictorial, whilst a masquerade is adapted to the vagaries of thought, word, and imagination. The same recourse to art was resorted to on the occasion of the ever-to-be-remembered ball at the unfortunate Duchess de Berri. The draperymen were still more actively engaged in framing the last masque of the King of Prussia, in which a great period in German annals was pictorially set forth. Cornelius, the celebrated painter, the French sculptor, was employed last year to perpetuate, by diminutive models the forms of the knights and ladies who figured at the mimic joust, the passage of arms, in the time of the exploits of Tasso.

A clever foreign painter, it we mistake not at present in London, was employed by that most amiable and august lady, the Empress of Russia, to paint on record with her hand the memorable scene which took place on the occasion of the marriages of the Grand Duchess Olga and her cousin with the heir to the throne of Denmark and with the regnant Duke of Nassau. The labour of the painter was a labour of love, and proceeded with all possible dispatch compatible with the number and perfection of designs demanded of him. Amongst his "counterfeit presentments" of the magnificent scene, the two [illegible] would scarcely know. It was an irrecoverable blow to the peace of the Empress, and a natural interruption to the labours of the painter, for, as the great Italian poet has so truly observed, "there is no greater sorrow than to be reminded in misery of happiness," and the memory of the splendour of the Royal ball-room contrasts awfully with the trappings of the grave. In [illegible], artists were employed to design the costumes of the celebrated *Bal costumé* of Lady Londonderry's mansion, and to paint the characters of a novel of Walter Scott, as had been done previously at Vienna. But all reseorcrls of the pencil or brush there were none worth my remembrance. Her delightful entertainment was, however, remarkable for one of the most romantic personages in history, and the most picturesque of bygone costumes, employed a still greater number of artists in the devising of court dresses for the royal guests. The Queen of Spain perpetuating [illegible] manner the present *fête*, commanded the presence, during the five scenes, of that admirable draughtsman and painter, Mr. [illegible], who was employed in the course of the evening in sketching figures and remembrances of the graceful flitting forms in the "Menuet de la Cour." Her Majesty likewise commanded a portrait of her Royal parent on this occasion. These designs are, doubtless, numerous, probably to adorn the *boudoir* of her Majesty, and no doubt designs will be multiplied, with all the addition of gay trickery of colour; but we question whether more will not be in the magnificent form the last and the best of the masque. In all events, we do not doubt that it is to us that it belongs to convey the memory of these scenes to future ages, as well as to "the Million" of our days. Such is the task we have undertaken at times.

The period chosen for her Majesty's Ball, to represent as regards costume — was one of transition, with a little retrospective tendency, it approaches the end of the flamboyant great, of Louis XIV; with a little tendency, it touched that epoch to which all female fashion have wandered within the two or three last years, leaping over the epoch of the vilest taste that of George IV.

In costume thus arranged, we could but enjoy the amusing comparison which presented itself between the company below and the heroes and heroines on the walls of the Palace, many of them ancestors of the noble and illustrious personages who were bearing their forms as covered with [illegible] the Watteaus, the Boschers, the Mierls, the Knellers, &c; and [illegible], the Vanderm[illegible]s, representing Louis XIV's Progresses, and [illegible] of the Regular aspect of the Court of [illegible]. We [illegible] every moment some outburst of anger at this derision of their epoch, the [illegible] marched, envious looking ladies, or some of the awfully beautiful Grandees forming in the wings for that some part of the evening to perform the feat of the White Lord in Horace Walpole's Straw berry-[illegible]—descend from its frame, and offer his post only love and homage to one of the passing beauties he knows. Such an approximation, such a comparison, was a very trying test of the propriety of the costume of the honoured guests. Add to this, that the epoch more particulary chosen, [illegible] decidedly enforced by the Royal command (1740 to 1760), was the highest degree unfavourable to the outward man. Fortunately, the dresses first made, and that served as models, by desire of her Majesty, were designed by M. Voudlon, a gentleman of remarkable [illegible] taste and acumen, improved by literary habits and historical research, and who had acquired great experience, having designed the costumes and accessories of the great masque of the Marchioness of [illegible], many years since; and still further improved by practice in the [illegible] remarkable *fête* of this description three years since, in the [illegible] Grand Duchess as the last. The period chosen was certainly one of the most favourable in past annals, but it was adopted because it called into play the industry of the greatest number of artisans. We know, on positive authority, that there were other similar views, of more permanent effect, of her Gracious Majesty connected with this choice. Nothing could be more striking than the departure from characteristic costume and befitting dress of rank amongst the highest orders of society in England. Although noble men may maintain the same characteristic high breeding, dressed in that miserable costume the Franks substituted for the Roman toga and the flowing robes and bright tunics of the Eastern world, and that it may be more convenient to be dragged about by a single struggling horse in the low polsed Brougham, than in the decent and four-wheeled *en vis à vis* and landaus of former days—all these changes are as destructive to industry as they are unsightly to the eye and the painter. The Queen is desirous of returning, at least, to a costume which fulfils the ends of such an object, as regards art and industry, now lost sight of; and as a recurrence to a dress of a long elapsed era might meet with more resistance, the rich costume the nearest to our period has been revived, in the hope of a modification "*pour le mieux*" of present dress being adopted.

The manner in which the general directions were followed by the several parties engaged, produced great contrasts. The Scotch nobility and gentry appeared mostly in Highland costume, adopting the fashions of those canny Scotchmen who, at the epoch revived, found more profit in the air of the Court of St. James's than in the fogs of the Highland moors and the fish of the Thames to Randalgh than on Loch Tay to a rendezvous of deer stalking. They wore powder in their hair, whilst several of the most distinguished noblemen of Scotland were no powder at all, with a court and sometimes—Lord Aberdeen, for example, whose wig was as black as jet. It must be confessed that no small number of the Royal guests looked woefully "not at home" in their costumes, particularly some of those most hardened with finery: but the immense majority of those present appeared quite at ease in their new dresses. In spite of the ponderous bewildering wig and powder, of the court swords set at a tangent to the person of the gentlemen, and the high heeled shoes on which the ladies equilibrated, with dresses of such prodigious farth[illegible], we did not see one of the guests lose for a moment the habitual *aplomb* of high company. One or two noses recalled the Louis XV. himself experienced this mishap one day from the load and pressure of a costume of unprecedented magnificence he had put on to win the heart of a new favourite. No one had to complain of the costume dress: her Majesty and the Royal consort had to bear more than the ordinary share of the ordeal; their dresses, particularly that of her Majesty, being of course one of the weightiest from its richness and ornamental accessories. The Royal pair endeavoured most strikingly how the habits of the higher sphere enables those "native and to the manner born," to move with ease, grace, and commanding mein under every obstacle of costume, her Majesty recalled the Queen of the period she chosen. The Royal heroine, whose radiance cast such a lustre on one of the kings in our history who most needed it, Queen Caroline is represented as having been extremely handsome; her hair and arm are described as models of perfect symmetry; her carriage was dignified; her countenance wore an expression of majesty or mildness, as the occasion suited; her eyes were penetrating, and expressive, and her voice soft and musical. Queen Caroline was the good genius of a sovereign whose star was the most fortunate of any on record in history unto the very hour of his death "What an [illegible] death," said Walpole, "was that of George II. In the greatest period of the glory of this country, and of his reign in perfect tranquillity at home, at 77, growing blind and deaf, to die without a pang, before any decrease of fortune, or any disturbed passage; nay, but two days before a ship load of bad news, could he have had such another moment." The preceding picture of his Royal consort is, we repeat, a portrait of Queen Victoria—particularly as regards the play of her features, and still more as regard the air of majesty and command. An imposing dignity of mien, and decision of manner, which struck with such astonishment the Lords, at the first Council after her Majesty's advent to the throne, when the Royal maiden, brought up in private, and totally unused to affairs of State, suddenly revealed the hon nature of her race, which required no support but its high aspirations and intrinsic greatness of soul. [illegible] Queen, with the Royal Consort, promenaded. Then the whole company present—their distinction of lines and manners resplendently set off by every resource of art, and every accessory of grandeur—formed two lines, and the Royal *cortège* moved amidst the obeisances of their gratified subjects As you looked down the vista of human faces and forms, in such unusual and romantic array, the effect was extremely and magnificently striking. Prince Albert surpassed all the Nobles present: and we are happy to say that her Majesty's Royal Consort recalled no English Prince of the epoch; George II. was perfectly dissimilar.

So magnificent a result is not astonishing—the announcement of the *fête* came early, and was seconded by a higher motive besides pleasure. From the moment that Royal patronage fixed the publicity, each temple of fashion, from the show room of the Marchands de Modes to the inmost recesses of the satin-ed bou-oir—from the worker in jewels to the adjuster of what Gunnister calls the "[illegible]," gave del ghtful taste of preparation. Thousands of wish ng hearts, palpitating with hopes and fears, were hoping who trembl ngly looked forward to the final consummation of being numbered among the favoured few. Yet to be among the gathering throng would brand them as the Parias of the season, whilst the favoured few were sought and flushed with expectation, would hundreds of fair ones await each knock at the portals for the reception of the "regal command," that was to con fer happiness; and from the moment the "command" was received, the most anxious gaze, then the brain would whirl with fierce delight, and fancy would evoke a thousand forms of the by gone day. Rapidly would steaming horses carry them to and from the [illegible] vocation of the day, and [illegible] true, to conjure up "dresses to adorn their brides," and give to beauty added grace and brilliancy. Well, the mopes and fears, the panting hearts and flushed cheeks, have all passed away, and the grand result is [illegible] Yet what a host of reminiscences will be from time to time conjured up—how many hours to come will this one Royal night make bright with description! Like the Irish Harry's Feast of St. Crispin, each participant of the Royal *fête* will leave its splendours as an heir loom to their families, and again and again recount the glories of the night when they were per ed pleasant memories—the scene, and its marvellous splendours, will be brought to the mind's eye, and the stately minuet, and the lively strathspey, will be moved again.

From an early hour on Friday, the western part of "the metropolis" seemed moved as with some portent: all was busy activity—men and horsemen were seen careering in all directions—each broad street was filled with the *vetturine*—fashionists were in a state of high fever and the *haute volée*, were wild with despair at the non arrival of one of the thousand and one requisites that were vitally important to the completion of the selected costume. There was all the denotement of a regal carnival. Every issue to Buckingham Palace was crowded by gaping sight-seers; and, as night approached, the parks became filled with groups, from the vicinity of the various railway stations. The first glimmering lamp which shed its small ray from Buckingham Palace, was greeted with all the enthusiasm of Persian fire-worshippers: and the distant rumbling of a carriage wheel, filled each bosom with the devotion of an Indian Fagir at the approach of the car of Juggernaut. But soon lights appeared at the several windows of the Palace, and the arrivals of one by one were thick and continuous. The crowds would rush to catch a glimpse of the rank and jewelled tenants, as they vanished through the Marble Arch, and gallopped round to the Equerry's entrance. Here a row of several liveried lacqueys awaited the arrival of the guests, to usher them into the Mark e Hall, where the Lord High Steward of the Household and the chief dignitaries of the Royal household were marshalling, and the white-wanded officials in the rich state-liveries, and the gentlemen at arms with their bright emblazoning, formed a "rich and rare" *coup d'œil*. The Grand Library was also undergoing marshalling, for the restoration of the toilette, which the crowded collision had [illegible] imposed. Heroes must of necessity would shatter the panting belles, fluster from wrighto[illegible]s, and ruffle from the inconvenience of the loaded costume. The marble staircase—the golden balustrades were relieved by an [illegible] of floral erotica, which came upon the senses like the sweet south over banks of violets. As each fair votary passed up the steps, [illegible] by myriad lights, play'd gum and scintillating the diamonds, which gave out their fervid fire from fair wearers the powdered head—and the gorgeous habits of the attendant *suite*—it seemed like the quaint vision produced by a fairy spell.

After passing through the Grand Drawing Room, which was appropriated to refreshments—and even here the fine taste of her Majesty was strikingly exemplified—the craving necessities of vulgar appetite were concealed behind colossal sprangles and *gâteaux* of sweet Dresden. In the picture Gallery, adorned with the inspired canvasses of the immortal contributors to picture art in past ages was upon this occasion dedicated to the promenade, and hence the grand and imposing effect of several lovely groups moved in glittering array before her, while her Majesty and Prince Albert frequently the regal pride felt at the view of the inestimable wealth, and the [illegible] beauty, of the assembled throng.

As we have before observed, in spite of the stiff brocade and its unbending rigidity, and the unusual height of her jewelled shoes, her Majesty had attained a perfect ease in bearing and graceful ease, as though she had been accustomed from infancy to bear the ponderous garments. Surrounded by her illustrious relatives, she shone the presiding fair mary, shedding her benignant beams around; with queenly dignity smiling on all, but her eyes still tenderly resting with a wife's love on the Prince Consort, who stood at her side—arrayed with gorgeous splendour, but regulated with historical accuracy and refined taste. The Regal *groups* was, of course, the cynosure of neighbouring eyes; and surely it was composed of all the elements which give to Royalty its truest prestige—kindliness of heart and affability of manners, universal love of its kind, and a yearning for the lasting happiness of the people over whom it has been called not only to rule but to exert the mighty power and impetus of national morality.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, was placed near her "crowned child," and benignly gazed with a mother's pride. And ever this [illegible] lady's costume bore into the thought; its splendour was subdued, and [illegible] monised with the illustrious wearer's natural air of command, tem[illegible] that genial spirit of universal kindness which is the ruling feeling o[illegible] tune. The *entente cordiale* surely was never more charmingly [illegible] in the lovely Duchess de Nemours; her transparent complexion, [illegible] stately-formed head,

> "So pale and wan of hue,
> You might have seen the moon in the [illegible]"

and her luxuriant hair, *Pompadoured* and studded with gems of priceless worth, while the reflection of her rose coloured damask dress reflected its tints, and mantled in her fair cheeks with a faint blush of glowing.

To select for special admiration any one of the crowned beauties from the many rival throne were vain, for each was symbolised by some bright speciality; then, the naja ding eye would rest alternately on some bright and particular lady, rich either in beauty or marked by some excelling brilliancy, like the Princess of Baden now allied to the proud house of "the Douglas", and the pensive Lady Chesterfield, with her sweet sister, the Lady Newport, and the superb Duchess de Brunswick, who all unite the splendid material which formed the enumerative of the gorgeous Court of Catherina the Czarina Miss Purdett Coutts, bearing the historic "coulier" so fraught with melancholy reminiscence of Marie Antoinette, the fair subject of Burke's pitying against the extinct chivalry of the age; and the unity of costume of the Ladies of Honour all harmonised, though varying like the bright rays of the prism.

At no moment of the night did the guests and the Royal hosts themselves excite so much interest and admiration as in the dance. In no respect did the revival of past epoch display the taste of the age in external habits of society than in the dances. There was the majestic Minuet, on the one hand, displaying all the elegance of attire and the grace of form, absolutely demanding that study of deportment, which is the inseparable accompaniment of all acquired qualities of form; and, on the other hand, we beheld once more the good old dance of our ancestors, in the days of Merry England—the "Roger de Coverley"—dear to the heart of Sir Roger de Coverley, as well as his tenants, in days of real joyousness and rejoicing—when the frost work of the ceremony was broken by a hearty feeling of mutual kindliness. The un slightly Polka were far more [illegible] compared to this, and the stage offered but few contrasts; all Europe, at the epoch revived, was abiding under the tyranny of the almost universally reigning absurdities of artificial hair, powder, and [illegible], which were far more [illegible] compared to the [illegible] of the present day. The dances were so rapid and inane, that we are inclined to believe they re-ived, at her Majesty's Ball, their death-blow.

Our readers will feel how inadequate must be our description of such a *fête*. We have compared our notes with the observations of the most e[illegible], and the most gifted of her Majesty's favoured guests, and all have been inadequate to the scene. In words, we have no adequate impression. The facts, that the Queen's *fête* produced only an "*effet d'ensemble*;" magnificent indeed, but with little contrast. Although splendid and admirable in some respects, particularly as regards the ladies, when compared to the age

trimmed with rich silver Brandenburghs, and lined with white satin; the vest of scarlet satin, and trowsers [illegible]

[illegible] EXCELLENCY COUNT ESTERHAZEY.—Coat of green velvet richly trimmed with gold lace, [illegible] collar and cuffs richly embroidered with gold; vest of scarlet satin, embroidered in gold; [illegible]

[illegible] Dress coat of [illegible] velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin; vest of white satin richly braided and embroidered in gold; [illegible]

[illegible] PRINCE.—The same as Count Esterhazey's.

[illegible] Coat of [illegible] velvet, with gold loops, [illegible] trimmed in rich gold lace, and [illegible] the whole [illegible]

[illegible] Coat of [illegible] velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and lined with white satin; vest of white satin richly braided and embroidered in gold;

OPENING OF THE NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

THRAPSTON STATION.

OUNDLE STATION.

Last week, we were compelled, by pressure of other claims upon our illustration, to omit the promised engravings of this recently opened line of Railway, which we now present to our readers.

This newly constructed Branch Railway connects Peterborough with the main London and Birmingham Line at Blisworth. It was opened to the public on Monday, the 2nd instant, when a party of the Directors, accompanied by the Mayor, Corporation, and other inhabitants of Northampton, journeyed, in a train of fifteen first class carriages, from Northampton to Peterborough (47½ miles) in about two hours and a half, including stoppages of above 30 minutes. The progress of the train was a sort of spectacle for the people of the district through which the line passes; every station and village being crowded with wonder-struck gazers.

The prospective advantages of this Railway are stated to be of an important nature; and on this account, coupled with the architectural character of the principal stations, we have illustrated the line somewhat more copiously than usual. In the *Northampton Mercury*, we find the results of the Railway and the attractions of its locality thus glanced at:—

"Perhaps, few railways of similar length have effected a greater change than is likely to result from the Northampton and Peterborough branch Peterborough has hitherto been less known to the inhabitants of the southern division of the county than places twice the distance in a different direction, and the strangeness is the consequence of the imperfect intercommunication. Yet Peterborough—to say nothing of it in the way of business—has attractions of no trifling order. Indeed, the entire line of country through which the Railway runs is an attractive one—a fertile, and, upon the whole, a favourable specimen of Northamptonshire scenery, while, to the archæologist, it would, perhaps, be impossible to point out a tract of country of the same extent equally abounding in objects of architectural interest. And if Peterborough, with its noble cathedral, Fotheringhay, with its memories of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, Oundle, Thrapston, Wellingborough, and the many intermediate villages whose spires and towers give character and beauty to the landscape, have attractions for the inhabitants

NORTHAMPTON STATION

of the county town, Northampton and its immediate neighbourhood can, in turn, boast of many objects to compensate for a visit from our brethren of the east. All parties, we do not doubt, will derive pleasure and benefit from the intercourse newly facilitated."

The Northampton and Peterborough Railway branches from the main line about three quarters of a mile north of the Blisworth Station, and close to the Northampton branch of the Grand Junction Canal, which it crosses almost immediately. On the left, about a mile and a half distant, the first object worth notice is Gayton Church and Manor House; the latter reduced to the condition of a farm house, but still retaining the characteristics of the domestic architecture of Elizabeth and James I. Having crossed the canal, the railway is carried for a short distance along an embankment. On the right, Milton Church is a picturesque object against its rich back ground of trees. It has a curious and very elegant circular window, and a low decorated spire. The Manor House is a picturesque specimen of Elizabethan architecture. On the left of the line as we approach the lock house on the canal, may be seen, also amidst clustering trees, the very interesting saddle-backed tower of Rotherstorpe church: it possesses a campanile for a saint's bell and a Norman font. Pursuing our route, on the right we see Hunsbury Hill, commonly known as the "Dane's Camp," but obviously an earth-work of a far more ancient date. On the left may be seen Upton Hall, bosomed in rich woods; the tower of Dustan Church; and, directly before us, the town of Northampton extending over the entire back-ground. Perhaps, the best view of the county town is gained just as we have swept round the curve below Hunsbury Hill, and approach the pretty little white canal bridge.

Beginning at the left of the panorama, we see the square tower of St. Andrew's; a little to the right rises the spire of St. Sepulchre, the green space between is the Castle Mound, below which is the West Bridge, spanning, with its many irregular arches, the Naseby branch of the Nen. Still a little further to the right, and on the horizon, a small turret is visible—the ventilator of the new Town Gaol. Lower down is the low square tower of St. Peter's; a little further on, the campanile of St. Katherine's; still to the

LYNCH BRIDGE

NENE VIADUCT.

PETERBOROUGH STATION.

right, rises the tower of All Saints'; and further on still, and against the horizon, is that of St. Giles. Descending the right hand slope, may be seen the upper part of the Infirmary, and in the extreme distance, in the same line, the Lunatic Asylum. The middle distance is occupied with the coal and corn warehouses, foundries, &c., on the banks of the river, and the river itself; and in the foreground lie rich meadows. We are now rapidly approaching the Northampton Station, and the only other objects to be noticed before we reach it, are two small tumuli on the left, and a building on the right, which, in its present modernised condition, would hardly attract attention, but which, a few months back, retained some very interesting architectural features. It was the old Manor House of Far Cotton, and the residence of the ancestors of the celebrated Hervey, who wrote the once popular "Meditations Among the Tombs" Nearly the whole of this section of the Railway, from its first departure from the main line till it crosses the Towcester road, and enters the premises of the Northampton Station, runs parallel with the canal.

The Northampton Station is a very tasteful and commodious building. The booking offices are large and convenient, and the arrangements, interior and exterior, very complete. It is fitted up with engine-house, carriage and goods shed, cattle and sheep pens. To this Station there is a double line of rails, hence to Peterborough the line is a single one only.

Leaving the Northampton Station, the line runs along the rich meadows on the south bank of the Nen, having on the right the luxuriant woods of Delapré Abbey, and on the left, a south view of the town. Delapré, or as it was called, the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, was a religious house, founded in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton. It seems to have been a Nonnery 300 years, and, at the Dissolution, the Abbess and eight nuns had pensions assigned to them.

Following the course of the river, the line continues within sight of Great and Little Houghton. Clifford Hill is a conspicuous object on the left. It is a circular mound now crowned with trees, and encompassed by a wide and deep ditch; it is conjectured to be a Roman work, and to have been raised as a specula or watch hill. Proceeding onward, Cooknoe mill on the left is a picturesque object; and the church of Cooknoe on the rising ground on the right, is a very interesting structure. Farther on, also on the hill, is Whiston Church, built in 1534, and an interesting specimen of late Ecclesiastical Architecture. Seven miles from Northampton, we reach a small station, at a place called White mills, the communication with Castle Ashby, the embattled seat of the Marquis of Northampton, built in 1624, partly after designs by Inigo Jones The beautiful tower of Earl's Barton Church on the left; then comes Doddington, and finally the Wellingborough (first class) Station another very tasteful structure about a mile from the town. Between Wellingborough and Thrapston, a distance of 11 miles, there are 3 stations: Ditchford, booking office; Higham Ferrers, and Kingstead. The spires of Stanwick, Higham Ferrers, and Raunds, are visible on the right; and on the left the Addingtons, Great and Little, add beauty to a beautiful landscape. Thrapston station stands in a very picturesque situation. Here again noble spires attract the eye, that of the neighbouring village of Islip especially.

Between Thrapston and Oundle, 7¾ miles, there are two stations, Thorpe and Barnwell. Aldwinckle All Saints, and Aldwinckle St. Peter's, which we now pass, are to be regarded with reverence, for the first had the honour of giving birth to the great John Dryden, the poet, and the latter was the birth-place of Thomas Fuller, the divine. The noble woods of Lilford Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, are a little farther on the left. At Barnwell St. Andrew, which we pass soon afterwards on the right, are still the remains of a castle built in the reign of Henry I. Oundle, at which we have now arrived, is a first-class station, presenting the same tasteful aspect exhibited by the other principal stations on the line. Oundle Church, distinctly visible from the station, has a magnificent spire, and the town itself is spacious and striking. From Oundle to Peterborough, there are but two stations, Wansford and Overton. Here the country is rich in objects of archæological and historical interest. Fotheringhay, where the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded, may be recognised by the mound on which once stood the castle We now pass through the tunnel (¼ mile in length), the only one on the line. The Wansford Station, which is the station for Stamford, is an important one, and is fitted up with extensive cattle pens. The woods of Burleigh—

"Burleigh House by Stamford town"—

are to be seen from it. Proceeding onward, we cross a neck of land in Huntingdonshire, and the Ermine-street. The line here takes rather a sharp curve. Castor, famous for its Roman remains and the rich woods of Milton Park, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam; attract the attention of the traveller, until finally, the glorious Cathedral of Peterborough indicates the termination of the journey. The Station here, which is in a very unfinished state, is not constructed by the London and Birmingham, but by the Eastern Counties Company.

We need scarcely add to this glance at the line (abridged from the *Northampton Mercury*), that it abounds in picturesque variety; and we do not remember any line of equal interest to the archæological tourist.

Our Illustrations show—1 The Northampton Station, of pleasing design, in the old English style; the materials, red brick, with stone dressings. 2. and 3. The Oundle and Thrapston Stations, both are in the old English style, that at Thrapston is most embellished—the lower portion being stone, and the upper faced with ornamental plaster-work. 4. West View of Lynch Bridge, with Castor Bridge in the distance. 5. The Line crossing the River Nene. 6. The Station at Peterborough, completed.

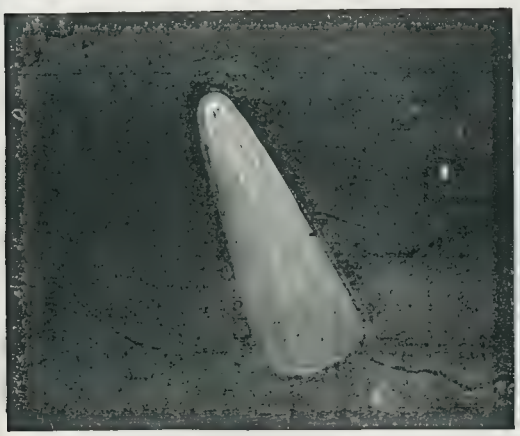
The several stations are from the designs of Mr. Livock, architect.

MAGNIFICENT COMET.

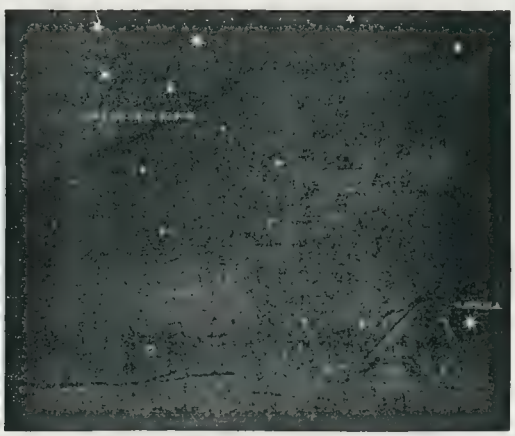
A new Comet has just made its appearance in the heavens, and has been plainly visible to the naked eye. A gentleman named Tsays called the attention of Sir James South to this phenomenon at eleven o'clock on Sunday evening last. It was observed about the same hour by many persons in various parts of London; and Sir James South has received several letters, stating it to have been discovered as early as the Friday previous. It is a very fine comet; the nucleus being the brightest since that of the comet which appeared in 1825. To use the words of Sir J. South, "it looks like a golden spangle upon a lady's gauze dress." The tail is very long and widely spread, and of a pale misty blue; while the nucleus appears like burnished gold. It moves with extraordinary rapidity. When discovered, it was near the bright star Capella; but it is now several degrees westward of it. It will be found looking west of north, about eight or ten degrees above the horizon. At 31 minutes past eleven, on Sunday night, "its approximate right ascension was about 5 hours 18 minutes, and its north declination about 45 degrees 21 minutes;" at ten o'clock, it was west of north a few degrees; and at midnight was due north, its altitude about eight degrees.

As yet, little has been ascertained respecting this Comet; whether it is one which has made its periodical return, or whether it is its first appearance in our system, has not yet been decided. It is the opinion of the eminent astronomer, Sir J. South, that it is a new comet.

We have to record our thanks to Sir James for the very handsome manner in which he afforded our artist every facility for making the accompanying sketches by means of his very magnificent telescope, at his Observatory at Kensington.



THE COMET, AS IT APPEARED THROUGH THE TELESCOPE OF SIR J. SOUTH, ON THE NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11TH.



THE POSITION OF THE COMET IN THE HEAVENS ON THE NIGHTS OF SUNDAY MONDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH, 9TH, AND 11TH.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION AT CORK.

The *Cork Examiner* contains a very long and animated account of the demonstration made when Mr. O'Connell entered that city on Sunday last. It is stated that half a million of persons were congregated on the occasion. The following statement is abridged from that journal:—

"About nine o'clock the various bodies began to muster in their committee rooms, and three, preceded by bands and banners, they marched to that ground, formed into regular files, and kept that position, steady and unbroken, until the signal was given for moving. The head of the procession extended nearly two miles from the city on the western line of road, the last body being stationed on Patrick's-bridge.

"For miles the multitude pressed on in one dense stream, actually blocking up the roads.

"It is most impossible to give any idea of the beauty and elegance of the triumphal car. Its extreme height was 20 feet, its length 12 feet, and its width 8 feet 6 inches. Its base presented the appearance of a large, hand some platform covered over with rich carpeting, and on the great platform, raised about four inches from its level, was a smaller platform for the gorgeous chair intended for the Liberator. Over the chair, and extending nearly the whole length and width of the car was erected a splendid canopy supported by four allegorical figures. Justice holding the scales; Truth, with her mirror; Prudence and Fortitude. Immediately under each figure, and adorning the sides of the car, were shields, bright, and richly ornamented scrolls. Under the figure of Fortitude the motto—'Eight millions—love of country will overcome everything.' Under Justice—'Self government, and nothing less.' Under Truth—'Ireland shall be resolved.' Under Truth 'English friendship—Carthaginian faith!' It is the nature of man to rate whomsoever he has injured.' Prudence—'Agitation—formerly we conquered by these arms.' Immediately in front of the car was a large white scroll, with the following memorable inscription .—

"'A claim of any body of men than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is unjust, illegal, and a grievance

"'Dungannon, 15th Feb., 1782.'

"The procession filed past the car, and as each body passed along, the banners were lowered, hats were waved, cheers were given, and the band struck up a good Protestant tune, the 'Volunteers' March,' or 'See the Conquering Hero comes!' At length the long line, which commenced moving from the Cross at one o'clock, had passed, and it was not until after four o'clock that the car was put in motion. Every wall was crowded with gaily dressed men and women, and every window, from the roof to the latter was filled to exceed the male companions in the excess of their enthusiasm.

"The scene on entering into Patrick-street surpassed in reality the utmost powers of description. Walls, windows, house tops, the roof of the Corn Exchange, even the very bridge, every place which could afford a footing, however precarious, was crowded with myriads of human beings, presenting a sea of animation, resolving itself from the level ground to the highest elevation within view. The Chamber of Commerce was thronged by the members, who cordially greeted Mr O'Connell from the windows, and commanded the cordial acclamations of the crowd for their generosity. The whole appearance of the city was striking in the extreme.

"The triumphal car having stopped at the entrance of the Commercial Buildings, a harper, surmounted by the chair in which he clothed in the costume of an ancient Ireland, stood up under the shade of his native oak, and in a clear, distinct, and impressive tone, read from a parchment scroll, on which it was most beautifully inscribed, and embellished with the arms of Mr. O'Connell, an address in the vernacular tongue."

It was couched in very flowery language, as the following extracts will attest:—

"Yes, fearless son of the West, Dan of the hundred bloodless battles—strong as the emancipated eagle after an unjust imprisonment of 100 days in the caves of every country—and in vain we ache the rocks of Derrynane, thy mountain home—the tree-hearted sons and daughters of Corcegia nail thee with a hundred the usual welcomes.

"May your days be happy and long numbered, and while your friends increase, and your enemies are confounded, may the ardent yearnings of your soul for Erin's weal are and regeneration be crowned with success. May the foul Union, conceived in crime, and achieved by bribery and blood [illegible] consummated delegation be blotted out of Ireland's history, and the old, the prince and the peasant, the priest and the people, echo back the loud shout of Repeal, may the unsullied name of O'Connell, enshrined in the hearts of a happy race, be [illegible] and [illegible] as a special and glory to our children's children, as the talisman of success and the watchword of liberty."

OPENING OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of considerable importance, connected with the opening of Trinity College, was pronounced on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. In the present term, Mr. O'Hagan, on the part of Dr. C. Hinton, a Roman Catholic student of Trinity College, moved the Court that a peremptory *mandamus* should go to the Visitors, the Primate, and the Archbishop of Dublin, requiring them to hear the appeal against the decision of the Board of Trinity College, whereby [illegible] was a Roman Catholic and would not take the Sacramental Test. The case was argued at great length. The decision gave, on Tuesday, the unanimous [illegible] standing the return of the Visitors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL MASQUE AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.—A GRAND MASQUERADE and CARNIVAL [illegible] place at Vauxhall on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., under the [illegible] M. MUSARD, from Paris who had the honour of conducting the Royal Masquerade at Tuileries. The Band on this occasion will consist of One Hundred performers; and the music, dances and costume, will be the same as at the Queen's Ball, on Tuesday last. Ticket Office, No. 10 to be had of [illegible] refer to the Gardens. Gentlemen's Cloak Room, at all the principal Refreshment Warehouses, Hotels, and music sellers, and at the Gardens.—Doors open at Ten o'clock.

MUSARD at VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On MONDAY NEXT JUNE 16, a Grand Masquerade. On Wednesday, a Mog illuminations in celebration of the Battle of Waterloo, in honour of the Birthday of her Majesty's Accession to the Throne.—GRAND VASE CONCERTS, each Evening, under the direction of the celebrated M. Musard, from Paris. Band of One Hundred performers. Extraordinary Illuminations! 20,000 lamps, and grand display of Fireworks. Vocal Concert. Re-engagement of Miss [illegible] Signor [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF NOVELS, ROMANCES, TRAVELS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c. TO BE SOLD CHEAP

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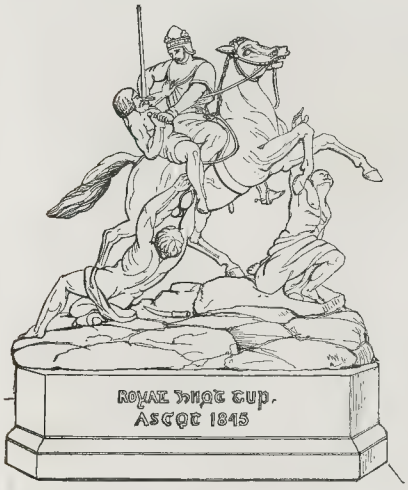
THE ROYAL BAL COSTUME. —M MUSARD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and ... that a Grand Promenade of ... Music ... will ... honour to name, arrange, and perform by Order of the Command of Her Majesty at the BAL COSTUME, will be published only by Messrs. B. Cocks and Co. New Burlington street ... Monday, Mesdames Grisi, Persiani, Carlotta Grisi, Taglioni, Duvernay, Cerito, and Dumilatre; Messrs. Lablache, Tamburini, Mario, Fornasari, Gardoni, Ivanoff, Perrot, Albert, Barrez, Staunton, Mabilde, Coulon, and Mdlle. Leblanc. The whole will be ready for delivery on the 16th inst.

... The Second Edition enlarged, price 2s., of
AIRD'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR. — "Aird's 'Self-Instructing French Grammar,' is decidedly a work of merit."—Illustrated London News. "A new Ready, price 2s 6d,
SYNTAX MADE EASY; or, How to Speak and Write French Correctly: A Sequel to "Aird's Self-Instructing French Grammar."—"Mr Aird, in the following pages, has attempted to form, and ... the acquisition of French Syntax a matter of no difficulty."—The Atlas.
London: HENRY CUNNINGHAM, 170, Strand, and all Booksellers.

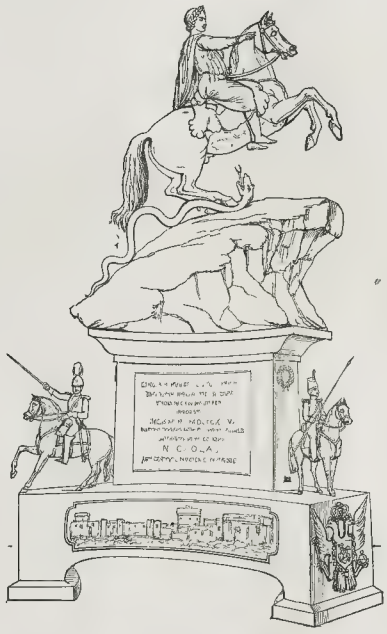
RODRIGUES' Cheap STATIONERY and BOOK WAREHOUSE, 21, PICCADILLY.—Envelopes, 6d. per 100, superfine Bath post, 4d. per quire, for presents note, 8d. new wove note, best foolscap, 1d. per quire. Albert and Queen's note, 2d. a quire; ... per quire; ... per quire; ... per

is better treated by a different arrangement of the figures. The composition is perfect, and the spirit of the group is almost unsurpassable.

The third specimen, "*The Queen's Vase*" is a splendid piece of plate, designed by Mr. Cotterill, and executed in silver, by the Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket. It consists of an elegantly shaped vase, tastefully ornamented in the *cinque-cento* style. The cover is surmounted by a group representing the conversion of St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen. The Royal arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert form a portion of the stem, which is composed entirely of rich *alto-relievo* ornaments. The chief beauty of the vase, however, consists in the elegant group which surmounts the lid. St. Hubert is on his knees in adoration, having dismounted on seeing, according to the legend, a noble stag, elevated on a rock, bearing a crucifix of light betwixt his antlers. The horse, as well as the hounds, appear unconscious of the mysterious presence of the miraculous stag; for the former is represented leisurely grazing, and the hounds are quietly resting at their master's feet. This group, though of small dimensions and very simple in its composition, is one of the most attractive ever executed by Mr. Cotterill. The horse is finely proportioned, and its lineaments, as well as those of the stag and hounds, are beautiful. The figure of St. Hubert is graceful; and the whole group is highly picturesque.



ROYAL HUNT CUP.



THE EMPEROR'S CUP

THE QUEEN'S VASE

ASCOT PRIZES 1845.

HER MAJESTY AND HER ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS AND SUITE LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE FOR ASCOT RACES.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No 164.—Vol. VI.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1845. [Sixpence.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

A DEBATE on the conduct of the Colonial office, towards the settlers in New Zealand, which has so long hung threatening over the Government in general, and Lord Stanley in particular, has occupied the greater part of the week; concluding, after two adjournments, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, by a majority on the division, in favour of the Government of fifty-one.

There is a certain kind of opposition that all Governments must be prepared to encounter; those who differ from a Ministry on principle are expected to be found opposing. It may sometimes happen, on isolated measures, that a Government finds itself at variance with its friends; in this respect no Ministry has ever been more unfortunate than that of Sir Robert Peel. The large strides he has made in various directions, in advance of his supporters, have called forth an opposition, from falling a sacrifice to which he was only rescued by the dexterously obtained support of his political foes. He has scarcely escaped from the storm raised against the Government on principle, before he has to encounter another formidable attack on a question of administration, one which involves a censure on the mere exercise of the powers entrusted to the head of the Colonial Department. In this censure, too, men of all parties out of doors, and many of the usual supporters of the Government in the House, entirely concur. It is no party question, and though, to some extent, it is certainly a personal one, the conduct of Lord Stanley being directly implicated, yet the main point at issue is the mischievous results of a system, which, existing under all Governments, is never a good one—a system we have before had occasion to allude to—the system of governing a "colony at the antipodes," by orders issued in Downing-street, by the head of a department, who may or may not be strongly prejudiced, or wholly ignorant; who is engrossed by the necessity of keeping his position as the leader of a political party; and who is certain to be tossed in or out of office with every change in the holders or political power. It is the Colonial Office system in the mass that is attacked; the head of it must, of necessity, whatever his talents or good wishes may be, discharge his duties imperfectly, in total ignorance in many cases; in others, on what is, perhaps, still worse, the interested and distorted information given by others, and the result is what we see now in New Zealand, what we have seen in many other colonies, and what we shall see in more, till the system is changed altogether.

The vice of it pervades the whole of its machinery; every officer in the colony, from the Governor downwards, is appointed through the office at home, and every situation is filled up by the operation of political and parliamentary influence. Fitness for the post is about the last thing considered in the appointment, and the most ordinary ability, if it is accidentally found in the fortunate individual, is hailed as something beyond what could be expected—a prize in the lottery of governors—for which the governed cannot be too thankful. And, in proportion to the badness of the selection, is invariably the obstinacy with which it is clung to, and the complaints of the sufferers disregarded. The case of Capt. Fitzroy is, perhaps, an extreme one, both for the utter incapacity of the man and the determination of the Colonial Office to defend him to the last; but though this arises from the violence Lord Stanley carries into his preferences and antipathies, beyond most men of his station, yet "the system" of itself leads to it. At last, after the Colony is ruined the Colonial Office is driven to do that which no amount of prayers, petitions, or entreaties, could induce it to do in time—to recall the unhappy Governor, who, by being raised to a post for which he was unfit, has merely brought about the double disaster of destroying the fortunes of thousands of his countrymen and his own reputation at the same time. At last too slowly and reluctantly wrung forth, we have the reasons given why the authority he has so misused is taken from him; in the present case Mr. Hope, the Under-Secretary, has been compelled to declare that Capt. Fitzroy is recalled, because the Government disapproves and disowns his financial policy—censures his conduct as to the land grants, in which he has not even observed his instructions—denounces the course he took with respect to the Militia Bill, and reproves his want of decision and firmness in his behaviour to the natives! We have here every one defect that can be combined to make a bad Governor of a distant settlement; ignorance of finance, disobedience or non-comprehension of instructions, imprudence in obstructing the measures the settlers took for self-defence, and want of "decision and firmness" in dealing with the savages—the two qualities most necessary, and which might almost, as a matter of course, be expected from an officer in her Majesty's service. But the failure only shows how a brave and estimable man in one sphere of life may be the most unfit to discharge the duties of another. The high-minded and gallant officer on the quarter deck, the staunch supporter of the back Treasury benches, the polished companion of the dinner-table, or the club, is snatched from his usual pursuits and invested with immense powers, which however badly used, cannot be resisted without incurring the guilt of rebellion; is placed among the people of an infant colony to which the free use of the limbs is essential for its healthy development; the Governor's experience is all of the coercive kind; and, having no idea of commanding but that of taking his own way in everything, he begins by tying a millstone round the neck of the yet struggling settlement, in the shape of a public debt, launching the new state in the mortgaged and

GRAND REVIEW BY HER MAJESTY IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

overloaded condition of an old one. To enable the Colony to pay its increase, he abolish s all the few sources of revenue which had been established; and when capital, scared by such insane conduct, is leaving the place, he creates a system of paper money as worthless as the assignats of the insolvent Government of revolutionized France. Holding the power of the Crown to confirm the settlers in their titles to the land purchased of the natives, he refuses to do so unless they encourage his bubble speculation again by buying back what they had sold; and when they murder and massacre our countrymen, the last find neither protection nor redress, but, on the contrary, the representative of the Sovereign shakes hands, and "conciliates" the savage Chief who had been guilty of the atrocity. Things go on from bad to worse, and the Governor is now, it appears, at last obliged to resort to force, in the use of which, as Lord Howick well observes, he will probably be as rash and intemperate as is usual for weak men to be in a desperate case. Amid all this, total and utter ruin has fallen on the most promising Colony ever founded, entirely from the refusal of the Colonial Office to listen to the remonstrances of the sufferers! What consolation is it to them to be told, that Lord Stanley's nominee is a perfect gentleman, a most honourable and upright man, who, though he has preserved their fortunes, and sacrificed their lives, did it with the best intentions in the world!

The whole thing is so disastrous, that the history of the Colony of New Zealand, short as its existence has been, resembles the Prophet's roll that was written within and without with lamentation, mourning, and woe. The details it is impossible to examine here; but the clue through the maze of misfortunes to the grand cause of all them, seems to be this—that Lord Stanley, when he succeeded Lord John Russell, thought it his duty to do exactly the reverse of his predecessor; between him and the New Zealand Company "there was no great love at first, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on better acquaintance." So he set to work with it as if he had indeed "an enemy to crush," and with that fierce spirit of antagonism which has made him so formidable in debate, so mischievous as an administrative functionary, he met it step by step at home with all the power of the Crown, and through his Governor in the Colony, fighting it by means of the natives, who would have been far better off without his protection. They were quietly blending with the European race; now the Colonial Office has raised a "blood feud" between both, which may descend unreconciled to whole generations. But the debate arising out of this policy will be the greatest blow the "system" has ever received; under the office in Downing-street, all successful Colonization will be seen to be impossible, and we shall be obliged to return to the plan of our forefathers, that by which the Colonies of North America were founded;—the ignorance and jobbing of the "office" must be escaped, by allowing our Colonies, as far as possible, consistently with their allegiance to the Crown, to govern themselves.

GRAND REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

This stirring spectacle, depicted upon our front page, took place on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th instant, when the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards were reviewed in the Great Park, Windsor. Her Majesty, who was on horseback, and on either side of whom rode Prince Albert and the Duke de Nemours, was attended by a brilliant staff. Upon the Queen's arrival on the ground, the two regiments, which were formed in line, received the Sovereign with Royal salute, their respective bands performing the National Anthem. Her Majesty, accompanied by those of her Royal and distinguished visitors who were on horseback, and attended by the staff, afterwards rode along the front of the line, returning by the rear, and then took up her position in front, near the carriage of the Duchess of Kent. The movements of the Brigade of Guards, under the command of Colonel Bentinck, of the Coldstream Guards, then went through the following evolutions:—The Blues walked past in squadrons, and the Coldstream in companies; the Blues afterwards walked past in troops and trotted past in squadrons, the Infantry following quick time, the band playing "The British Grenadier." The troops having formed in line, the Cavalry on the right, the Infantry threw their right back and formed line to the rear; formed column, quarter distance, right in front; advanced in column, and formed square. After some further cavalry and infantry movements, the Coldstream regiment wheeled to the left, and formed line on the left of the Cavalry, when both regiments advanced in line, and gave the general salute. Her Majesty, accompanied and attended as upon her arrival, then left the ground. The Queen, who rode her favourite charger, was attired in a riding-habit, *en militaire*, with a handsome gold aiguillette and sword suspended from the right shoulder. Her Majesty also wore a military cap, with a deep gold band. It was expected that some firing would have taken place during the review, several rounds of ammunition having been served out to the troops. The Queen's horse, however, has become somewhat restive and skittish, on her Majesty taking up her position in front of the line, Mr. Meyers, the riding-master to the Queen, dismounted, and remained by its head during the whole time the review was proceeding. To this circumstance is to be attributed the absence of the firing.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

OXFORD.

JUNE 14.

The next congregation for granting graces and conferring degrees will be holden on Thursday, the 26th instant. Messrs. E. T. W. and H. S. Polehampton, Scholars of Pembroke College, have been elected Fellows of that Society on the Wightwick Foundation. W. H. Philpott, from Trinity College, Cambridge, has been elected a Scholar of Worcester College; and the Rev. H. Tripp, Scholar of Worcester College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society—both on the Eton Foundation. June 17.

This day, Mr. Edward Fox, Commoner of Worcester College, was admitted a Probationary Scholar of New College.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. H. BARHAM.—We regret to have to mention the death of the Rev. R. H. Barham, which took place at his residence, Amen Corner, St. Paul's, on Tuesday. Mr. Barham was one of the Canons of St. Paul's—and the literary world were well aware of his being the author of a very humorous poetical effusions, published under the name of "Thomas Ingoldsby." Some years ago he published a humorous poetical sketch, called "Valpurgis," which appeared in a weekly paper, and he was also the author of a very clever novel, "Cousin Nicholas." In private society he was very generally esteemed, and we are sure that his friends will sincerely regret his death. Mr. Barham had a fund of wit and humour; but he was also a man of learning and distinguished alent. Very few men ever united in so emi nent a degree sparkling gaiety with the severer attributes of scholastic knowledge. By the death of Mr. Barham the rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, Watling-street, has become vacant. The canonry in St. Paul's is in the gift of the Lord Bishop of London; the rectory of St. Augustine is at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The rev. gentleman was also a priest of her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The York and Scarborough line is to be opened on the 1st of July. The Act was only got up last session.—The new railway schemes for the past week were fourteen in number. They are the Limerick and Clare Union; the Charleroi and Erquelinnes; the Sambre and Meuse; Dublin and Armagh; the City of London Junction, to connect at one station all the lines in the kingdom; the London and Oxford direct; the Great Central Sardinian; Great Hungarian; Ontario and Huron; Texas and Dewe Valley, and Eastern and Western Junction; Reigby, Maiden, Harborough, and Cambridge; East and West of England Junction; Buckingham and London; and Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Peebles.—The Committee on the South Wales Railway Bill have come to the following decision—"The committee are of opinion that, although the preamble of the bill is proved, the success of the whole scheme of the South Wales Railway so entire, depends upon that part of the work to which the Admiralty objects, that they cannot consent to proceed with the investigation of a measure which the promoters have not the power of accomplishing."——The Court of Directors have appointed an experienced person as surveyor of Railways in India, at a salary of £4000 a year for five years, and £300 for his passage, &c., out, and the same sum home.——The Committee on the Coventry, Bedworth, and Nuneaton Railway, have decided that the preamble of the bill is not proved.——The Committee on the Great Grimsby and Sheffield Railway, have decided that the preamble has been proved.——The Committee on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway have decided that the preamble has been proved, but that they considered it necessary to append to their report a special proviso, to the effect that no important an undertaking as a line from London to Falmouth should not be impeded by the passing of this

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

In the absence of concerts and balls, in which the aristocratic celebrities bore their part, nothing now remains but our last handsome jockeys, the gentlemen riders; the jeu d'esprits that erewhile gave brilliancy to the salons, have fallen to the savings and douics of the turf. To be sure, not with standing the absence of certain personages of consequence, there is still a sort of miniature Congress of Vienna, we have amongst us the Prince de Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Syracuse, the Prince of Asturias, the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, and last, though not least, the Prince de Moufort, nephew of Napoleon. The latter has taken up his residence at the hotel Demidoff, he has been feted at M. de Vatry's, and M. Cremieux has come in for his share of the honours of the day, in addition to the relation of the Man of St Helena. Now a Parisian *fête* minus vocal celebrities, is deemed decidedly unsubstantial: you have the Italian singing-birds—the Opera Comique was acting—so recourse was had to the singers of the Academie, who attended, with the exception of Madame Stoltz, and the tenor Gardoni. At length, the son of Jerome is left to his repose, as, all the gods be thanked, are the races. The prize is not trifler in the most useful of all descriptions of racing for this country; as, without exception, Frenchmen are the worst riders in Europe, and any discoverable means of improvement is beneficial. Three gentlemen riders started for a 500 franc purse—the gift of Mdlle. Ozy, who has recently quitted the Variétés for Mitchell's French Plays; and as, in old Rome, Flora gave holidays for the people, there is no earthly reason why actresses should not institute equestrian fêtes. The great fashion has been to send forward the vehicles to the course in the morning, so that a grand circle may be formed of equipages. Armande, of the Café Anglais, and Arsène, of the Maison d'Or, both started phaetons with four horses—manes, tails, plated with party-coloured ribbons. the actresses of the Variétés and the Palais Royale carried all before them.

The annual amount of the sums devoted since 1831, for the fortifications of France, is 182,721,500 francs—to which if we add 140 millions for the fortifications of Paris, and 40 millions for barracks, there will be an aggregate of 362,314,500 francs. So much for the peace and liberties of France under the Republican Louis Philippe, King of the French. It will be said that prevention is better than cure. A tenth of this enormous sum devoted to the moral and intellectual culture of France would do more to neutralise the insane feeling for war and bloodshed of Frenchmen, than all the fortifications that have been erected since the destruction of Babel.

A great sensation has been excited amongst all classes by a new invention of M Daguerré. He has discovered a means by which he can produce, in three months, a young tree, with the same development which now takes three or four years to produce. Numberless essays have already perfectly succeeded. The invention consists in a sort of graft applied near the root of the tree. In cutting the tree, after the hasty growth, it is found that the fibres are so compact as those trees that have acquired their development in the usual time. The enormous advantages which such a discovery must lead to may be easily conceived; there will be no future fear of disforesting, and the French people may laugh to scorn coal mines and Newcastle!

A most interesting pamphlet has just been published, giving the statistics of the Religious, Civil, Military, and Financial Administration of France. I will send you the pamphlet. There is no country of Europe where so many official documents are published, but their general absence of method, and their slovenly classification of facts, neutralize their usefulness The pamphlet is not a simple catalogue of gross amounts, but explains how each fraction is exercised. The receipts and the expences are so passed that one is enabled to seize at a single glance the resources and the expenditure of each department; the ordinary and extraordinary receipts and the outlay. The corner of the license the same as those established in the Budget of 1846 I will merely select a portion of the article on one class of religious worship—the Catholic. In the religious report France is divided into eighty dioceses, at the head of which are found eighty prelates.

1 Archbishop of Paris, 40,000 francs.
14 Archbishops, at 15,000f — 210,000f
65 Bishops, at 15,000f — 650 000

Independently of other large sums the Archbishop of Lyons and the Bishop of Arras receive in their quality of Cardinals a supplement of 10,000 francs There are 170 Vicar generals, amounting 765,000f. 961 Canons, 1,600,000f. and 3301 Curates with 4,206 000f. These sums do not include innumerable indemnities; for instance 89,000f. for diocesan visits; for the establishment [illegible]s, &c. and for expenses of Bulls and informations, 30,000f. The [illegible]ry of all countries, from that of the Nile to that of infidel France, set up Mammon and the Golden Calf as the symbol of their idolatry. What a sace out of the income of the estate. A third of this sum devoted to charitable purposes, and the hearts of the poor would sing aloud and rejoice exceedingly.

FRANCE.

There is no news of importance in the Paris Papers, but a rumour prevailed in the capital that some unpleasant accounts had reached the Government from Morocco. A Cabinet Council supposed to be upon this subject, was held on Tuesday, at which the K. of Prussia presided.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday, after a warm debate, determined to discuss the following bills before the conclusion of the session —The bill for establishing a correspondence by steamboats between France and the ports east of America; the bill for completing the works for improving the harbour of Toulon and that of Port Vendres; the Paris and Strasbourg and Paris and Nancy Railroad bills; the bill for an extraordinary credit for the Rouen and Havre Railroad to Dieppe and Fécamp, and a branch to Aix from the Marseilles and Avignon Railroad; the bill for establishing a branch of the Bank of France at Nantes, the bill for rescinding the 6th clause of the Rail road Bill passed on the 11th of June, 1842

The budget of the War Department was also discussed on that day. Some reductions were suggested, but as the budget stands, the French army is to amount in 1846, to 340,000 men and above 81,000 horses, exclusive of the extraordinary forces always demanded for Algeria.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the Great Western Railroad met on Tuesday, and agreed upon a proposition for a new company, formed of those of Rouen, Versailles (Right Bank), and Versailles (Left Bank), to execute branch lines to Lisieux and to Alençon Should the direct line of Le Mans prevail, it was agreed that the facilities now demanding the postponement of the measure would be, by this arrangement, fully satisfied. The committee, in concert with the Minister of Public Works, has, it is said, accepted this offer, and the report is to be presented immediately.

The Peers assembled on Tuesday in their bureaux to examine the Paris and Lyons and the Lyons and Avignon Railroad Bill, and appoint a committee to report upon it, the most favourable of which were all favourable to the bill.

The marriage of the Duke de Glucksberg, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, with Mademoiselle Hoohef, daughter of the former Secretary of the Council of State, were celebrated with extraordinary pomp at St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris, on Monday. The young couple afterwards left for Beauzeville, from which they will proceed to Madrid.

The sudden and extraordinary increase of temperature has been accompanied by storms in almost every part of France. The cities of Nantes, Angers, Tours, Bourges, Arras, and Laon, have been visited by violent storms, during which, particularly at Tours, loud claps of thunder were heard. At Nantes, the effects produced by the approaching storm were most extraordinary. The sky was covered with clouds, which descended to the earth, and cast a phosphoric light over the city. The storm was every where accompanied or followed by torrents of rain, and by a tempestuous wind Fortunately, there was but little injury sustained in consequence of the tempest, except in the neighbourhood of Tours.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 10th inst. brings accounts of more razzias performed by Marshal Bugeaud. On the 30th ult the Marshal executed one on the territory of the Beni-Zougzoug, the inhabitants of which have not, of course, ultimately overpowered, and put to flight, with the loss of 55 killed, a number of prisoners, 3000 head of cattle, and a considerable booty. On the 1st of June the Governor General surprised the Ouled Bou-Selmana, made 180 prisoners, and captured 1500 h ad of cattle, besides a rich booty, which fell into the hands of the auxiliary Arabs On the same day the *Phenomen* of the Kerraich, Mouyeya, Beni Ilgras, and Defelfeya, presented themselves to the Marshal, who merely required them to give up their arms. It appears that Abd el-Kader had been met at Kear Beida, near Taguine, 45 leagues to the south of Tenaïr el-Had Dellys and its neighbourhood were perfectly tranquil. and a partial revolt, raised by Bel Kassem, former Aga of Abd el-Kader, among the Ouiad-Bou-Khalifas, had been easily repressed by the native authorities.

SPAIN

Our advices from Madrid, which are to the 11th inst., are uninteresting so far as political matters are concerned.

El Tiempo again mentions the rumour that Espartero is about to publish a manifesto in reply to the documents connected with Don Carlos's abdication. *El Castellano* expresses the opinion that the Queen's Government will not notice them in any official shape.

We extract from one of the Madrid Papers the following account of an "amateur" bull fight, for some time past announced at Madrid, in which several "foreigners of distinction" were to take part:—"Yesterday, (the 10th inst.,) between three and four o'clock, the bull fight, about talked of in this capital, took place in the Jesuits' garden belonging to M. Fagoaga. The flower of diplomacy and of the society of Madrid were present. Amongst them were the Duke de Glucksberg* and M. Mercier, of the French Embassy; Messrs. Beauvalon and d'Espervey, who were both obliged to quit France in consequence of an event well known in Paris (the duel in which M. Dujarrier of the *Presse* was killed;) Count de Castella, M. Rossell, M. Tolgorii, Count de Caceres, the Duke d'Aaha, *Harter* Moore, *Mister* Livingston, M. Fagoaga, &c Four nations were thus in presence—Spain, England, France, and the United States. M. Tolgorii killed the first young bull; M. Beauvalon killed the second, which was somewhat more formidable, and received several javelins skilfully thrown by 'Mister Moore.' The third bull died by the hands of Mister Livingstone

* There must be some mistake here. The Duke, as will be seen by our accounts from Paris, was married in that city on Monday.

(United States). The fourth bull was spared, at the intercession of a lady. M. Beauvallon was to have killed the fifth, but this *matador* wounded his hand with his sword, and the bull was killed by M. Mercier The sixth was a formidable bull in the full acceptation of the term, if we might judge from the desertion of the amateurs. He was killed by a profes-ional *matador*. Two young bulls then appeared, and were spared The pleasure would have been complete but for the accident which befell M. Beauvallon, who, besides the wound inflicted by his sword, received some injury from the horns of the bull. But we must not omit to mention the *pavidores* and *banderilleros*, who contented themselves admirably. M. Rossell and the Count de Castella gave several proofs of courage and address. The first had a horse killed under him by a bull. The Viscount Espervidey, who attacked the two young bulls with the greatest intrepidity, received a blow which prevented him from re-mounting his lance, but which, fortunately, was not attended with dangerous consequences."

BELGIUM.

Our intelligence from Belgium is important. The result of the elections for the partial renewal of the Chamber of Representatives having been rather unfavourable to the Ministers they had become apprehensive that they should not command a majority, and they consequently tendered *en masse* their resignation. This step has not been taken without due consideration, nor without a strenuous opposition at first on the part of two members of the Government, viz., M. Nothomb, Minister of the Interior, and M. Mercier, Minister of Finance. Both contended (particularly the former), at recent Cabinet Councils, presided over by the King, that a constitutional Cabinet should not retire because their candidates were defeated in two or more places, but should await the decision of the Chambers, and be guided by the expressed opinions of the majority. This opinion was not entertained by the other members of the Government, particularly by Count Goblet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was the first to direct the attention of the King to the difficult position of the Administration, and the first to express the necessity of resigning. His Majesty, it appears, was at first disposed to coincide with the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, but afterwards yielded to the arguments of Count Goblet. The Ministers themselves finally resolved, in order to leave the King free to accept or not the resignation of all or any of the members of the Cabinet, to tender their resignations, which they all accordingly did.

In consequence of this Ministerial crisis, the proposed visit of the King and the Queen of the Belgians to England is postponed for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The half monthly Overland Mail from India has arrived. It brings letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th of May.

The intelligence they contain is not of striking importance

The chief subject of interest is the continuation of the intrigues at Lahore. From Afghanistan we learn that an early invasion of Peshawur is still in contemplation, but that no active measure of aggression has yet been ventured upon—China news, reaching to the 10th of March, has been received, but is chiefly of commercial interest. It is said that the Emperor has at length consented to tolerate the Christian religion.

In the interior of India tranquility prevails. The death of old Chundoo Lall, Prime Minister of the Nizam, has taken place. The Mahratta country was quiet. The court-martial on Colonel Wallace had terminated, but the decision was not known

Scinde was tranquil and healthful: one or more of the Bombay regiments were expected to leave before the rains began.

We are sorry to notice the death, at Calcutta, from cholera, of Major-General Sir T. Valiant, K.C.B., a veteran officer of distinction, well known and very highly esteemed in the Bombay Presidency.

There have been several frightful murders amongst the natives in Bombay.

No change of moment had occurred in the money market of Calcutta. There continued to be a considerable discrepancy in the rate of discount between the government paper and that of the private merchants even of the highest standing

The news from China is to the end of March The Emperor had received some favourable notices of Christianity, and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieutenant A. M'Donald, of her Majesty's 98th regiment, had been tried by a court martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered; but, on a revision, a milder punishment has been inflicted.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

On Wednesday evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, in celebration of the battle of Waterloo, it being the 30th anniversary of that glorious achievement of British arms.

At the close of the day above the congratulatory visits were made to the Duke, the "hero of the fight," at Apsley House, including our Royal family, and the leading aristocracy of this country, as well as several of the foreign Ministers.

The guests began to arrive shortly after half past six, and at a few minutes before seven his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived.

As the Duke alighted from the Royal carriage he was accompanied by the full band of the Grenadier Guards (the duke's regiment), playing the National Anthem, a mark of respect observed also at his departure. His Royal High ness was in the full uniform of Field Marshal of the Scots Fusilier Guards. The Marquis of Exeter and his Royal Highness were the only exceptions to the whole of the guests being "Waterloo men."

The Duke of Wellington, who, on this occasion, was attired in the uniform of Field Marshal, received his Royal guest with every distinction.

The arrangements, as regarded the banquet, were precisely the same as those which have been observed for a succession of years past. It was served up in the splendid Picture Gallery, the walls of which are hung with a collection of the most valuable paintings of the Spanish, Italian, German, Flemish, and other schools On the side board at the north end of the gallery there was the customary gorgeous display of gold plate, presents from several of the continental Sovereigns, and gifts from the citizens of London, &c. The enormous gold shield, designed by Flaxman, illustrating the different battles and engagements in which the Duke and his brave companions in arms took part, was, perhaps, the most conspicuous from its large dimensions. The Saloon and adjoining Drawing-room were appropriated for the reception of the company, who, at quarter past seven, repaired to the Banqueting Gallery. Covers were laid, on this occasion, for 76.

The banquet was served up in a style of princely magnificence, and the repast, as may be imagined, consisted of all the choicest delicacies procurable, and the most *recherché* wines

The Duke of Wellington was supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Marquis of Anglesey, and on his left hand sat his Excellency Prince Castelcicala and his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister.

The full band of the Grenadier Guards, on the guests of his Grace becoming seated, removed from the inner hall to an ante room immediately adjoining the gallery, and there performed, during dinner, a selection of music.

It was ten minutes past ten when the Royal Prince left the Banquetting Room, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards his Royal Highness took his departure for Buckingham Palace

The Duke of Wellington subsequently honoured Lady Feversham with his company at her ladyship's ball, in Belgrave-square.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

"THE MORNING POST" AND THE LONDON REPEALERS.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Wednesday, an action was tried -O'Connell v Payne and Others, for a libel The plaintiff is Mr. J. D. O'Connell, who is a cousin of Mr. Daniel O Connell, and the defendants are the registered proprietors of the *Morning Post*. The libel complained of was a statement, professedly from a Repeal organ, to the effect that Mr O'Connell could only be seen on Sundays, as he was afraid of an arrest. It went on to state that Mr W J. O'Connell had been entrusted with money by a lady named Moss, "to pay bills, to the tune of £200 or £300," instead of paying the bills, otherwise employed the cash. She therefore wishes to arrest him, in the hope that the Association will pay the money, and save him from disgrace". Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, on the part of the defendants, contended that they had no intention to injure the character of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up, gave this definition of a libel. He said, any party had undoubtedly a right to complain of any thing which was published That was injurious to his reputation, or tended to bring him into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, except under certain circumstances, such as privileged communications as to the character of a servant, &c. He said the peculiar circumstances, however, in the present case, existed here to take the case out of the general rule. It would therefore be for them to say whether the article in question was such as to bring Mr O'Connell into hatred, ridicule, or contempt; and, as far as his own unprejudiced attention. The owners of the burial ground consented to plead guilty to the sixth count, and ultimately the following decision was agreed upon:—"That the defendants should plead guilty to the sixth count; that the residue of the indictment should be referred to the decision of Mr. Brannell, who is to direct in what manner the burial ground is to be in future conducted. Judgment of the Court to be respited for one year, and if the directions of Mr. Brannell are complied with, no further proceedings to be taken—no costs on either side—no arrest of judgment or writ of *error*. The costs of arbitration to be paid by the prosecutors and defendants, each a moiety."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE PENSION TO SIR H. POTTINGER.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, after a becoming tribute to Sir Henry Pottinger, moved an address in answer to her Majesty's Message, assuring her Majesty that their lordships would be ready fully concur in measures to secure the pension of £1500 a-year to Sir H. Pottinger for life. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH admitted the services of Sir H. Pottinger, but regretted that no public rewards had been conferred upon the officers of the army and navy engaged in the operations against China, particularly on Sir W. Parker, who conducted them with such extraordinary skill and success. The Earl of HADDINGTON reminded the house that no time had been lost in conveying to the officers and men engaged in China the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir W. Parker had also received the Grand Cross of the Bath, was created a baronet, and had recently been appointed to the command in the Mediterranean.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH explained that he had referred, not to honours, but pecuniary rewards, to which he thought Sir William Parker was eminently entitled, for his great public services.—The address was unanimously agreed to.

THIRD READING OF THE MAYNOOTH GRANT BILL.—The Duke of WELLINGTON having moved the third reading of this bill, Lord CAMPBELL strongly opposed it, and expressed his hope that the present Conservative Government might remain long in office, in order to carry out the course of policy upon which it had entered.—The Bishop of LLANDAFF opposed the measure, which was supported by the Earls of Ellenborough and Shrewsbury.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE argued at great length against the bill.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, in supporting the bill, said it was an isolated measure altogether, unconnected with any project for endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood, or any other measure of a similar nature.—The Earl of WICKLOW supported the bill, which was opposed strenuously by the Marquis of BREADALBANE.—The EARLS OF CHICHESTER and ROSSE supported the bill.—The Earl of CLANCARTY repeated his objections to the bill on religious grounds.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE strongly advocated it.—On a division there appeared, for the third reading—

Content—Present	.. .. ..	104
Proxies	.. ..	27—131
Non content—Present	.. .. ..	34
Proxies	.. .. ..	16—50
Majority for the third reading	.. ..	—81

The Earl of WINCHILSEA then proposed an amendment limiting the operation of the bill to three years, but the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. ROEBUCK complained of a letter which had been written to him by Mr. Somers, a member for Sligo, in reference to some observations he (Mr. Roebuck) had made on Friday evening. In this letter Mr. Somers, after stating that he had been absent from the house at the time it went on to say, "I beg to ask whether the following words were used by you, or words to the same effect:—' This consideration might have led to what had been witnessed, and those who followed in the train of such a leader deserved little respect for their position or their principles.' If you used these words, the insult they convey to me, as a Repealer, is plain My second question, therefore, is, are you prepared to *justify* them? The meaning of the word I have underlined you are, I am sure, well read in the history of chivalry to misunderstand."—(Laughter.) Mr. Roebuck stated, that, in his answer to Mr. Somers, he had told him he should refer the matter to the House of Commons, adding, "I am determined that the free expression of opinion shall not in my person be coerced or checked (hear, hear, and I shall, therefore, take the most stringent and effective means to punish every personal menace and put down all future offence." I hope you are sufficiently well read in the laws of your country to understand this intimation." Mr Roebuck went on to ridicule the idea that dueling proved that a man had courage, and said it was one to adopt the course he had done of throwing himself upon the protection of the house. Mr. Roebuck, in conclusion, moved that Mr. Somers was guilty of contempt, and of a breach of the privileges of the house.—Lord ASHLEY had great pleasure in seconding the motion, and tendered to Mr. Roebuck his thanks and he believed he might say, also, the thanks of the house and of the great mass of the people, who abhorred it as disgusting practice, for the manly and courageous course he had pursued. (Great cheering.)—Mr SOMERS said that, perceiving the feeling of the house, he was willing to withdraw that letter, he uncalled reference to his wishes. At the same time he must say that Mr. Roebuck was not very careful in the attacks he made on individuals.—A desultory conversation arose, and while Sir H W. BARRON was addressing the house, Mr. O'Connell entered and took his seat, which excited laughter and some cheering, caused by an allusion made at the moment by Sir H W Barron to Mr O'Connell's vow registered in heaven.—Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried with the omission of the words, "contempt and."

SIR H. POTTINGER.—An address, similar to that moved in the House of Lords, was unanimously agreed to, enabling her Majesty to grant a pension of £1500 a year to Sir H Pottinger.

BANKING (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed

The Report on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill was received, and the house adjourned at half past ten

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The Bishop of CASHEL, in presenting some petitions from clergymen and others in his diocese, praying for the establishment throughout that country of preventing scriptural education there, took the opportunity of reviewing the national system of education in Ireland, which he condemned as incomplete, and unsatisfactory to the Roman Catholics, while it interfered with the voluntary exertions of the friends of Scriptural education through the agency of the Established Church.—Earl ST. GERMANS adduced numerous instances in the defence of the measures taken from the attacks of the right reverend prelate, and contended that it worked most beneficially for the rising generation in Ireland.—A long discussion took place upon the subject, which was terminated by an address from the Duke of WELLINGTON to the clergy His Grace said—"He having acted upon those principles of concurrence in the law, advised, nay earnestly urged, the clergy of the church of Ireland to let their words and speeches be what they would to set as men professing religious opinions and acting upon Christian principles. He entreated them to do their duty as good subjects, and as men who were willing to obey the laws under which they lived."—The house adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. C. BULLER brought the case of the New Zealand Company against the Government under the consideration of the house, in a speech of great length. He said he should propose that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of a series of 15 resolutions, embodying the grievances complained of by the company. He commenced very severely upon the course which he said was pursued in order to obtain the signatures of the New Zealand chiefs to the treaty of Waitangi A blanket, he said, was given to each chief for his signature which was not accepted, a quantity of tobacco, and a flint and gun was thrown into the bargain. In fact the chiefs did not understand what they were doing, and they now alleged their ignorance of its purport as a reason for not acknowledging the treaty. Instead of relying upon the right of discovery, the Government had contrived to get the confederated chiefs to issue a decree of independence, in order that they might subsequently in a way that independence for the Crown of England. It was by his opinion an error, which had been productive of very injurious consequences, to have acknowledged a right of property on the part of the natives of New Zealand in all the lands of those islands, and that sovereignty had been assumed by her Majesty. He was of opinion that the New Zealand Company was peculiarly entitled to the consideration of the Government, for had it not been for the proceedings of the company the intention, as had been since declared, of Louis Philippe to have undertaken the colonisation of those islands. Mr. Charles Buller then entered at great length into the negociations which had been with Lord Stanley and the company, attributing much of the evil which had taken place to the pertinacity of the noble lord in the maintenance of his own views. The company had spent of their own capital no less than £300,000, and had spent in other £300 000, which they had caused to be raised to carry on the business of emigration, and yet in consequence of all this they had not got the grant of a single acre of land, and their whole capital was exhausted. Deplorable as this might be, the losses of the company were as nothing when compared to the condition to which the unfortunate settlers were reduced by the course pursued by the Colonial Office. All this mischief, too, had been inflicted without producing the slightest countervailing advantage to the natives.—Mr. BULLER devoted nearly four hours in his views upon the subject, and concluded by moving for a committee of the whole house to consider the state of New Zealand, and the case of the New Zealand Company. Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion.—Mr. HOPE entered at great length into the defence of the policy of Lord Stanley, which was in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Marquis of Normanby, when the sovereignty of the country was first assumed by this country. The Marquis of Normanby, as well as Lord John Russell, had issued instructions to the effect that the natives should be considered as owners of the soil, and that no purchases from them should be recognised as valid unless made by the Government, on the part of her Majesty's Government. The company contended that the rights of the natives to any property in the waste lands should not be recognised—that they should be allotted only but this was totally at variance with the principles laid down by the Marquis of Normanby and by Lord John Russell, upon which principles Lord Stanley had uniformly acted. With respect to Captain Fitzroy, he was not prepared to justify all that he had done, but he believed that that gallant officer had done himself great injustice in not sending home fuller information than he had done as to all the transactions in which he had been engaged Mr. Hope objected most strongly to the resolutions proposed by Mr. C. Buller, and to the course which he proposed to pursue, as calculated at once to unite against this country the whole of the now scattered chiefs of New Zealand.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The debate on Mr C Buller's motion relative to New Zealand was resumed by Captain ROUS, who went into a history of the proceedings of the New Zealand Company, which he commented upon in terms of unqualified condemnation, and defended Capt. Fitzroy. Mr AGLIONBY entered into a defence of the Company from the attacks of Captain ROUS, which, he contended, founded on misrepresentation. In order to enable the colonial officer to form a more correct judgment, he would be happy to place before him every document without reserve in the possession of the New Zealand Company.—Mr. BARKLEY, the new member for Leominster, was received with loud cheers, on his taking the usual seat of the Government, set could not avoid voting against them in the present stance He should be sorry, however, if his support of the motion of Mr Buller should be considered in the light of a vote of confidence in the present ministry.—Sir R H INGLIS contended that this country had no right whatever to colonise New Zealand, especially after having recognised it as an independent state. Mr Gladstone stated that all the points of the enquiry were still liable to the course pursued by the Colonial Office, and that the remedies now proposed by the Government would not prove efficient. Sir H. DOUGLAS strongly urged the necessity for maintaining inviolate the treaty of Waitangi The failure of the Company was so signal that he hoped the Government would raise New Zealand into that higher description of colony which was governed by representation, as the only remedy for the existing evils arising from the errors of the Company.—Lord HOWICK agreed that the most likely remedy was to apply the principle of self government to New Zealand The policy hitherto adopted was faulty, and thus believing he would vote for going into committee, though he could not support the resolutions without very considerable qualification.—At half-past one o'clock the debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY.

THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.—Lord BROUGHAM introduced a Bill, the words objected to in the last session being omitted, and it was further altered.

THE BISHOPS' PATRONAGE (IRELAND) BILL.—The second reading of this Bill was carried after a division, by 35 to 19.

The house adjourned at half past six, till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON NEW ZEALAND.—Mr ELLICE recommenced the adjourned debate on Mr. C. Buller's motion.—After a long discussion, which was closed by Sir R. PEEL, the house divided.—The numbers were—

For the resolutions	.. .. ..	172
Against	.. .. ..	223
Majority against the resolutions	.. ..	—51

The house adjourned at three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: the London and Brighton Railway Bill (Steyning Branch), the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Bill, the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Bill the North Wales Mineral Railway Bill and the Eastern Union Railway Act Amendment Bill. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the Report on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Mr. COBDEN moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing one uniform gauge on railways now in the course of construction. A long and animated discussion arose in a very full house. On a division the numbers were—

For Receiving the Report	.. ..	127
For Mr Cobden's proposal	.. ..	82
Majority for Receiving the Report	.. ..	—125

OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY.—On the question that the Report on the Oxford and Rugby Railway Bill be received, Mr. LOCKHART moved, as an amendment, that the Report be received that day six months. The discussion upon this subject occupied a considerable time. Ultimately the amendment was rejected, and the Report was received.

On the question that the house should resolve into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. EDWARD ROLLS moved for the repeal of the duty on tallow —The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the proposition on financial grounds.—It was eventually withdrawn

Nothing else of interest occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place till past midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Bath and Evercreech Company's Bill; the Devonshire Bill, the Canal Companies Tolls Bill; the Dunstable and Birmingham Railway Bill, and the London, York, and Scarborough Deviation Railway Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The following railway bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Blackburn and Preston Railway Bill; the Newcastle and Darlington (Branding Junction) Railway Bill; the Sheffield and Goberham Railway Bill; the Taw Vale Railway and Dock Bill, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway Bill, the London and Birmingham Railway Bill; the Manchester and Birmingham (Ashton Branch) Railway Bill, the North Wales Railway Bill; the North Woolwich Railway Bill; the Eastern Counties Bury St. Edmund's Railway (No 2) Bill; the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway Bill; the Waterford and Limerick Railway Bill, the Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway Bill; and the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway Bill.

THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.—Lord Brougham's Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of last session has been introduced into the Commons, but it was withdrawn in consequence of the House of Lords having introduced a money clause. Another bill is to be prepared by Mr. F. Kelly

THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.

On Tuesday last the inquiry relative to the death of the late Mr. James Alexander Seton was resumed and concluded before the Coroner for the borough of Portsmouth, at the Guildhall, when, as on the former part of the inquiry, considerable interest was manifested, and a large number of naval and military officers were present

Isabella Frances Hawkey was called, and sworn —I knew Mr. Seton The first time I saw him was in the month of May. I was introduced to him in the month of May. He said to M.. Hawkey that all his acquaintance had left the rooms, and he wished to be introduced to me. My husband did so, and I danced with him on that occasion. He asked me also. He expressed a wish that I should call on Mrs. Seton. I saw him once afterwards when I went to hear the band play, on a Monday. Shortly after I went with Mr. Hawkey to Gosport. I saw Mr Seton. He said that he had called on me with his friend Mr Pits. He said he had left a music book for me at my house. He said he would come again in half an hour. Mr husband did not then go for a ride, as he wished to be at home when Mr Seton called. I called on Mr. Seton by engagement. As I was sitting on a chair by the sofa, about a week or a fortnight after the first introduction, he opened a desk, and showed me some office. He showed me also a ring out of the desk I stayed and spent the evening. As he handed me a glass of wine, he said something I have forgot. He asked me if I would do him the favour to receive the next day, if he called and brought a book. I was about at home till two, when I used to walk out with Mr Hawkey. Mr Seton asked Mr Hawkey to let me go with Mrs. Seton to see the drill next day. Mr Hawkey consented, and told me to go. Mr. Seton called the next day about two o'clock. He remained at my house nearly an hour. That was on a Thursday. I forget the date. I made an observation as to Mrs. Seton wearing fur muff. He replied that he did not care. I never took Mr. Seton's arm in my walk. It came on to rain. I went to Mr. Seton's, but not to the drill They engaged me to dine with them on the next Saturday. He offered me his arm on that day. Mr Seton's servant was with us. I only does it, another may—my wife is walking with Mr Maugin." I said my husband did not like it. We went into Portsmouth that afternoon. I know Mr. Tattnell and Mr Chevalier. Mr Seton left me between the two. I never took all to walk together. He did not say anything. I saw him on the afternoon of the following day. He said that Mrs. Seton and Mr. Maugin had said to him that he ought to be ashamed of himself for any coolness much he said he knew Mr. Hawkey to be a quarrelsome fellow. He said he knew he should have to go out with Mr. Hawkey in the end, and that he should not go out on the common for nothing. He said he would not mind. I cannot tell the day of this conversation. There was a knock at the door at the time. He said, "Good God, here is Hawkey." He ran to the table for his hat, and said, "Can't you keep Hawkey out?" It was Mr. Pym that came in. Mr. Hawkey noticed on that afternoon that I was silent, and asked if Mr. Seton had annoyed me? On another occasion he offered me something, and said if I did not accept what he offered he could not hear my tea party, and said, "Perhaps you do not think it of sufficient value." I told him not to insult me any more by such offers. He said place yourself in the position of some one whose name I do not know and be with the colonel of our regiment. He said that Lord Cardigan had given that person £100 worth of jewelery. He said, "Would that be any inducement to you?" I said "No." He said, "If those are your ideas a man has no chance." I remonstrated with him, and told him he was a married man. He said, "I don't care about her nor she about me—we both please ourselves." I forget whether Mr Hawkey came in at that time. I did not relate the conversation to my husband at that time. I told Mr. Pym. I said, "If he continued to annoy me I should go home to my mother's at Rochester" He said I would. It was 31 on his road to Maidstone. My husband is very tenacious, and therefore I did not tell him. I afterwards saw Mr Seton when Mrs Seton was gone to London. It was at my own house the day we left for London. He said me he had just seen her off There was a scene on that evening. I saw it to it. Mr Seton there He said to me he was very sorry, and said I sublime else would make me like him, strictly angry. I saw Mr.

He called with Mrs Seton I recollect going to the rooms with Mr and Mrs Seton. Mr Pym and Mr. Hawkey were in the room. Mr Hawkey said he was much pleased to see me with him. I do not know my husband was aware of Seton's attention to me on Sunday before the duel. Mr. Hawkey on that day said he had something to say to me, and went to Anglesey with him in the afternoon, when he told me he was sorry at my not telling him what I had told Mr Pym, and that if I told him all he would not take any notice of it. I then told him several things about Mr Seton, and he promised to me. He did not say what he had told me about the duel. I met Mr Seton on Monday, the 19th of May I bowed to him, but Mr Hawkey would not let me stop. I afterwards saw him at the Theatre that evening. I had promised a week before to dance with him. When he asked me to go so, I said I could not. He said if I did not dance with him it was de Hawkey's fault, and that he would ask no gentleman to go to me. I went to Anglesey with him in the afternoon, when he told me he was sorry at my not telling him what I had told Mr Pym, and that if I told him all he would not take any notice of it. I then told him several things about Mr Seton, and he promised to me. He did not say what he had told me about the duel. I met Mr Seton on Monday, the 19th of May I bowed to him, but Mr Hawkey would not let me stop. I afterwards saw him at the

NEW ZEALAND.

The important debate in Parliament during the past week on the affairs of this ill-fated country, has suggested the two annexed illustrations immediately associated with its colonization.

The first engraving shows the Great Seal, executed for the Colony by Mr. Wyon: the scene—Queen Victoria in treaty with a group of New Zealand chiefs.

The portrait presents a fine specimen of the native population—Perie, the son of a New Zealand chief, who has recently arrived in London to be instructed in the English language, and otherwise educated. A correspondent, who has seen this young New Zealander several times, states him to be very intelligent and quick at learning, when it is considered that, only two or three years ago, he was, in habits and ideas, nearly on a level with cannibals. His ideas of a First Cause appear still to be clouded, though he acknowledges his belief in the existence of one Great Creator of the Universe. In disposition, he is mild and tractable, and even inclined to politeness; he is fond of conversation, anxious to acquire information relative to this country, and ready to communicate what he knows of his own. Though mild in his manners, his feelings are soon worked up when he is questioned on subjects of his native warfare; his eyes then sparkle, and the fire of revenge appears to kindle within him.

PERIE, SON OF A NEW ZEALAND CHIEF.

In stature, Perie is about 5 feet 6 inches; rather broad-built and muscular; of clear brown complexion, and handsome manly features; black woolly hair; his age about 24 years. The annexed portrait, in native costume, was sketched by Mr. E. Dalton, from a cast taken in wax from the life, and which was exhibited to the Society of Arts on the evening of their recent *conversazione*, when Perie himself was also present, and excited considerable interest among the company.

The arrival of Perie in this country has been especially fortunate for Mr. Dalton and his clever *collaborateur*, in their very laudable attempts to establish an Ethnographical Institution; and, a few weeks since, there was read to the Society of Arts a valuable paper by Mr. Dalton, on the Construction of Models for the Society's Museum; the object being to bring forward the best materials for forming *fac similia* of the different races of mankind throughout the globe. The Society has our best wishes; for, its pursuits are at once interesting and important; and in every respect "the proper study of mankind."

GREAT SEAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

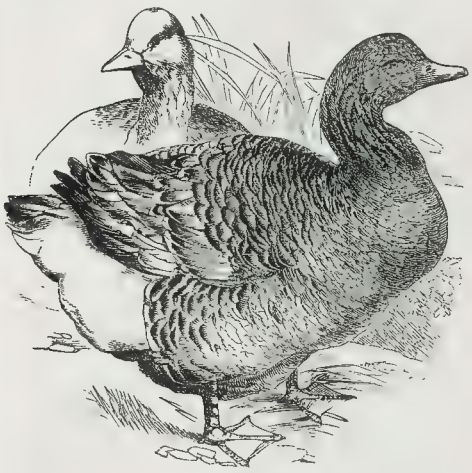
This establishment is the only one of the old trading companies that has continued, and still continues in active operation; and, in fact, the dispute with the United States, called "The Oregon Question," has principally arisen through jealousy of the success that has crowned the exertions of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1669, Prince Rupert, cousin of Charles II., with seventeen persons of rank and distinction, sent out a ship to investigate the Bay as a source of commerce, and she returned with a good cargo of choice furs. In the following year a Company was formed and incorporated. The hunting-ground comprises a space of between two and three millions of square miles, extending from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and from the frontiers of the United States to the Arctic Sea. The hunters are bold, intrepid men, who delight in encountering the grisly bear, or trapping the wily beaver; and their adventures are peculiarly characteristic of the regions through which they range in search of their prey—exposed alike to the burning heat of summer, and the chilling frosts of winter. Great encouragement was at first held out to servants engaged in the employ, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie rose from a clerkship in the Company's service, and many other eminent men might be named.

A chain of forts, which may be styled "shelters," are placed at different intervals, to afford temporary repose to the hunters, and to receive their furs. From Fort William, on Lake Superior, to Cumberland House, on the main branch of the Saskatchewan River, is 1020 miles; from Cumberland House to Fort Chepewyan, on Lake Athabasca, is 240 miles; thence to Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave Lake, is 240 miles. The Mackenzie River flows out of this lake, and there are three forts on it. The first is Fort Simpson, 338 miles from Fort Resolution; Fort Norman, 236 miles lower down; and Fort Good Hope, 312 miles below Fort Norman, is the most northerly of the Company's establishments, being about 3800 miles from Montreal. The number of beaver skins exported from Canada in 1788 was 127,000; but, within the last twelve years, it has not exceeded an annual average of 100,000.

There are two great sales every year at the Company's Hall, in Fenchurch-street. One takes place about March or April, and the other in September or October. A great number of foreigners attend, particularly Germans. The beaver skins are principally used by the hat manufacturers in England, but great quantities of other skins are exported, and, being sold in foreign markets—Leipsic, Frankfort, &c.—become distributed over Europe, and extend even to China, where the finest furs are in much request among the Mandarins and exalted officials. To convey these last (the finest furs) from Hudson's Bay to England, two large barques, of between 300 and 400 tons each, are employed—the *Prince Albert*, Captain Royal, and the *Prince Rupert*, Captain Herd—the former bound to Moose factory; the latter, to York factory. These are the only ships of the Company that go to Hudson's Bay; and, after enjoying a splendid dinner ashore at Gravesend, on the 7th June, they sailed on the following day (the 8th June) for their destinations, where they will take in furs, and may be expected home again in October. All the Company's other vessels go to the north-west coast of America. We have given a correct engraving of the two barques (the *Prince Albert* and the *Prince Rupert*), with guns firing, and colours flying, taking their departure from Gravesend on the 8th June

SAILING OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S SHIPS, FROM GRAVESEND.

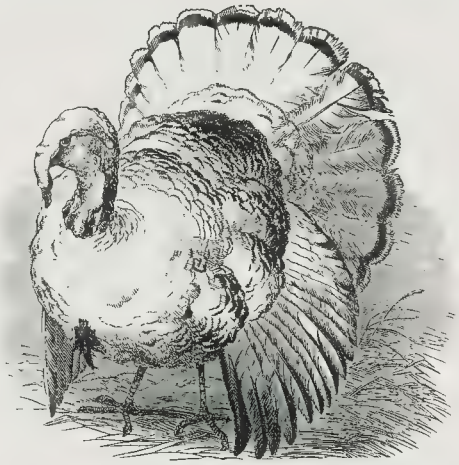
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—PRIZE POULTRY.



COMMON GOOSE—1ST. PRIZE: MR. NOLAN.

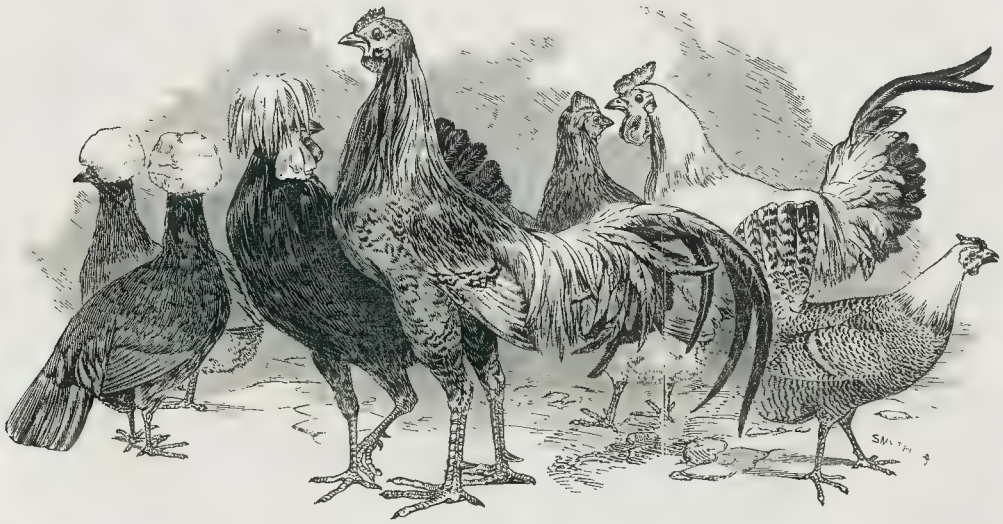
DUCKS—1ST. PRIZE: CROSS AYLESBURY AND ROUEN: MR. BAKER.

GOLD SPANGLED BANTAMS—1ST. PRIZE: CAPT. GREEN.



SPANGLED TURKEY—1ST. PRIZE: MR. BARTLETT.

ROMAN RUNTS—1ST. PRIZE: MR. NOLAN.



POLISH FOWLS—1ST. PRIZE: MR. TYLER.

FOWLS FROM CHINA—1ST. PRIZE: MR. BAKER.

SILVER-SPANGLED FOWLS—1ST. PRIZE: JOHN WHYTE, ESQ.

PRIZE POULTRY, &c.

Upon the establishment of "the Zoological Society of London," about eighteen years since, one of the main objects of the Institution was stated to be the improvement of the Breeds of Domestic Poultry, &c. This has since been, more or less, carried out by the Council; but, in the present year, the Society has largely furthered their original plan by establishing an Exhibition of Domestic Poultry, &c., at the Gardens, in the Regent's Park. They have also offered Medals with the option to the successful candidates of receiving £2 for the First Prizes, and £1 for the Second Prizes, for the several objects mentioned below, in the list given.

All persons, whether members or not, were at liberty to exhibit and compete for Prizes; but in case of any Prize being awarded to a member, he may receive, instead of Medal or Money, an Honorary Certificate only.

FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES GIVEN FROM CLASS I. TO CLASS VI., INCLUSIVE.

CLASS I.—DOMESTIC FOWLS, bred in 1844.—A Male and two Females to be exhibited.

A White, Speckled, or Grey Dorking.
B Any other
C Old Sussex or Kent.
D Gold or Silver Spangled every day layers (Hamburgh).
E Spanish.
F Polish, Gold or Silver Spangled, Black, or White.
G Malay, or other Asiatic
H Half-bred, cross of Asiatic with any other.
I Any other good variety.

CLASS II.—BANTAMS bred in 1844.—A Male and two Females to be exhibited.

K Gold or Silver Spangled.
L Black or White.
M Any other good variety.

CLASS III.—DUCKS bred in 1844.—A Drake and two Ducks to be exhibited.

N Aylesbury Ducks or any other White variety.
O Any other good and large variety.

CLASS IV.—GEESE bred in 1844.—In couples.

P Common Geese.
Q Asiatic or Knob Geese
R Any other good species

CLASS V.—PIGEONS bred in 1844.—In pairs.

S English Dove cote Pigeons.
T Spanish, Leghorn, or Roman Runts, or crosses of the same.
V Any other good and large variety.

CLASS VI.—PHEASANTS.—A Male and Female.

W Gold Pheasants
X Silver Pheasants.
Y Any other species, excepting the common Brown and Ring necked.

FIRST PRIZES ONLY WILL BE GIVEN IN CLASSES VII. AND VIII.

CLASS VII.—TURKEYS bred in 1844.—Single Birds.

Z White Turkey (Male)
AA Turkey of any other colour (Male).
BB Turkey of any colour (Female).
CC Any species of Gallinaceous Birds not hitherto bred in this country.
DD Any species of Water-fowl not hitherto bred in this country.

The several specimens have been delivered at the Gardens; with each basket was a statement in writing of the name and address of the exhibitor, and of the letter under which it was to be exhibited, and the price demanded, should he wish to sell through the medium of the officers of the Society; and a full description in writing of the useful qualities of any specimens not generally known, particularly if intended for the prizes left open for unnamed sorts. Persons possessed of any rare or valuable specimens were also invited to send them for exhibition though not intended to compete for Prizes.

The following is the adjudication of the prizes; the most striking specimens being engraved upon the preceding page.

CLASS 1.—DOMESTIC FOWLS, BRED IN 1844.

A Speckled Dorking, Rev. G. C. Gillett, 1st prize.
B Surrey, Mr Bartlett, 10, Little Russel street, 2nd prize.
C Kent, Miss Cooper, 81, Guildford street, 1st prize
Hamburgh Gold Spangled, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 1st prize.
— Silver Spangled (Pencilled Grey), John Wyre, Esq., 1st prize.
E Black Spanish, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, and 3, Half-moon-passage, 1st prize
F Polish, Mr. Tyler, Surrey Zoological Gardens, 1st prize.
G Malay, Mr. Nolan, Dacre-row-walk, Dublin, 2nd prize.
— China, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 1st prize.
— Ditto, commended.
— Madeira (but Indian origin), Messrs. Baker, 2nd prize.
I Spangled Muffled Fowls, Lord Saye and Sele, 2nd prize.

CLASS 2. BANTAMS

K Gold Spangled, Captain Green, Hackden, 1st prize.
— Ditto, Mr. Redmond, Swiss Cottage, 2nd prize.
— Silver Spangled, Captain Green, 1st prize.
— Ditto, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.
L Black, Mr. Sims, 43, Lower Grosvenor street, 2nd prize.
— Gold Hackles, Messrs Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.
Feather-legged, Messrs Baker, Chelsea, 1st prize.

CLASS 3. DUCKS.

N Aylesbury, Messrs Baker, Chelsea, and prize.
O Cross with Rodeo, Messrs. Baker, 1st prize
— Large Variety, Rev. G. C. Gillett, 2nd prize.

CLASS 4. GEESE.

P Common, and evidently derived from the Gray Lag Goose, a specimen of white was exhibited, Mr. Bartlett, 1st prize
— Hard bred, Wild and Domestic, Mr. Bartlett, Little Russell street, 2nd prize
A fine Gray Lag Goose (wild, *Anser palustris*, Hemmg, from India) Mr. Bartlett, 2nd prize
R Barnacle, Lord Saye and Sele, 2nd prize

CLASS 5. PIGEONS.

T Roman Runts, Mr. Nolan, Dublin, 1st prize
— Spanish Runts, Messrs. Baker, Chelsea, 2nd prize.

CLASS 6.—PHEASANTS.

Subjects etc.

CLASS 7. TURKEYS.

AA Spangled Male, Mr. Bartlett, Little Russell street, 1st prize.
6. Coops exhibited: 28 Rewards.—June 6, 1844.

(Signed) JOHN BAILY,
GEORGE FISHER,
WILLIAM TAGRELL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.—First Sunday after Trinity.—Machiavel died, 1527.—Trial Quebec Corvette commenced, 1839 Battle of Victoria, 1813.
MONDAY, 16.—Irish Rebellion 1846. Assembly died, 1770.
TUESDAY, 17.—Midsummer Day.—Nativity of St. John Baptist.—John Hampden died 1643
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1324.—Quarter Sessions commence this week
THURSDAY, 19.—London Docks commenced, 1803.—George IV. died, 1830
FRIDAY, 20.—Dr. Dodd executed for Forgery, 1777.—Allan Cunningham died 1840
SATURDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned at Westminster, 1838.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge for the Week ending June 28.

Days	Morning	Evening	Morning	Evening
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sunday	4 15	4 40	5 5	5 20
Monday	5 4	5 29	5 54	6 9
Tuesday	5 53	6 18	6 43	6 58
Wednesday	6 42	7 7	7 31	7 47
Thursday	7 30	7 55	8 20	8 36
Friday	8 19	8 44	9 9	9 25
Saturday	9 8	9 33	9 58	10 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" *A Subscriber*."—*Dunwear on King Alfred was buried near Winchester*
" *B. B.*"—*The term "Legal separation" can only be obtained*
" *A. A.*"—*We have not seen*
" *An Old Bluecoat*."—*Thanked for the suggestion of the illustration of "Secret Societies" in this country; which, however, we cannot, at present, enter into.*
" *B. C.*," *Birmingham.*—*By the statute the word "Game" includes neither wild duck nor teal, but it imposes a penalty upon persons destroying the eggs of those birds, or knowingly having possession thereof.*
" *J. T.*"—*The success of these decorations varies in different individuals.*
" *J. A. P.*"—*Declined*
" *W. I.*," *Ryde, Isle of Wight*, *is thanked for the sketch, which, however, arrived too late.*
" *Henrietta*"—*is recommended to submit the case to a solicitor.*
" *C. C.*," *Glasgow.*—*St. John is pronounced San-John in the line quoted from Pope.*
" *L. S. S.*" *Stoke.*—*The reversal of the tail of the comet, in our illustration last week, is explained by its being seen with the sight telescope, which inverts objects.*
" *L. T.*," *Inverness.*—*We shall not room for the engraving of the new church*
" *G. F.*" *Guernsey.*—*The Messrs. Child, Fleet street, are the oldest bankers in London, being descendants of the first person of consequence, Mr. Francis Child, goldsmith, who began business soon after the Restoration.*
" *Focus*"—*The costume named is not full evening dress.*
" *Daphne*," *Bromley.*—" *The Provoked Husband*" *is a comedy, not a farce, and the character of Tony Lumpkin is in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Either play may be had of any bookseller.*
" *L. H. P.*"—*We have not room for "Mr. Eyke's Case and the Inns of Court," or the "Remarks" thereon.*
" *W. H.*" *New Hampton.*—*The illustrations of the Hampton Court tapestry are better adapted for a guide-book than for our journal.*
" *Les Deux Sœurs.*"—*See "The Book of Shells," published by Parker, West Strand*
" *J. B. H.*"—*We are not aware of the Minister's intention as to the renewal of the Act for the Composition for Assessed Taxes*
" *A Subscriber*."—*The information requested as to the fate music and the amount lost sets, if given here, would subject us to advertisement duty: our correspondent should apply to a music seller and to the publisher. The intelligence is not unusually.*
" *R. S.*" *Howard.*—*The weight of the new Great Tom of Lincoln is 12,000, of Great Tom of Oxford 17,000 lb.*
" *Scrivens*" *Glasgow*, *is thanked for the hint.*
" *Tom of Shanter.*"—*We do not intend to illustrate the picture model in question.*
" *G. R.*," *Merton*, *should complain to his newsman. The production of a journal in question is a work of leisure compared with newspaper publication.*
" *A Friend to the Distressed.*"—*Address the Hon. Mr. Ashley, Marlborough House, Pall mall.*
" *A Countryman.*"—*"The Kentish Fire" is a peculiar volley of applause, so named from having been given at large public meetings in Kent.*
" *J. B. O.*" *Walsall.*—*We have not seen*
" *A Subscriber*," *Northampton, may, probably, obtain the portrait of Messrs. Evans, Druitsellers, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields*
" *Hibernus*," *Dublin.*—*The crescent is stated to have been adopted by the Byzantines as the emblem of their city, from the sudden appearance of the moon having one night saved them from the attack of Philip of Macedon.*
" *An Ardent Admirer*," *Ramsworthy, is thanked for the offer of the sketches, but we cannot promise any insertion, in case of approval.*
" *T. E.*"—*Messrs. Christie and Manson, Auctioneers, King street, St. James's*
" *A. W.*," *Worksop.*—*We have already engraved the Roche Abbey Festival.*
" *Alpha*," *Huddersfield.*—*There has not been any treaty between the two countries.*
" *B. B.*"—*The "i" in "Isoceles" is pronounced soft.*
" *Juvenis Lector.*"—*Perhaps.*
" *Honestus*," *and* " *A Subscriber from the First*," *are thanked for two communications on the subject of the Pope's Nuns. They are too lengthy for insertion, but shall be forwarded to our correspondent at Dublin, if the latter will apprise us of his exact address.*
" *C. J. H.*" *a Scene Painter.*—*We have inquired into the matter, and believe that every one concerned in the work has been fairly treated.*
" *R. L. D.*," *Westminster.*—*The Gazetteer, published by Fullarton, Edinburgh*
" *A Correspondent*," *Stony Stratford.*—*The nearest way from Euston square to the Bank is by the New road, City-road, Finsbury, and Mourgate street.*
" *A Correspondent.*"—*The President steam ship was lost on her second return voyage.*
" *Legalista*," *Ambleside.*—*The office for the sale of Parliamentary papers is 6, Great Turnstile, Holborn.*
" *A Subscriber from the Commencement.*"—*When the expression is too low for the subject it forms the bathos, or, as Martin Scriblerus terms it, " the Art of Sinking in Poetry." Thus, in a warrior :—*

" And thus Dalhousie, the great lord of war,
Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar."

" *H. W. B.*"—*The suspension bridge across the Thames, at Hammersmith, was conducted in the year 1827*
" *A Constant Subscriber*"—*Monday last was not the first occasion of the Times journal using a Double Supplement*
" *S. S. M.*" *Goole.*—*Her Majesty returned in the Royal Yacht.*
" *An Assentuer*," *Hull, may receive the precise information from an army agent.*
" *One Entitled to Bear Arms.*"—*If a gentleman, entitled to bear arms, die, leaving a son, his heir, and a daughter, the lady is entitled, as our correspondent correctly supposes, " to carry her father's arms in a lozenge, and, in the event of her marriage, her husband impales her arms with his own," but, at her death, the usage of her arms ceases, and her children and descendants do not take them at all. Had she been an heiress (and in heraldry an infant or minor who has no brothers, or whose brothers have died without issue) her arms would have been borne by her husband on an escutcheon of pretence, and inherited as a quartering by her children.*
" *Obsolete.*"—*The arms, or rather the ensigns of Brunswick, was borne in the Royal Arms for the Germanic Dominions of the Sovereign, but, since the separation of Hanover from this country, it has, of course, been discontinued.* " *The temporal crown, pp., dresses a fine studded guardant, or, imperially crowned also, ppr.*," *is the crest of the Sovereign of England.*
" *H. S.*" *has addressed to us what he calls a "few hasty remarks" upon two or three subjects. They are indeed, so very hasty, that he is quite in error upon all the points on which he touches. Great pains are taken to give all the really interesting news of the week, and we do not think that any weekly journal presents a more perfect record of news, foreign and domestic. As to the request to which " H. S." alludes, as it was advanced expressly in order that further evidence should be obtained, it was quite useless to give a long report of that which had been given, as it did not throw any further light upon the matter. Some of the news is necessarily given in a brief form, when not of particular interest, in order that there may be space for a more famous record of passing events*
" *B. F.*" *is correct, the position of Capella was erroneously given in our engraving of the comet last week*
" *An Old Subscriber*," *Penrith.*—*The investment named is the safest.*
" *K. U.*" *Country.*—*Admission to Christ's Hospital can only be obtained by presentation. In the gift of Governors and a few other persons.*
" *W. E. S.*," *Abergavenny.*—*Apply to any bookseller of reputation.*
" *K. B. D.*," *Merthyrtidvil, should apply to an accredited connoisseur in painting, or to a respectable picture dealer.*
" *A. B.*"—" *A Key to Shakspeare*" *is published*
Intelligence.—" *Hurrah for the Briton!*" " *Lone*," *by J. G.*; " *Linea*," *by* " *A B*
Chess is unavoidably omitted this week.

**** ERRATUM.—In the engraving on the 16th page of our journal of last week the positions are erroneously placed by the draughtsman on the opposite instead of the near side horses.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1845.

THE House of Commons has more trouble with Mr. Roebuck than with any score of its most unruly members put together. Endowed with singular powers of sarcasm, he has the misfortune to possess a temper that is by no means averse to the abundant use of it. It must be allowed that in its application he is most impartial; it is impossible to name any party, or section of party, or any one public leader or public man, from Sir Robert Peel down to Feargus O'Connor—from Lord John Russell down to Mr. Hume and Mr. Smythe in the ranks of "Young England"—whom he has not held up to ridicule, or, worse—bitter contempt. There are other members in the House, gifted with as much wit, as great a command of language, and as strong a tendency to run into satire when speaking of men and measures of which they disapprove; no one ever heard Mr. Charles Buller speak, for instance, who did not recognise in him a master of this mode of attack; a more happy talent for satire was never possessed by any man in the House; but there are two great distinctions between his mode of using the power and that adopted by Mr. Roebuck. In the first place, he is not indiscriminate in pouring it out against everybody; and, in the second, it is so evidently good natured, that anger is one of the last feelings awakened by it; the victim of his pleasantry may join in the laugh against himself, but to feel any bitterness at the attack is impossible. His weapon is keen, and he wields it skilfully, but with judgment also; Mr. Roebuck puts venom on the blade, and plunges it at everyone within his reach; the consequence is, he has created more personal animosity towards himself than any other member, and is at this moment, though distinguished by ability, one of the most thoroughly unpopular men in the House. Such scenes as that in the Lords on Monday evening have been so frequent, and have involved him at different times with so many men of such different parties and creeds, that it is impossible to come to any conclusion but this—that Mr. Roebuck is the victim of a deplorable temper, which prevents him from remaining at peace with any party, any men, or any individual, who happens to be prominent enough to engage public attention. Every one of his colleagues in general politics quarrels with his disagreement with every body; it is impossible to say which he has denounced most severely at different times—the Church or Dissent, Catholics or Protestants; he abuses the Tories, but has no praise for the Whigs; Sir Robert Peel escapes as little as Lord John Russell, and Sir Robert Inglis is as roughly handled as Mr. O'Connell. In politics he seems to have no preference for any party, but rather an antipathy to all; as to individuals he is quite as comprehensive in his aversions. With the editor of a Liberal journal he once, we believe, actually fought; the proprietor of a Conservative paper he recommended any one aggrieved by an article to horsewhip as the only remedy. He was challenged by Mr. Smythe, and made a "privilege" matter of it; he is again challenged by an Irish Roman Catholic member, as opposite in opinions to Mr. Smythe as possible, and we have a "privilege" quest in again. We cannot think that all this arises from any peculiar pugnacity in men who differ so completely on all other subjects, directed specially against the member for Bath; we rather think the spirit of provocation is unfortunately violent in Mr. Roebuck; his hand, like that of Ishmael, being against every man, it is only too natural, as a consequence, to find the hand of every man against him. We are sorry to see him so often involved in these affairs. But we must also say we entirely approve of the practice of the House of Commons, on insisting, if appealed to, that there shall be no fighting between its members. Notwithstanding the many questions on which men who feel strongly are strongly opposed—the disposition to resort to this barbarous practice to revenge offences received in debate, has greatly decreased of late years. No body of men ever assembled to debate a question in which more or less of passion and feeling was not excited; but we must say that, to the credit of the House of Commons, there exists a general desire to avoid giving personal offence, and if it is taken, a manly and generous explanation or apology removes all ill feeling. Mr. Roebuck is rather an exception; and the frequency with which he is involved in personal squabbles makes him unfortunately distinguished. In the present case, the House, on his appeal, could not do otherwise than extend its protection to him; but it should not have allowed him to give the provocation he did, in imputing "lowness of motives" to any body of members in decidedly transgressed the limits of debate. His escaping a call to "order" is only a proof that even a Speaker may sometimes nod. In granting him the shelter of "privilege," the House did not let him escape entirely without rebuke for his besetting sin—a bitterness of matter and manner towards everybody, which he has indulged so long, that amendment now is almost hopeless. We commend him for establishing the precedent of rising a third time, and heartily wish he did not so often provoke one. His indiscriminate invective, however smart and animated it may render a debate, is rapidly weakening his influence and lowering his position as a public man.

During the discussion on the above affair Mr. O'Connell entered the House, for the first time this Session. By an odd coincidence, Sir H. W. Barron was alluding, in connection with the question, to the case of the "honourable and learned member for Cork," when he appeared at the door. Every one present involuntarily applied a very familiar proverb to the incident, and a burst of laughter, mingled with slight cheering, ensued, which lasted for some moments, the laughter predominating. There was nothing approaching the reception he encountered in the same place during the State Trial last year. Mr. O'Connell took his usual seat, shaking hands with several members around him: he appeared to be in robust health. He spoke for a few minutes, during the evening, in opposition to the Irish Banking Act; but it is expected he will take a considerable part in the debate on the Irish Colleges Bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ANTI CORN-LAW LEAGUE.—The League held another of their meetings, on Wednesday night, in Covent-garden Theatre. It was by no means so well attended as usual. Shortly after seven o'clock, the leaders of the anti-corn law movement, including Messrs. Cobden, Bright, M. Gibson, Villiers, Fox, &c., made their appearance on the stage, and were of course warmly greeted. The chair was taken by Mr George Wilson, who commenced his speech by stating that the result of the Bazaar, which was recently held with the view of making up the £50,000 required for the Fund, was highly satisfactory. It was a truly national concern, for they had received contributions of various kinds from every part of the country. In money and the produce of sales, they had received £1,136 from Northamptonshire, £741, from Wales, £163; from Nottinghamshire, £222; from Cheshire and Derbyshire, £172; from Gloucestershire, £240; from Staffordshire, £227, from Durham, £192; from agricultural counties, from Sussex, £261, from Leicestershire, £192, from Northumberland and Durham, £323, from Warwickshire, £305; from Shropshire, £259; from London, £1,339; from Scotland, £1,243; from Yorkshire, £1,218; from Manchester, £2,218, from Lancashire, including Manchester, £6816; from a number of small stalls, £1724; received at the doors, £4813, making a total of £25,946 0s 11d. There was also, he should observe, a large number of contributions left unsold, which was greater than had ever yet been furnished for any similar purpose. It was a further source for congratulation, that a fund amounting to £116 6s 7d. had been collected for the purposes of the League—a circumstance which, he said, exhibited an interest on the part of the people with regard to free-trade greater than had ever been exhibited in any other cause whatever. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. J. W. Fox then addressed the meeting upon the usual stale topics.

THE CHARITABLE AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM DEAF AND DUMB.—The anniversary dinner of this Society, which has a very benevolent and praiseworthy object in view, was held at the Albion Tavern, on Tuesday. The chairman was J. S. Buckingham, Esq., who fulfilled his duties very efficiently. After the toast of "The Queen," which was received with due enthusiasm, the chairman, in proposing Prince Albert, paid a just tribute to the benevolence and generous and noble qualities of his Royal Highness. He remarked upon his patronage of the fine arts, and of the happiness he enjoyed in his domestic circle. Mr. Buckingham's eloquent tribute to the Prince excited general sympathy, and the toast was given with all the honours. The chairman also proposed "The Charity," in a very affecting speech, which seemed to excite much sympathy. The evening passed off very pleasantly. One of the objects of this Society is to grant small annual pensions to those persons among the poor, who have been born deaf, or lost their hearing before the age of ten years, and who shall have attained the age of sixty years, or who shall have become so infirm as to be incapable of obtaining their own livelihood by their usual occupations. And another object is to encourage industrious and provident haunts among deaf and dumb workmen, by conferring further advantages on those who shall contribute periodical sums in support of this Society, and who produce the right of priority in receiving pensions, and the benefit of some yearly allowance upon their contributions, should the income of the Society permit. It is a most lamentable fact, that many of the Deaf and Dumb members annuity to provide for themselves, and the poverty of their friends, are compelled to seek refuge in workhouses, which their peculiar infirmities render it desirable they should avoid, and to which, in connexion with other intelligent persons, they themselves express the strongest repugnance.

SHERIFFS' FUND SOCIETY.—The first dinner of the Sheriffs' Fund Society was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, when upwards of 200 gentlemen assembled, presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The institution is a valuable one, and, therefore, deserving of public support. It would be impossible to recount all the claims made upon the Sheriffs, so numerous are they, and so varied in character. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal toasts were proposed and duly responded to, as was also "Prosperity to the Institution," and a list of subscriptions was read, in which was included, from the chairman, £20. Sheriff Hunter, (queness; Mrs. Hunter, £5; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 50 guineas; Alderman Johnson 5 guineas; Mrs. Alderman Johnson, 5 guineas.

FIRE IN CHESAPSIDE.—On Monday morning a fire took place on the premises No 94, Cheapside, near the western corner of King-street. They were divided into three compartments, occupied by Mr. Franklin, boot maker, and Mr. Piper, stay maker, who had each the shop partitioned off, the upper part of the premises being occupied by Messrs. Foster and O'drien, linendrapers and hosiers. The fire appeared to have originated in the shop of Mr. Franklin, for when discovered the interior was entirely in flames, which, ere many minutes elapsed, ascended rapidly up the staircase, and fired every portion of the building. Several engines soon arrived, but before the fire could in any way be subdued the back part of the premises were consumed, together with their contents, involving a sacrifice of upwards of £2000. Happily no lives were lost.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, in the week ending last Saturday, was 845. The weekly average of deaths for the last five years has been 959, and of the last five springs 989. The number of births in the past week was 1203.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, has left London for Germany.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS.—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left London for the Continent on Monday, *viâ* Dover. The *Princess Mary* steamer conveyed the Royal party to Ostend.

WAVERLEY BALL.—A Waverley Ball, it is rumoured, will certainly take place the beginning of next month. The arrangements necessary for ensuring success to this anticipated brilliant *réunion* are not yet completed

ACCOUNTS from St. Petersburg, of the 31st ult., state that Andrew Anderson, the British sailor, convicted of the murder of a pilot, had been publicly flogged at Riga, and was to be transported to Siberia, with a convoy of malefactors about to depart for the mines of that country.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, arrived at Cowes early on Thursday afternoon, in the *Victoria and Albert* steam yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

The Royal party reached Gosport station, per rail, at 51 minutes past eleven, having performed the journey in two hours and sixteen minutes. From the Clarence Yard the Royal party were conveyed to the *Victoria and Albert* Royal steam yacht, which had been re decorated since her Majesty was last on board, and presents a very chaste and elegant appearance

When the Royal standard was displayed, indicating that her Majesty was afloat, the ships in the harbour (*Victory, Hibernia, Excellent, Siren, &c.*) saluted and manned their yachts; and as the yacht proceeded out of the harbour, she was saluted by the forts of the garrison. The pleasure and pier were crowded with spectators, who cheered her Majesty as she passed.

As the yacht proceeded on her course towards Spithead, the ships comprising the experimental squadron manned their yards, and fired a royal salute.

As the Royal yacht passed slowly between the lines, proceeding from east to west, the seamen on the yards, and the marines, who were drawn up in array on the decks of the *Albion* and *Superb*, which were the two easternmost ships, loudly cheered her Majesty and her Royal Consort, who were on deck at the time. Her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged the enthusiastic greeting of the crews by repeatedly bowing

It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to review the fleet. If so, it will be the first naval review since the time the allied Sovereigns were in England, and visited Portsmouth.

After passing through the fleet, the yacht proceeded on towards Cowes, and, it being nearly high water, her Majesty was enabled to enter Cowes Hole, where the Royal carriages were in waiting to convey her Majesty and the Royal party to Osborne House. The *Victoria and Albert*, after landing her Majesty, returned to Portsmouth Harbour.

ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.—Yesterday (Friday) being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the day was observed with the usual demonstration of loyalty. At an early hour the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses.

THE DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual *fête champêtre* for the increase of the funds of this institution took place on Thursday, in the grounds of the Countess de Zichy Ferraris, in the Regent's-park, the residence of the late Marquis of Hertford. The attractions to the *fête* were numerous, and a large assemblage of visitors were present. The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards were in the grounds, and played some well-selected music. The grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion, from the number of the company and the general gaiety of the scene.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, the debate on the budget was resumed, the chapters under consideration being those having reference to Algeria. M. de Lasteyrie contended, that, if the system which had been adopted in that country were persevered in, it would soon require 100 000 men to occupy the Regency. Marshal Soult admitted that partial revolts had taken place there; but denied that anything had occurred which was likely to compromise the sovereignty of France in Algeria

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS IN BRUSSELS.—The Duke and Duchess of Nemours arrived at Ostend on Tuesday, and immediately proceeded, in the Royal carriage, to Lacken. The Duke and Duchess were to set out, on Wednesday morning, for Valenciennes; and the Duchess of Kent, who had also arrived, for Germany. It seems certain that Lord Aberdeen will accompany Queen Victoria, next month, to Brussels, Coburg, Weimar, Dresden, and Gotha.

THE WEST INDIES.—The steamer *Forth* has arrived from the West Indies, by which we have received papers from Demerara of the 19th, Antigua the 20th, Barbadoes the 21st, St Lucia and Dominica the 23rd, Nevis and St. Kitt's the 23rd, and St. Vincent's the 24th ult. The weather in most of the colonies was seasonable, and propitious for the crops. In many of the Jamaica parishes the yield of sugar would in some instances be likely to exceed that of last year by treble or a quadruple, and another such season will re-establish the prosperity of the planters. One parish, that of St. Mary's, was an exception, the weather there having been too wet. The *Forth* brings 87 passengers, the largest number, we believe, that ever came over. The progress made in the first railway in Jamaica, and the prospect of its being speedily followed by other similar undertakings, had begun to excite a more general interest than the question had hitherto done, and there seems no doubt but they will soon be aided by investments from the resident proprietary. The locomotive engines and carriages, with the first merchandize for the railway, had arrived, and were about to be landed; and it is positively affirmed that the company will be able to open the line on the 1st of August.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Tuesday morning an accident of a very alarming kind took place on the Great Western Railway, near the Langley station, about two miles and a half on the London side of Slough.

The express train left Paddington for Exeter at three quarters past nine o'clock. The whole distance (194 miles), since this fast train has been established, being performed in four hours and a half. The train consisted of the engine and tender, a luggage van, two second class, and two first class carriages. Upon the arrival of the train at a point of the railway called Dog-kennel bridge, the passengers experienced an extraordinary undulatory sort of motion, and shortly afterwards the gravel and dust between the lines of rails were thrown up in clouds into both the first and second class carriages, to the great alarm and dismay of the passengers; and before more than a few seconds had elapsed, the two first-class and one of the second class carriages were thrown with fearful violence off the line, down an embankment twelve or fifteen feet in depth, with a most alarming and dreadful crash. The screams of the passengers at this moment were most heartrending. Indeed, it was imagined that scarcely one could have been preserved, so sudden, so fearful, and so dreadful was the lamentable catastrophe.

The first of the two second class carriages was dragged completely across the four lines of rails, which, having become disconnected from the luggage van, was there left in that position, while the engine with its tender and van proceeded onwards

The whole of the carriages were nearly filled with passengers, there being upwards of one hundred and thirty second-class and between fifty and sixty first-class passengers. The only carriages having but few inside were the luggage van. The weights of the respective vehicles, exclusive of luggage and passengers, were as follow:—The engine, 16 tons; tender, 10 tons; luggage van, 8 tons 10 cwt.; second-class carriages, each 7 tons; and the first-class carriages, each 7 tons 10 cwt.

Within a quarter of an hour after the accident had occurred, intelligence of the unfortunate catastrophe reached Slough. Monsieur Dubochet, of the Royal Hotel, immediately had upwards of a dozen of his carriages put into requisition to convey medical and other aid to the sufferers, and in less than half an hour several professional men were on the spot. In about the same time all were extricated from their perilous positions; and it is most gratifying to be able to state, that amongst the mass of human beings thus hurled over an embankment fifteen feet in depth, travelling at the most extraordinary speed, the loss of life was ascertained! The first of the two second class carriages was completely across the lines of the rails; the other second class carriage, and the hindermost first class carriage, were thrown down the embankment at the bottom of it remaining almost, while the other first class carriage, which had turned twice over in the course of its descent, was lying upon its roof, with its wheels in the air, the passengers, thirty in number, dead rather than alive with fright and alarm. The engine and tender still remained on the rails, while the luggage van, although off the line, continued attached to the tender, and in its upright position.

Amongst those who were in the carriages officially connected with the railway, were Mr. Brunel, the engineer in chief; Mr. Jones, in Mr. Brunel's establishment; and Mr. Seymour Clarke, the chief superintendent of the locomotive department, accompanied by Mrs. Clarke. All those parties providentially escaped with but trifling bruises. Messengers were dispatched up and down the line, to Drayton and Slough, to prevent the approach of any train. A special messenger was also sent to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at the Slough station, for an engine and carriages to be sent to the spot where the accident occurred, to convey the passengers from the disabled train. By this time the down train, which left Paddington at a quarter past ten o'clock, had arrived at the Langley station; and also about the same moment, the train which had been dispatched by Mr. Howell from Slough.

The passengers who had fortunately entirely or partially escaped injury, proceeded on their route to Bristol, &c., in the train sent from Slough, while several returned back to London in the train which had arrived from Paddington: the other passengers (as the train could not pass by the spot where the accident took place) having been shifted and forwarded to their several places of destination. Upwards of forty persons, more or less injured, were taken to the Royal Hotel, at the Slough station, where they received the most kind and humane attention from Mons. and Madame Dotesio

Amongst those who were injured, and who were taken for medical aid to the Royal Hotel, were Sir Richard Vyvyan, severely cut about the forehead; Dr. Strong, of Rose Cottage, Hereford (accompanied by Mrs. Strong, two children, and nursemaid, who escaped with slight injuries), dislocated knee; the Rev. Collingwood Hughes, of Avishays House, near Chard, and the family governess, the latter of whom received severe internal injuries; Mr. Bristow, from Haverfordwest, dislocated shoulder; and Mr. Colin Robertson, late of Honiton, who was proceeding to Plymouth, as the newly-appointed manager of the National Provincial Bank of England at that port, severe contusion under the eye.

Mrs. Davy, of Honiton, lace-maker to the Queen, was amongst the passengers who providentially escaped unhurt. The carriage in which she was seated was turned over partially on its side, but leaving a sufficient space to enable her to creep out of the window, which was not slightly raised from the ground, on to the bank against which the side of the carriage rested.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenks, who were proceeding to Gloucester, are detained at Slough with their servants, with serious contusions. One young lady, from the violence of the concussion, was actually thrown from one carriage into another, and escaped with a few slight bruises. A lady had one of the small bones of her nose displaced. Captain Blagg, of Brentford, was unable to proceed on his journey, from a severe injury on the arm and leg. Mr Miles M.P. received a violent bruise on the shoulder, other persons were more or less injured.

The up line was opened for carriages by one o'clock on Wednesday, within about three hours after the unfortunate event occurred. The down line, the rails of which had to be newly laid down for a considerable distance, in consequence of the injuries they had sustained, was cleared and opened in time for the train, which left Paddington at five o'clock in the afternoon, to pass onwards to Bristol.

By 6 P.M. of the extraordinary exertions of upwards of one hundred men, and a large number of horses, the second class carriage, and the two first-class carriages, which were lying in the field of Mr. John Nash, and the second-class carriage, which rested on the declivity, were dragged up the embankment, and placed in their proper "right" positions, by the evening of Wednesday morning. The wheels of the luggage van, which was the first carriage which got off the rails, and which caused the whole of the mischief, underwent a minute examination. No defect, however, prior to the accident, were discovered.

To the extraordinary strength of both the first and second-class carriages, which, though very much damaged and shattered, stood the shock so as to enable the passengers to move freely in them, may be attributed the preservation of the lives of the numerous passengers, which were placed in the most imminent danger.

The galvanic telegraph between Slough and Paddington, which had been damaged, and rendered for the time utterly useless, by the wires and posts having been severed and broken, was repaired during the night, and by nine o'clock next morning it was again in full operation.

To give some idea of the extraordinary speed at which the express train was proceeding at the moment of the upset of the carriages, it may be mentioned that the preceding mile was "timed" by Mr. Bristow (of Haverford west, and it was gone over in only fifty-two seconds, being at the rate of between sixty-nine and seventy miles per hour

The gentleman injured by the accident was Mr. William Chilver Boodle, of No. 33, Connaught square, he sustained severe contusions about the neck and shoulders, though no bones are broken, nor is he at his house in any dangerous state. Hopes are entertained, however, that no serious results will ensue from the injuries received.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Ambrose Humphrys, Deputy Chairman of the Great Western Railway, died suddenly, at his residence, on Saturday last. He had attended, during the day, to his usual business, and had proposed an early dinner, with the intention of getting to the Opera, with his daughter, in good time. When at dinner he complained of illness, and retired to the sofa in the dining room, and was a corpse in a few minutes. So sudden five was the demise, that the family present thought it a fainting fit only. Drs. Wilson, Leicester, and Heaviside, were immediately called in, and they pronounced him dead.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTH OF ENGLAND RAILWAY.—On Friday evening week a fatal accident occurred at the Shiplon station of the Great North of England Railway. It appears that a labouring man named Gibson, residing at Topcliffe hall, had been visiting two daughters at Bening brough hall, where they were in service. In returning home, he was accompanied by one of them to the above station, for the purpose of taking the five o'clock train, and whilst there Gibson walked several times along and across the rails. Soon afterwards the train in question arrived, and the daughter was then the painful observer of her father's death, the engine knocking him down, and killing him on the spot.

SUSPECTED PARRICIDE AT CAR.ISLE.—The *Carlisle Journal* states that Mr John Graham, an opulent farmer, residing at Sark House, near Gretna, has been into custody on a charge of poisoning his wife and his father. The bodies have been exhumed, and the circumstances attending the death of each case are at present under investigation before the Coroner.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DONCASTER.—On Sunday last nine young men got into a "float," and crossed the river Don, for the purpose of walking about the fields. Here they continued for some time, and again got into the float," for the purpose of returning home. When about half way across, one of the party, in a joking manner, gave his brother a slight push, the effect of which was to swamp the float, when the whole were precipitated into the water. Assistance was promptly rendered to those on shore, but, notwithstanding, three of the young men sank, and it was some time before they could be got out. Every means were taken to recover animation, but without effect.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning about 13 o'clock, the inhabitants of Nottingham-street, Bethnal-green, were alarmed by the screams of a female, and in a few seconds a woman rushed out of No. 8, deluged in blood, from a frightful wound in the throat, inflicted by her husband, with a shoemaker's knife. She was immediately taken to the surgery of Dr. Moore, and the wound dressed by his assistant. Information of the larval, the man, whose name is Warren, cut his own throat in so severe a manner that he was supposed to be dead; but, on examining him at the London Hospital, to which he was immediately taken, he was not found to be extinct. He now lies there in a hopeless state Jealousy of his wife, who is 23 years of age, is stated to be the cause, and, from all that can be ascertained, without any foundation.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND, AT DURHAM.—Mr. Louis Henry Goulé, Superintendent of the County Police, has been lodged in Durham Gaol, on a charge of having shot his wife, and assaulted in a very grievous manner, Mr. Walter Scruton, a solicitor, and Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county. Whilst in prison Goulé attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife; fortunately, however, the wound was immediately sewed up, and he is now recovering. The alleged reason for the act is, that Mr. Scruton had been in the habit of visiting Mr. Goulé's wife during his absence from home, and it had been currently rumoured that Goulé actually caught Mr Scruton in the house under suspicious circumstances; but there does not appear any ground for believing this to have been the case. The fatal occurrence took place on Tuesday week, and Mrs Goulé died last Monday. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the prisoner Goulé.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Os-ke-oam-mai, the wife of Little Wolf, one of the Ioway Indians, died last week in Paris, of an affection of the lungs, brought on by grief for the death of her young child in London. Her husband unremitting in his endeavours to console her and restore her to the love of life, but she constantly replied—"No! no! My four children recall me. I see them by the side of the Great Spirit. They stretch out their arms to me, and are astonished that I do not join them."

The Austrian papers announce that a merchant of Venice has obtained permission to construct a railway from Verona to Bregenz, by way of Ala, Rovereto, Trent, Botzen, Meran, Landeck, and Feldkirch, to effect a close communication between the Austrian seaports. The plan is said to have been very favourably received at Vienna.

Athens papers of the 30th of May, give a very lamentable account of Greece, which is in a state of anarchy. The Rev. Henry D Leeves, the chaplain of the English Embassy at Athens, died on the 27th of April at Smyrna.

A St. Petersburg letter, of the 1st, informs us that several Polish emigrants have recently received an amnesty, with permission to return to Poland. It is added that the Emperor intends to follow up this system of clemency in a place where it is practicable with safety.

"The Duke of Bordeaux, who is preparing for a journey to the East, will," says the *Presse*, "travel in the same manner as Count Demidoff. The apparent chief of the expedition is the Duke de Blacas, who has engaged a painter named Guillemin, who is to have to his own share one half of all the sketches he makes, and is to receive at the end of the tour 8000 francs."

The romance of the Viscountess de St. Mars (Countess Dash) has not been of long duration. Scarcely had her marriage with Prince Stourdza been celebrated when it was broken. The head of the Greek Church assembled his Bishops and Council on May 9, and solemnly declared it to be null and void.

The *New Zurich Gazette* mentions a report that Dr. Steiger has accepted an offer made to him by the Government of Lucerne to spare his life, on condition of his exiling himself in Genoa or Alexandria, in Italy, there to remain under the surveil ance of the police

The comet, which was seen in Paris for the first time on the 5th inst., has been observed at Dusseldorf by Benzenberg, who estimates its dimensions differently from the account of the Paris astronomers. He calculates the length of the tail at 2 degrees. On the 9th the comet was in the constellation of Virgo. It was seen at Frankfort on the 11th. At Havre it was first seen on the 11th, and the journals describe it as exceedingly brilliant, and in its greatest splendour from eleven o'clock till midnight, the tail in a horizontal position, and not equally bright throughout its whole length.

A letter from Frankfort, dated June 12, says, Prince Metternich intends to visit his estate of Johannisberg about the end of July, and it is reported that while he resides there that distinguished statesman will be honoured with a visit from Queen Victoria.

Messrs. Foley, Marshall, and Bell, have been selected by the Commissioners of the Fine Arts in connexion with the new Houses of Parliament, to execute the statues of Hampden, Falkland, and Clarendon.

Sir M. A. Shee, in consequence of the state of his health, has resigned the office of President of the Royal Academy.

Constantinople letters of the 28th of May state, that "Sir Stratford Canning was still much displeased with the march of the Turkish Ministry but could hardly fail to bring them to reason."

Letters from Odessa of the 22nd ult., mention the receipt of news from Tefiis, announcing that the expedition directed by Count Woronzoff in person against Chamil Bey has not been successful After a warm engagement the Russian troops were compelled to retire, after sustaining a considerable loss. Chamil Bey had notified to all the Circassian Princes that he was at war as enemies those who did not take arms against Russia

The *Gazette* of Carlsruhe states that the hereditary Grand Duke of Baden is quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he intends proceeding shortly to England, in order to take up his residence for a time in Hastings

A singular and melancholy accident happened a few days ago at Aix. An inhabitant was coming out of his house, when his foot slipped, and he fell with such force that his tongue, having been between his upper and lower teeth, was completely severed at about half its length. His sufferings have been most accruing, and there is every reason to fear that he will be entirely deprived of the power of enunciation.

The East India and China Association have received a communication from the Government, stating that the Governor of Ceylon has been instructed, if he sees no objection to the measure, to direct the post-master at Colombo to make up mails by way of Marseilles for transmission by the direct line of packets.

A sturgeon, weighing 16½ pounds, was caught in the river Lea, near the Temple Mills, Hackney, on Wednesday. It is a singular fact that, during the past month, no fewer than four other fish of the same species have been caught near the same spot.

A letter from Alexandria, dated June 6, says that there is now no longer any talk of the railroad on the Suez desert, nor of the postal convention which Mr. Bourne was to have concluded with Mehemet Ali. That these two objects, so conducive to British interests, should not have been carried into effect, does not create surprise, when it is known that Artin Bey, the viceroy's Prime Minister, is in the pay of the French Government, and is under French protection.

Letters from the Roman States of the 7th inst., announce that M. Rossi, the French Minister, had completely failed in his mission to the Pope. The Cardinal Legate of Bologna had lately visited the Milan and Venice Railroad, and returned quite pleased with what he had seen, and the consequence is his influence has been an embracement from that one to Bologna.

By the returns kept by the authorities of the fire-brigade of the conflagrations that hourly occur in the metropolis, it appears that, during the year up to Wednesday evening, no fewer than 411 fires have happened in London and its suburbs.

TO THE FORGET-ME-NOT GROWING ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

BY MISS SHERIDAN CLARKE.

Authoress of "A Warning Cry." Vide "Times," Nov. 8, 1844.

Why bloom upon the honor'd grave
Of these the unforgotten Brave—
Why here thine azure blossoms wave,
Appealing flow'r!

This is no humble burial-place,
Dill refuge of a lowly race
Who, dust and ashes, leave no trace
That once they were:

No weary pilgrim tarries here;
No hapless orphan shelters near;
No wretch borne down by woes severe,
Here rests in peace.

The sirpling son, the veteran sire;
The hand of steel, the heart of fire,
The meek that trembled with pallid fear,
Are—

Commingle here,—

No Chivalry that rush'd to save
Imperial Freedom from the grave,
And sweeping on her wintry wave,
Charg'd, shouts, and fell.

Sweet flow'r! what breast to valour true,
Thrills not at thought of WATERLOO,
And yearly consecrates anew
THE VICTOR-BLAIN.

Each daring deed, each gallant name,
Carv'd on the adamant of Fame,
An Empire's proud remembrance
claim

Nor vainly yet:

In England's grey cathedral aisles
The incumbeam sleeps on marble
piles,
Meet records of the dauntless flies
That slumber here;

In England's old ancestral halls
Deep, deep the shade of sadness falls
When pealing memory recalls
Each perished trait.

Nor there alone in many a cot,
By love and joy and hope fought,
The widow'd matron marks her lot
In mute despair:

Yet will a bright, a fav'rish flush
Swift to those furrow'd temples rush,
And tears dwell in forbear'n gush
From grief's chill fount;

As the deep thunder of the gun
Rolls her all hail, whose last on
Wood high empires with WELLINGTON,
In Glory's field.

And lo! as streams electric light
Upon the chan pal of night,
A vision starts upon her sight,
In pomp array'd:

Banner and plume athwart the sky,
Flung to the breeze, majestic fly,
And serried Hosts sweep proudly by
To clarion's pea.

Commingle here,—

One—only one she sees, she hears!
Thick beats her heart with hopes and fears,—
The joy—the pride—the prop of years,
Ladies gaily there!

On—on! wild hoofs tear up the ground;
Drums roll, and maddening fifes resound,
Death shouts exultant at the sound,
Ha! ha! Ha ha!

They charge—they meet—Earth reels aghast,—
They turn—the wheel they thunder past:—
Oh! gallant hearts now look your last
On your bright sun!

On! on! been sabres leap on high;
Fierce, fierce ascends the battle-cry
And hoarse the cannons' dread reply
As Ocean's roar

But hush'd the furious din at last,
Hurra! hurra! the trumpet's thrilling blast!—
The strife is o'er—the conflict past—
But where is she!

On stranger-lips she greets his name—
She reads in stranger-eyes his fame,
While deafning peals the day proclaim
For ever dear.

One struggling sob!—erect her head,
And stern her glance, and haught her tread;
Yes—yes—she glories in the dead—
Her hero Boy!

And deeper glows the crimson tide
That speaks the Mother's quenchless pride,
As comes the kindling thought—He died
AT WATERLOO!

* * * *

WHAT tho' beneath the cold grey sky,
In shoulders tombs, the warriors lie;
What tho' her Friend, or Foe assuage sigh
Fresh wreaths to twine,—

FOR THEM, tears well from loving eyes,—
FOR THEM, form hearts heave latter sighs,—
FOR THEM, a Nation's chants arise,—
Year after year.

Shall WATERLOO fleet like a spell—
Of WELLING.ON, no token tell!
Yes—when the Triton winds his shell
Where woods now wave.

Bloom not then simple flow'ret here—
The Dead that press this mighty bier,
Earth's generations shall revere
Till Time's no more!

Go flourish o'er the fading clay
Where none consoling friends pay,
Here lift false heart, and, pensive, say,
FORGET-ME-NOT!

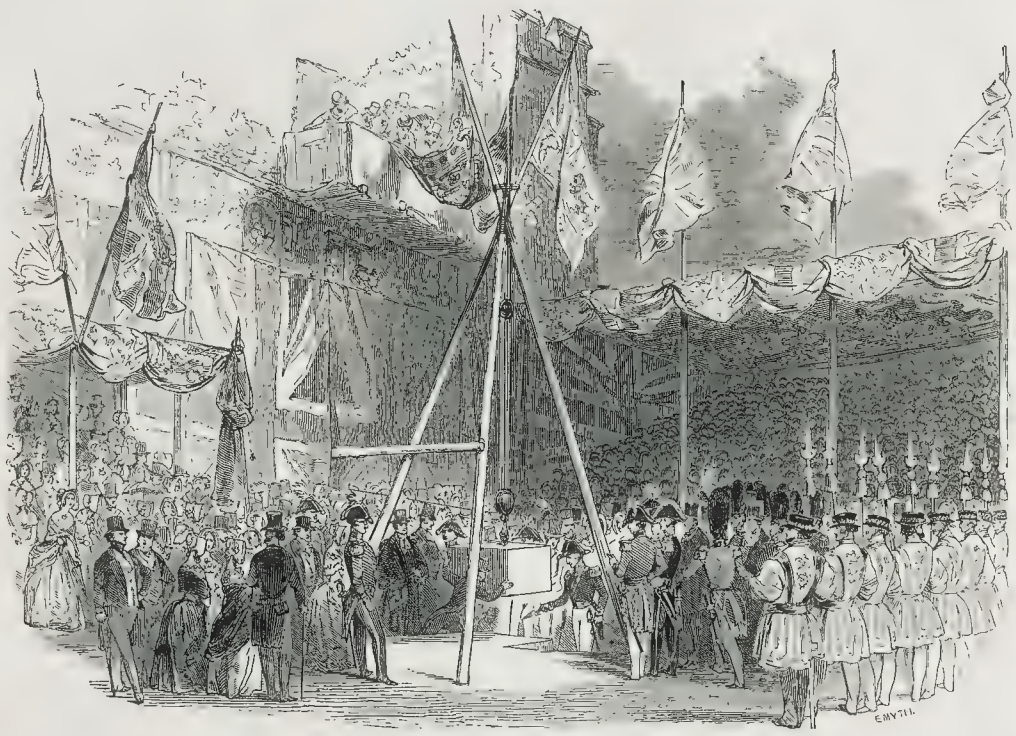
June 1845.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BARRACKS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

On Saturday, was laid, with interesting ceremony, the foundation-stone of the Grand Waterloo Barracks, to be erected on the site of the Storehouse, or Small Armoury, destroyed by the great fire, in 1841. Soon after ten o'clock, the whole of the troops quartered in the garrison, consisting of her Majesty's regiment of Grenadier Guards, and a company of the Royal Artillery, were drawn out on the parade fronting the Governor's house, headed by the splendid band of the Guards. Precisely at the hour appointed—viz., half-past eleven—his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Colonel Gurwood, arrived, and was received by a guard of honour. The Duke, who was attired in the uniform of the Chief Constable, or Governor of the Tower, alighting from his barouche, mounted his horse and rode to Major Elrington's residence, the band striking up "See the Conquering Hero comes," the troops presenting arms. The model and the several drafts of the intended barracks were then laid before his Grace for inspection, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the whole.

A procession was then formed across the parade, having the troops on the right, to the foundation of the barracks, and which proceeded in the following order:—The chief warder, Mr. Lund, in advance, followed by the whole of the Tower Yeomen of the Guard on duty, in their coronation dresses, bearing halberts, walking two abreast; Serjeant Major Howe, the master gunner of the Tower. Then came the Government contractor, Mr. Harrison, bearing the plummet, and also the clerk of the works with the mallet. Mr. Stacey and Mr. Barratt, of the Ordnance department, carrying the coins to be deposited beneath the stone. Next followed the officers of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Sappers and Miners quartered in the fortress. Major Hall, the commander of the Royal Engineers, with the plans of the intended building, and the Clerk of the Board of Ordnance, Capt. Boldero, M.P., with the trowel. Officers of the Ordnance Department; officers of the garrison. Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, M.P., Master General of the Ordnance. Major Elrington, Col. Gurwood, the Chaplain of the Garrison, and a staff of officers as a guard of honour, bringing up the rear.

On arriving at the western gate, leading to the site, the appearance



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE WATERLOO BARRACKS, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

around was exceedingly animating. Flags floated in all directions, and at the eastern extremity was erected a spacious gallery, decorated with colours of every nation, which was filled with a numerous circle of elegantly-dressed ladies. On the procession reaching the spot allotted for the foundation-stone, Captain Boldero handed the trowel to the Duke, who proceeded to lay the mortar. The Rev. H. Melvill, the Chaplain of the fortress, then offered up a most impressive prayer, at the conclusion of which, a number of coins, in a bottle, were deposited beneath the stone, and the signal being given, it was lowered into its position. His Grace then finished the ceremony by striking the mallet several times on the top of the stone, amidst the cheers of the company, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The procession then retired in the order it had arrived, to the Deputy-Governor's house, where a *déjeuner* had been provided.

The stone bore the following inscription:—"The first stone of the Waterloo Barracks was laid by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., Constable of the Tower of London, and Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces, on the 14th of June, 1845." The barracks will be 288 feet in length, 61 in breadth, and 70 in height; and it is expected the work will occupy two years. The entire structure is shown in the second Illustration.

ARRACKS—FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DESIGN

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 18th.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The first day of this, the Fifteenth Meeting of this celebrated body, did not bid fair for a numerous attendance during the succeeding ones. It opened inauspiciously as regarded the weather, the rain commencing at a very early hour, and continuing to descend in torrents till an advanced period of the afternoon. The Town Hall presented almost as melancholy an appearance as the streets and the College grounds, few being adventurous enough to venture out in such weather. Not many of the distinguished persons who were expected arrived during the day, this being looked upon more as one of preliminaries, than general business. The Council met on the previous night, on the subject of arrangements, and amongst these it was discussed whether or not Medical Science should in future be made subject of inquiry, or form a portion or section of the Institution. A pretty general feeling seemed to exist amongst the members that it would be better to leave it out altogether, for the reason—that such members of the medical profession as could give interesting papers were too much occupied with, and chained, as it were, to, their practice, to do so. It was left, however, an open question for the meeting of the General Committee to adjudicate upon, and no decision was pronounced by the Council.

The following is the authentic list of the new Officers of the Association :—

TRUSTEES, PERMANENT.
John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S, Treas. G. S.
Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq., F.R.S.
The Very Rev. George Peacock, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Ely.

PRESIDENT.
Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Earl of Hardwicke.
The Bishop of Norwich, President of the Linnean Society.
The Rev. J. Graham, D.D., Master of Christ's College.
The Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.
G. B. Airy, Esq., F.R.S., Astronome, Royal.
Rev. A. Sedgwick, F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.
Roderick Impey Murchison, Esq, F.R.S.
Lieut.-Col. Sabine, F.R.S.

ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY.
Professor John Phillips, F.R.S., York.

GENERAL TREASURER.
John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, London.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.
Wm. Hopkins, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor Ansted. F.R.S.

LOCAL TREASURER.
C. C. Babington, Esq., F.L.S.

The Council Room in the Town Hall was appointed for the reception of members, and tables were placed on either side for the secretaries, officers, clerks, &c., with a temporary little post-office at the upper end, for the letters and communications addressed to the members. At about half-past two the General Committee met for the election of sectional officers, and other business, the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely, Professor Peacock, late President of the Association, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the proceedings of the various committee meetings during the past year, which were confirmed. He then went into a statement concerning

THE RECEPTION ROOM, AT THE TOWN HALL.

REFERENCES.

A to G Section Rooms
H Reception Room, Town Hall
I Evening Meetings, Senate House
K Models and Works of Art, Perse School
L Horticultural Fête, Downing Grounds
M Ordinaries, Red Lion

1 University Library
2 Fitzwilliam Museum
3 Pitt Press
4 Anatomical Schools
5 Trinity College
6 St. John's College
7 Magdalene College
8 Jesus College
9 Sidney College
10 Caius College
11 Trinity Hall
12 Clare Hall
13 King's College
14 Catharine Hall
15 Corpus Christi College
16 Queen's College
17 Pembroke College
18 Peterhouse
19 Downing College
20 Emmanuel College
21 Christ College
22 Philosophical Society
23 Pythagoras School
24 Addenbrooke's Hospital
25 St Mary's Church
26 St. Michael's Church
27 St. Edward's Church
28 Trinity Church
29 All Saints' Church
30 Round Church
31 St. Clement's Church
32 St. Giles' Church
33 St. Peter's Church
34 Benet Church
35 St. Andrew's Church
36 Botolph Church
37 Little St. Mary's
38 Corn Exchange
39 Observatory Road
40 Post Office

PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE.

meteorological and magnetic observations, the importance of which, and especially as regarded terrestrial magnetism, induced the General Committee to invite several distinguished persons in these branches of science to visit the Cambridge Meeting, and report the result of their experience. The Report of the Committee then went on to the question as to whether or not Section E (Medical Science) should be very much modified, so as to include a more general range of subject.

Towards the evening, which turned out very fine, the arrival of company by the late coaches and other visitors, if not equal to general expectation, was far from being inconsiderable; and the ordinaries at the Hoop and the Lion Hotels, the former especially, were anything but thinly attended. The prices of beds and the usual meals at these and the various hotels throughout the town were very little, if any, above the ordinary prices, and these only as regards beds and dinners. The dinner and supper parties through out the various colleges were very numerous, and carried on according to the usually splendid scale of University hospitality. As might be expected, those portions of the creature comforts, called "the delicacies of the season," were at an increased price—peas for instance at from 4s. to 5s. a peck, and grapes at from 7s. to 8s. a pound. The chief attractions of the first day's proceedings, it must be confessed, were what Doctor O'Toole calls "the eating and the drinking," in which the Members of the Association consoled themselves for the unexpected dampness and dullness of the day.

In the evening, Professor Arsted, (of King's College, London,) gave a *Soirée* at Jesus College, which was very brilliantly attended.

THURSDAY.

Every thing about the town and the colleges this morning wore a cheerful and holiday air, the inauspicious state of the atmosphere on the previous day being succeeded by bright and glowing sunshine, without a threatening cloud to mar the promise of what June weather ought to be to give additional interest to the occasions.

The various sections, with the exception of that of Medicine, which seems already to have received its doom from the tendency of the General Committee's Report, held their sittings in the different halls and lecture-rooms appertioned to them, commencing at eleven and ending at three in the afternoon. They were, in general, not very well attended, with the exception of the Senate House, which was the chief point of attraction, and where Professor Sedgewick, one of the most eloquent and popular lecturers of the day, held forth on the Geology of the Vicinity of Cambridge to a numerous auditory, a goodly portion of which, although not the majority, consisted of ladies, whose gay and brilliant appearance formed a pleasing contrast to viewing the living scene from the galleries, whilst to those below they appeared to harmonize agreeably with the sable academics by which they were surrounded.

The first general meeting of the Association took place in the evening, in the Senate House. On the platform, on either side of and behind the chair, were seated the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Everett (Minister of the United States), the Bishop of Norwich, Captain Sir James Ross, and many of the distinguished persons visiting Cambridge on the present interesting occasion.

The general body of the building was filled in every part with the Members of the Association and the ladies of their families. The latter being in full evening costume, gave a gay and brilliant appearance to the scene. At half-past eight o'clock the business of the meeting commenced, and some interesting speeches were made by the Dean of Ely (the President), Sir J. Herschell, Mr. Everett, and the Marquis of Northampton.

FRIDAY.

The Sections were in general better attended this morning than on yesterday; but the greatest scene of attraction was the Floral Fête in the grounds of Downing College, where thousands, especially of the fair sex, assembled to get a glimpse of the great lions of the scientific world. The grounds were laid out in the usually graceful and varied style on such festive occasions. Pavilions were erected in all directions for the display of the flowers, which were of the rarest description, according to their various tribes and families—Cambridgeshire being famous for its horticulture; and, in the midst of the grounds, an excellent band of music was in attendance.

SUMMER FASHIONS

To what a sudden display of the lightest and airiest costumes has the fine weather at length given rise. The clear, transparent muslins and tarlatanes, the delicate barèges, known in full vogue, form, perhaps, the most becoming of all costumes; they give a sort of shadowiness and uncertainty to the figures of the fair wearers, which, when accompanied by charms of face and grace of person, make them look as if they hardly belonged to this "nether world." It is our duty, however, to restrict ourselves to the details of the costumes, which, when combined, produce such graceful effects, and, however matters of fact and common place such mine may appear, we well assured that they are not without interest to our fair readers. The materials most in vogue for the promenade costume are Smyrna muslins, embroidered tarlatanes, and gazes de soie; these more appropriate for the cold days, that even at this time of the year occasionally intervene, are Pondpadours, shaded Peanas, and shot silks. The dresses of gazes de soie are usually in large shaded and striped patterns; these dresses, which are usually made with flounces, headed by quillings of ribbon, have a charming effect. The tarletas, with broad green stripes, separated by threads of violet, pink, and gold colour, have high and deserved vogue. They are frequently trimmed with large plaits of ribbon in pink, violet, and yellow satin, placed *en echelle* up the front of the dress, with bows of the same, shaded in these three colours. The gold de chevre (gold hair tissue) is in high favour for promenade costume: this material is peculiarly graceful when made up *en resingots*, embroidered in round spots, and Brandebourgs with flounces. Those in lawn, or oyster grey, embroidered in silk either of the same colour or shaded, and with trimmings of grey and pink ribbon, are of the highest elegance. Grenadines, with horizontal stripes blue and white, are much in favour for the early part of the season; these skirts are generally trimmed with five rows of ribbon, or slanted in white satin, placed at equal distances, the uppermost reaching from the waist; the body tight, and trimmed in like manner with five rows of fringed ribbon; the sleeves long and tight, opening in the bend of the arm up to the elbow, and fastened at intervals by Liso silk buttons, over half sleeves of white tulle, trimmed at the wrist with lace. The most fashionable bonnets are those in lace or gimp lined with satin, or those in lace and ribbon. Nothing, however, can be prettier than a paille de riz bonnet, lined with pink silk and with rabbit grey; the edge of the bonnet trimmed with two folds of crape, shaded in these two colours; a waving feather, shaded pink and grey ornamenting the bonnet, which is trimmed with ribbon of these shades. Another style of bonnet in much favour is in jay quill silk, covered with tulle of the same colour, ornamented by a full grey feather, shaded jay quill and white. The form of bonnets which has prevailed with so little alteration for so long a time seems destined to undergo an important change. It is certain that bonnets are daily worn more rounded at the ears and raised from the head in front, and it seems highly probable that our *fabricants* will finally return to the round Leghorn hat, surrounded by garlands of field flowers, which would certainly be a more picturesque coiffure than the present convenient, but certainly some what anomalous and ungainly, form of head dress to which a lady in her out of door excursions is condemned

Evening dresses continue to be made in the same materials; and the double skirts are still generally worn. A slight change is visible in the berthes, which, instead of being of lace, are now frequently made in the same material as the dress in a cardinal shape, edged by a quilling either of the same material, of Brussels net, or ribbon surrounded by lace.

THE FINE ARTS.—Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts, in the Refreshing the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Colborne, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Wyse. At half past four o'clock his Royal Highness and the Commissioners, attended by Mr. Eastlake, the secretary, went to inspect the collection of statues which are shortly to be exhibited in Westminster Hall.

THE THEATRES.

The operatic performances at the two large houses have undergone no great change since last week. "The Enchantress" continues to draw at DRURY LANE—not indeed to any extraordinary degree, but still sufficient to prove Madame Anna Thillon's powers of attraction. The "off-nights," when "The Bohemian Girl,"—who, from her long absence, must be beginning to verge on "The Bohemian Woman"—is performed, with some second rate ballet, are very badly attended; and for some weeks the house has been closed on Saturday evenings. The season, we presume, will terminate with Madame Thillon's engagement. We question whether it may be considered, on the whole, a successful one. A new ballet called "Natalie, ou La Laitiere Suisse," was produced on Monday evening. It was not a very brilliant affair, but may amuse the half-price visitors

At COVENT GARDEN, the very excellent performances of the Brussels Operatic Corps are beginning to be appreciated, but not to that extent which they really deserve. The greatest care, with a most praiseworthy and painstaking spirit is observable in every department, down to the apparently most unimportant detail. The precision and extreme attention of the orchestra calls for the highest commendation. "Les Diamans de la Couronne" and "Robert le Diable" have been the most important operas produced. Madame Laborde has played, respectively, *Catarina* in the first, and *Isabelle* in the second. Both were admirable performances: but she may consider the *Catarina* as the greater triumph of the two from having produced so very favourable an impression in a *rôle* which the public imagined Madame Thillon had made complete y her own. Madame Julien is an *artiste* of equal excellence, although her voice is not in such good condition as that of the other *prima donna*. She delivered the well-known and beautiful airs, "Va dit elle" and "Quand je quittais la Normandie," with great feeling and eloquence of expression. And Madame Guichard, who first appeared in the "Chalet," is entitled to a first-rate position in *opera comique*. We have already praised the male performers, but they deserve an extra word or two with regard to their acting, which is of no common order, and proves them all to have deeply studied their profession. M. Laborde, M. Quillevert, and M. Coudere would all make admirable actors, leaving their vocalisation out of the question. There was a dash and enthusiasm about M. Laborde's *Robert*, which we have looked for in vain in other representatives of the character, native or foreign. We can sincerely recommend the performances of this excellent *troupe* to the notice of our musical and theatrical readers.

LYCEUM.

The very clever little children who came out in such bold opposition to the Danseuses Viennoises, and with such good effect, appeared in a new divertissement at this house on Monday evening, with the most triumphant success. It is called "Les Fées," and introduces the whole of the juvenile corps in a variety of novel and very effective *tableaux*; the concluding one, in which they build a species of fairy palace, being one of the prettiest combinations of dancing and mechanical ingenuity we ever witnessed. Four clever little boys have a *pas comique*, which they execute with remarkable precision and drollery; and some of these small people are so tiny—we may particularise a beautiful child who stands in front when they form the line—that their very appearance induces mirth, and almost tempts one to believe that, after all, the fairies are not those supernatural little Mrs. Harrises which science and education have taught us to look upon them as. The curtain fell amidst a tumult of approbation; and the "Danseuses Anglaises," with their intelligent teacher, Mr. Frampton, were loudly called for, when the cheering was renewed upon their appearance. Not the least pleasing part of their performance is the appearance of real enjoyment with which they evidently enter into the business of the various dances; no children at "Thread-my-needle" in their playground could look happier. We shall be mistaken if they do not prove a great source of entertainment to other little people home for the Midsummer vacation.

ADELPHI.

Both authors and managers display indefatigable energy in providing amusement for the patrons of this favourite theatre, and unvarying good luck attends their praiseworthy exertions. In noticing Mr Charles Selby's very droll burletta, "The Irish Dragoon," a week or two back, we spoke of him as the "safest" dramatic author we could point out in his particular line; and to back up our assertion we can now bring forward a new *apropos* farce, "Powder and Ball," from the prolific pen of the same ingenious playwright, acted for the first time on Monday, amidst the uproarious merriment of the audience from beginning to end. It is founded, as may be conceived, on her Majesty's late *Bal Costumé*; and its fun, construction, and allusions are too local and appropriate to let it lie under the imputation of being "adapted from the French." We believe it to be thoroughly native. *Mrs. Montgomerie Tibbs* (Mrs. Frank Matthews), "an elderly Gentle, deeply attached to the Mazourka and evening parties," has two daughters, *Celestia* and *Anastasia*. It is almost needless to quote the words of the bill and say they are pretty, when they are played by Miss Taylor and Miss Ellen Chaplin. In the absence of their papa, an eminent grocer, *Mr. Montgomerie Tibbs* (Mr. Lambert), they determine upon having a "*Bal Poudré*;" more especial y as the young ladies have two admirers, *Captain Redglove* (Mr. Selby) and *Lord Seales* (Mr. Worrell). *Selby Knobbs* (Miss Woolgar), own maid to the Misses Tibbs, and her sweetheart, *Jacob Gerkins* (Mr. Wright), determine to join the party in masks, and the confusion at the ball becomes tolerably well confounded, when *Mr. Tibbs* suddenly returns home. He is about to be very angry, when he finds that, during the ball, *Lord Seales* and *Captain Redglove* have proposed to his girls, upon which all is made right, and the piece concludes with "Sir George Coverley." It will be seen from this sketch, that there was not much in the plot: but there was a rampant extravagance about the whole burlette, that forced everybody to laugh, whatever mood they chanced to be in. How shall we describe Mr Wright's costume? His wig was something between a gigantic pantaloon's, and the urn on the top of the Monument, whilst his coat stuck out like nothing else but half an umbrella, when spread down. Viewed from behind, he was a perambulating inverted convolvulus. Miss Woolgar was equally effective; she sang, and danced, and played, all with the same spirit. This talented young actress is rapidly making her way to a high position in popular favour. Her versatility is of no ordinary character, and she will, if we are not mistaken, yet achieve greater successes than she has hitherto done. There is a good temper and quaint flow of spirits about her acting, which always carries the house with her. All the other parts were well played, more especially by Mrs. F. Matthews and Mr. Selby, whose costumes were a *treat*. At the conclusion of the piece, after encoring "Sir Roger de Coverly" (during which inspiring dance the eyes of the audience were not the least amusing subjects to watch), the applause was most uproarious; and Mr Selby being loudly called for, appeared, and announced the piece for repetition every evening until further notice

HAYMARKET.

A "dramatic sketch," in one act, called "The Old Soldier," was produced here on Wednesday evening and, if its reception with the house be a criterion, with success; although in our own opinion it is remarkably dull. The author has evidently gone upon the models offered in Mr Lemon's effective pieces of "Grandfather Whitehead" and "Old Parr:" but this sketch lacks the deep domestic interest of the first and the *pratique* of the second. The plot lies in a nutshell. *Master Barney Bonny* (Mr. Tilbury) having come to certain estates dishonourably, is about to compel his daughter *Helen* (Miss Talbot) to marry *Sir Lionel Beffer* (Mr. Brindal), when *Adam Letherale* (Mr. Farren), "the Old Soldier," brings forward certain papers which upset *Crump's* claim to the estates; and *Prudence* marries her own love, *Master Barney Bonny* (Mr. Howe). There was little to notice in the acting except Mr. Farren's *Adam*; which was, of course, *the* part of the piece. It was an admirable performance. His endeavour to read the letter—going to the window of the hall for better light, and then complaining of his failing faculties—was most excellent, and heartily recognised by the house. Nobody else had much to do, but that little was done carefully; and the very capital manner in which the piece has been put upon the stage deserves all praise

At the fall of the curtain, the applause was unqualified, and Mr. Farren was called before the curtain, when he announced the piece for repetition every evening. Mr. Jerrold's comedy commenced the performance of the evening's amusements, and Mr. Morton's very droll farce of "The King and I" concluded it The house was very well attended.

PRINCESS'.

The lessee has taken advantage of the prevalent George-the-Second costume epidemic to get up his *corps de ballet* into powdered wigs and court suits, in order that they may give an imitation of the most popular dances at her Majesty's State Ball last week. To Mr. Gilbert, Miss Ballin, and Mr. and Miss Marshall, is entrusted the task of leading the dancers, and very well they do it. A production of this kind bespeaks energy on the part of the management, and fully deserved the applause with which it was greeted. Mr. Edward Loder's opera is still in rehearsal; we believe nothing is as yet definitively settled with respect to the *prima donna*; but Mademoiselle Nau is now talked of.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE is decidedly the worst ventilated in London, and the present weather is more closely oppressive than any we ever recollect. It is therefore the greatest credit to the admirable company of M. Achard that they endure brave these inconveniences, and sit out the performances with evident satisfaction. The engagement of this incomparable artiste terminates with the present week, during the remainder of which we should have nothing is as yet definitively settled with respect to the *prima donna*; but Mademoiselle Nau is now talked of.

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It is to be regretted that the constant employment of our English actors and actresses has not allowed them to take a few lessons from the leading members of the French Company. Their finesse, intelligence, and perfect knowledge of stage business might furnish many a good hint to our native performers. The simplicity of the Italian, French, and German ladies must be in London, in their respective lines, ever anything we can accomplish—and this is the truth—is the best proof of the absurdity of the silly cant against "patronising foreigners," that has been brought forward. We believe Britain Bull, with all his faults, to be sturdily national enough not to countenance an alien, so long as he is convinced that any one of his own compatriots could do the same thing equally well.

THE COLOSSEUM.

An evening visit to this *unique* Temple of Art has realised all the anticipations we expressed at the period of the opening of the day exhibition. It is true that "soon as the evening shades prevail," the visitor loses the richly-dight Conservatories, and the delightful fragrance of their exotics, and he must retrace his steps from the wonder-thought relics of the antique world to the mystic regions of the

subterranean marvel—the stalactite caverns at Adelsburg; or, he may linger in the corridors, and there enjoy a foretaste of the artistical display that awaits him. At [illegible] there, the Glyptoteca, or Museum of Sculpture, lately enriched by the [illegible] open, also, for entry on all days of the week; splendour, [illegible] as also, for admission purposes, cannot be surpassed: [illegible] assortment of one hundred casts, of classic beauty [illegible] a [illegible] the new Pantheon of London by Nash, projected and [illegible] Mr Brunswell, and painted by Messrs Dixon and Telbin. It is a bright evening, and the moon is sailing proudly in the heavens, stars twinkle, and every [illegible] float in the atmosphere, whilst the misty Ophelia by the river is silvered by the Queen of Night.

You turn from this scene of majestic nature to the "mighty heart," not yet "lying still," but the streets, or arteries, of the outspread city lit up with life-like display. We have not, however, space for detail; but must mention the atmospheric effects, which are perfect illusion. This wonderful picture, although painted in design with but few panoramas, is a distinct work, and is not an [illegible] with a very short time; in the execution of which, no mechanical difficulties have been overcome, though by each shall as much be used as is necessary. We were glad to see the Exhibition very numerously and fashionably attended.

TAGLIONI, that histrionic unrivalled *dilettante*, has announced her intention to take her farewell of her old admirer, John Bull and of the [illegible] this week her first appearance next Thursday at her Majesty's Theatre, in that most poetical [illegible] "La Sylphide." Rosicrucian and Bachelor, who made their [illegible] in this country, will make their second appearance in Donizetti's charming opera "Roberto Devereux" the part of the Earl of Essex being taken by Mr Bunn. The fairy footed Viennese will also contribute the share to the overflowing amusements of the evening.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Gossip galore! as they say in the land of Dan. Chat eternal! All the world agog after some excitement or other! The Maynooth Bill through the Lords! Winchilsea before the Queen, with a coal-porter burden of four hundred petitions! A bull fight at Madrid! A race at Hampton! And no end of debate over the wrongs, the cannibalism, and the Company of New Zealand!

Out of these, by way of selection, we pick the Bull fight. It is a theme of refinement worthy of the intellect and literature of a civilised age! The lion struggles of the ancient gladiators were on a par with it for their immediate savagery, only that they had more of terrible majesty in their *spectacle*—less of the bathos of modern chivalry (Heaven save the mark!, and not quite so copious an effusiveness of blood. But at last we have from Spain—and always a country celebrated for its humanity—a fight renowned for a cruelty that would give Dick Martin the shivers if he were above the earth—a fine moral lesson for the Royalty of Europe and the mankind of the world at large.

Fancy a great amphitheatre and a little Queen a pleasantly Sovereign and a vast temple of slaughter—a young lady of fourteen, drinking with her eyes the life blood of dying horses, and applauding with her lips the bloody knight errantry that stabbed the bull. This was a fine intellectual feast, a graceful contemplation for the childish monarch—a lovely domestic scene of blood and carnage and in her own sweet presence, and min nering to the happiness of her people its pure and tender delights!

AND THERE WERE TWENTY FOUR HORSES KILLED UPON THE OCCASION! Pretty little prisoner of sporting butchery! Angelic lesson! Her commissary of the dogs—gentle patroness of the knackers! Yes! a bull fight is better than boarding school—more elevating, more accomplishing—it plays upon the heart instead of the piano—makes a man a hero instead of a geography—and teaches not the dead languages, but the language of the dead!

Oh sweet Queen! beautiful killer of horses! if we had you here in England you should have satin stich, and dumbells, and Berlin wool; a boudoir morning skipping rope, and cup and ball, play pen and polka, and the use of the globes, but—the Spanish year old Royal!—to use a vulgarism, you are a brick—wherein to hold a bull fight—not to see even brute sense goaded into madness—not men twisting the tortuous body in the amphitheatre of carnage, and horses screaming out the life upon the ground, like Dr Faustus's daughter! For all Great Britain thou art welcome to the Prince of the Asturias—an English husband would scarcely advertise for such humanities in a wife!

And there was (when our express left—in disgust, of course!) to be another Bull Fight!

Another and another still succeeds! And what was to be the chivalry thereat displayed? An Ambassadorial competition! The members of the Diplomatic Corps running in full tilt of rivalry between the horns of the dilemma, and at the *ne Frantis* of the bull. Spain no more quarrelling with the Vatican for some paltry [illegible]. The Pope tosses his *Bull*—it kills twenty four horses in Madrid; and then up get the body of Ambassadors, with due intent to slay! The Bull Tournament is on its way to glory! And who mingle in the fray? Report whispers—

1. "*Mr. Livingston*, Secretary to the American Legation."

A representative of Lynch Law, and a descendant of Kentucky rifle.

2. "The *Duc de Glucksburgh*, and M. De Mercier, of the French Embassy."

This can be scarce be; the Duke is just married in Paris, and a bull-fight is not an amusement for a honeymoon.

3. "M. Beauvallon, of the *Globe*, who killed M. Dujarrier, of the *Presse*, in a duel in the French capital."

This may be. A man who would kill a man in a duel, would kill a bull in Madrid; and the last slaughter would be the least objectionable.

But Spain is a fine country. The Queen cheers on the slayers of bleeding bulls, and the Executive shuts up the editors! Our newspaper friend of the *Patriota* is safe in the barracks of the body guard, and allowed to communicate with his friends, but not with the public. The distinction is probably made to intimate that the public are not his friends!

The New Zealand debate has been swinging its way tediously through the house; and it has had the pleasant office of interpreter to a general blame. It has pitched into the Canterbuls into the Company, and into the Government alike. The rights of property have been discussed with a degree of vagueness which has greatly defied the *acumen* of persons accustomed to a literal understanding of *meum* and *tuum*, and a theory of Governments has been evolved, which appears to have had in it the germs of a poison that was peculiarly dangerous to the natives, and didn't agree with emigrants at all! The best result of all the speechifying at present has been the bringing out the hitherto unfledged talent of Mr Barkley, the member for Leominster, and setting it fairly upon the wing. This honourable M.P took the House by surprise, and has given promise of becoming an orator. This fact became the more refreshing from the fact of New Zealand not being looked upon as the sort of spa to which Demosthenes would resort, to drink the waters.

Hamlet Court has been full—the races have progressed marvellously—the holiday folks have gone forth in swarms, and, to show what quips and cranks fortune "has upon the cards," a gentleman, with the lively name of "Darling," won the Surrey and Middlesex Stakes, by a "*Natural*." The rider was "Wakefield," and sure enough he did wake all the field—that is to say, he made them *look sharp*, and still they were at *a loss*. Misdeal was in all the "Death." The sporting world, by the way, has been unusually agitated by the "Melody colt" enquiry.

Setting aside the oddity of so much *melody* creating so much *discord*, the excitement of the exposure is not to be despised. John Day may be considered as "expeled the turf" by the decision of the Jockey Club; and although the exposure is important and must be of use, yet the only joke we have heard about it is (clears it to be of no use at all. "They might just as well have *kept it dark*." said a turf slangsman in our hearing at Hampton. "For they've done what's 'similar the same' by *putting out the Day*!"

The Corn Law Leag e has put forth a really great Corn Epic in a bazaar, balance sheet of twenty five thousand pounds, and in a general account of no less than a hundred and sixteen. This is enough, one would think, as far as the Corn question is concerned, to make the Government *give-out*.

The India news is not very important; but, in the midst of our wonderful railway projects at home, it comes in with the black intelligence that the Desert is to be traversed by an iron route. That overland sacrifice of contemplation is abandoned. Talking of railways an odd crotchetty conundrum turns itself up in our brain.—

"Why are railway bargains like flakes—"

And the reader answers—"Because they are *under-lined*."

And, by the same token, "Why are the said flakes like a family whose annuam has charged too little in his bill?"

"Because they are *under scored*."

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THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

Our illustration shows this leviathan steam-ship leaving Blackwall, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th inst. The hour named for her starting was three o'clock, but she did not cast off her moorings until full half-past four o'clock, when, a strong hawser from her starboard bow having been attached to the *Ariel*, Woolwich steam-boat, which had a large party on board, to accompany her as far as Sea Reach, she was towed clear of the huge mooring buoy, and then proceeded at a very steady pace in the middle of the stream down the river. On her several masts were hoisted the English white ensign, and the American, French, Belgian, and Russian colours; and as she slowly passed the Brunswick-pier, she was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude. On passing Woolwich, it seemed as if the whole population had turned out to behold her. The Dockyard was lined with the naval and military officers connected with that depôt, whose cheers were loud, long, and continued, and which were as heartily returned by the passengers and crew. Near Erith the tide turned, and the expanse of water being larger, her rate was increased considerably, and she passed Gravesend shortly after seven o'clock, with a strong tide that would carry her well out to sea. Throughout her whole progress down the river she was hailed in the most gratifying manner; and the rapid speed of her screw propeller, unaccompanid by any apparent agitation of the water, notwithstanding her huge dimensions, rendered her progress peculiarly interesting. She had on board about eighty passengers for a trip round the coast. She will start from Liverpool, on the 26th of July, on her first trip across the Atlantic. She reached Cowes on Friday, left at nine next morning, and entered Plymouth Sound at eight p.m. In the passage, her average speed was about 11 miles an hour. From London to Plymouth she was 33 hours under steam. During the whole of her voyage the weather was more or less hazy. From Blackwall, she conveyed about 75 passengers to Cowes, where 40 landed. At that port she took on board 20, and took in all about 60 to Plymouth. Her expected arrival here had long been an object of great interest to the inhabitants of Devon and Cornwall, and early in the forenoon the hills by the sea-side were studded with anxious spectators. Owing to the thickness of the weather, when first descried she was within the Mew-stone. The preconcerted signal of signing St. Andrew's Church bells induced the inhabitants of this great naval port to rush in crowds towards the shores of the Sound. The Hoe was densely covered, and the western Hoe, even to the edges of its precipitous limestone quarries, was deeply fringed with persons of both sexes and all ages, who heartily cheered the iron wonder.

Outside the Breakwater she was boarded by Mr. W. Walker, the Queen's Harbour-master, who skilfully piloted her by the eastern channel into the Sound, through which she threaded her way among the numerous yachts, steam and sailing vessels, gigs, shore-boats, &c., attracted there by her arrival. Passing to the northward of Drake's Island, she entered Firestone Bay, and in about six minutes turned completely round, through Barnpool, and afterwards majestically entered Millbay.

The expectations of nautical men at Plymouth have been fully realised on seeing this extraordinary ship. When first observed, stem on, she did not appear so formidable, but, when presenting her broadside to view, all expressed their surprise at the symmetrical appearance of the great reality. The manner in which she answered her helm was a peculiar cause for admiration.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP, LEAVING BLACKWALL.

COSTUME BALL.—A well-arranged *Bal Costumé* was given at the Princess' Concert Room, on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Weippert, who, with his band, appeared in the powdered wigs worn at her Majesty's late party. Dancing commenced at 10 o'clock, and was continued with spirit until half past three, concluding with Sir Roger de Coverley. The utmost propriety distinguished the meeting: and some of the dresses were very elegant. Mr. Corrie, the M. C. deserved the thanks of the company for his courtesy and attention to every one: and a feature in the arrangements of the evening, worthy of notice, was the extremely moderate price of the refreshments. All the visitors appeared most respectable—at least there was nothing in their outward demeanour to indicate to the contrary: and a very pleasant evening was the result.

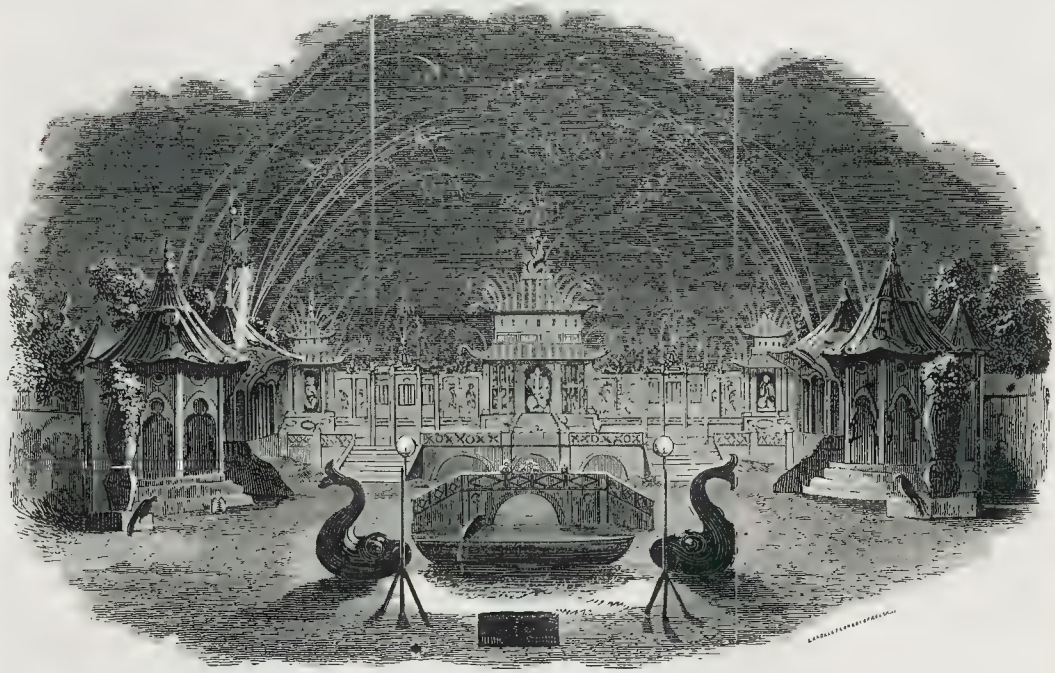
VAUXHALL.

M. Musard held the first of his intended series of Masquerades at these gardens on Monday evening, when the extreme beauty of the evening drew together a very fair concourse of visitors; and if the entertainment was not altogether so brilliant as might have been anticipated, the fault certainly was with the guests, and not in the arrangements, which were first-rate. With very few exceptions, low, unmeaning riot, and, we had almost said, brutal coarseness were the most prominent characteristics of the maskers. There were some excellent bands of music, who played all the most favourite quadrilles and polkas; but, as soon as a dance was formed, a gang of blackguards, as recruiting soldiers, or butchers, or dustmen, or something equally *canaille*, rushed along the walks, shouting, screaming, and yelling as they broke through the figures annoying every body in their way. In spite of the regulations, the ball-room was a cloud of tobacco-smoke, puffed continually in the faces of the company by the dreary "gents" who thronged it; and the attempts of a few wretched supernumeraries from the different theatres to be funny had a most dispiriting effect.

Apart from this scene of unmitigated vulgarity, Vauxhall is deserving of patronage. All pains have been taken to perfect the accommodation of the visitors, and the routine of amusements is attractive and liberal; in fact the dying glories of this favourite place of resort have been completely revived. But a masquerade must always prove a failure except some stringent regulations are introduced, with proper people to enforce them, in order that those who go to enjoy themselves may be protected from the low annoyances and senseless uproar of the vulgar mob, who, somehow or another, contrive to obtain admission.

Our artist has sketched two of the novel attractions of Vauxhall,—the Terrific Descent of Joel II. Diavolo on a Single Wire in the midst of Fireworks, and a picture model of the magnificent Buddha Temple of Honan of the Three Golden Isles, constructed by Messrs. Adams. In this Temple is celebrated the Buddha Feast of the New Year, on the First Day of the First Moon. The Temple itself is a superb structure; but our artist has represented it environed with its Vauxhall characteristics—splendid fireworks.

JOEL II. DIAVOLO'S DESCENT WITH FIREWORKS, AT VAUXHALL.



FIREWORK TEMPLE AT VAUXHALL.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The performance of the "Sonnambula" on Tuesday affords us another opportunity of paying our homage to the charming songstress, Castellan. The exquisite truthfulness of her impersonation of *Amina*—her strong feeling of the music, which seems, at times, to be almost too much for her strength—and the effect of her sweet, clear, and bell-like tones, renders this part one of the most delightful of her *repertoire*. It is to this order of characters that Madame Castellan is peculiarly fitted. It is but seldom one has an opportunity of seeing *Lucia*, *Amina*, *Zerlina*, enacted by singers who combine all the qualities of person and manner necessary to produce stage illusion, to such delightful freshness of voice and of style and such true musical feeling. On the other hand, it is also rare to find an *artiste* so well adapted by her striking person, her tragic power, and volume of voice, for such parts as *Semiramide*, *Norma*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*, as La Grisi. Another will shortly make up the trio of *prime donne*; one who combines the lighter and more delicate resources of the art, the power of vocalisation, and intricate *fioriture* of the French school, to the depth of expression and dramatic feeling of a higher order of lyrical art. Such is, if report speaks true, Madame Rossi Caccia, who will ere long appear on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre, having lately left Lisbon, where she produced the greatest sensation.

We were rejoiced to hear Signor Mario singing on Tuesday with more than his wonted energy and animation. He had need to bestir himself in preparation for the performance of *Otello*; it is a most arduous part in every respect; but last year, when he first undertook it, Signor Mario proved himself to be its equal, and in one respect, at least, to be superior to his predecessors; he gives to his impersonation more of that youthfulness and freshness of feeling, which is one of the most important, and yet most often neglected, characteristics of the jealous Moor.

Warm were the greetings which hailed the re-appearance of the little Viennoises on Tuesday night. These charming children offer so fresh and pleasant a contrast to the artificial, and often insipid, routine of amusements of the pleasure-seekers of our metropolis, that, were not their combination and groupings often worthy the attention of the painter, they would still possess great attraction. Singularly do they throw into relief the inherent affectation of the second-rate *ballerinas*, and the apparently irremediable awkwardness of a *corps-de-ballet*.

Let us hope, that the persevering management of her Majesty's Theatre may perfect that improvement which is already begun, that nothing may remain to clash with the poetic feeling of the ballets performed on these boards, on which La Taglioni herself will appear ere long, in combination with her sisters in art, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucile Grahn. Apropos of Cerito, we are happy to say that the accident which so much alarmed the audience on Saturday night, was attended by no more serious consequences than some severe bruises.

The Illustration shows one of the finest scenes from "Lucrezia Borgia," repeated with undimmed effect on Saturday evening. Upon the transcendent merits of the entire performance we commented at some length in our journal of last week.

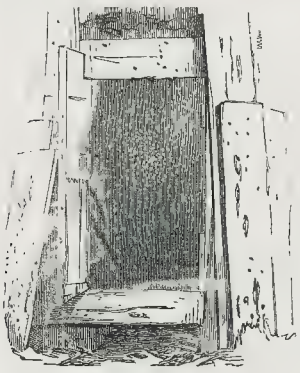
GRISI. LABLACHE. MORIANI.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF LUCREZIA BORGIA, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

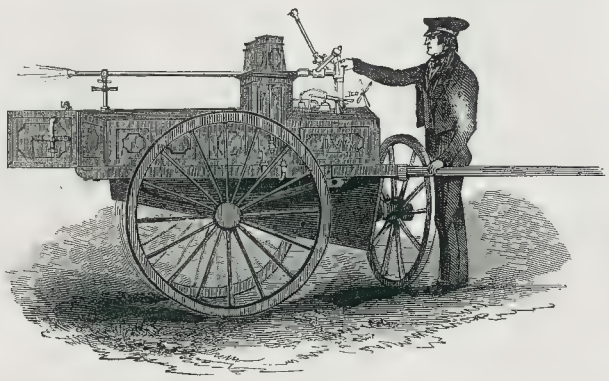
THE ELECTRIC GUN.

Some very interesting experiments have, during the past week been exhibited in Westminster with an electric gun, the invention of Mr. Beningfield, who has lately arrived in London from Jersey, where the gun was constructed. The gun, a barrel for discharging bullets or balls five-eighths of an inch in diameter, is placed over the body of the machine by which the propelling power is generated, and the whole runs upon a carriage with a pair of wheels, weighing altogether half-a-ton, and calculated to be drawn by one horse at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, when in position, a third wheel is attached, by which it traverses with ease and steadiness. The engineer is enabled to take a true aim, the barrel having a sight similar to a rifle. The barrel is supplied with balls by two chambers, one fixed and the other moveable. This last may be made large enough to contain an immense number of balls. It is calculated that 1000 balls or more can be discharged a minute, the vollies being shot off in almost continuous succession, the stationary chamber supplying the barrel.

The experiments fully carried out all that the inventor professed to do. The bullets were driven through a thick plank, and afterwards completely flattened on an iron target. Those directed against the target, without the intervention of the planking, were literally beaten to atoms, and in a manner plastered upon boards placed on the sides of the target, which received the fragments as they flew off at angles from the iron. The force far exceeded what can be done by any military engine of equal calibre, in which gunpowder is employed as the propelling power. A three-inch board, at twenty yards distance, was completely shattered through with the bullets, as if the centrebit and drill of a carpenter had been employed; and the rapidity and precision of aim were extraordinary. For clearing a breach, or sweeping a fosse such an engine must be most tremendously destructive. The cost of keeping this gun in repair, and for using it, is very much beneath the cost which must be employed to bring into operation any other equally efficacious mode of discharging thousands of balls.



THE TARGET.



THE ELECTRIC GUN, "SIVA."

The invention is not secured by patent, and, therefore, the inventor did not communicate the secret of the construction of his instrument, or the nature of the power employed. It may be said, however, that the propelling power is produced, not by steam, but by the application of gases exploded by galvanic electricity.

We are assured by the inventor that the Gun is not easily disarranged, or put out of working order; and that musket balls are not likely to derange it, except in large volleys.

The inventor is the person who proposed, a few days after the Warner experiment at Brighton, to perform a similar one in the Bay of St Aubin's, Jersey, for £100.

The Gun was exhibited on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, for six hours each day, to the entire satisfaction of many distinguished persons; upon which occasions it was shown that the balls could be discharged with diminished or increased force, at the will of the engineer—one ball shattering, and the next barely reaching, the target.

ARNOLD. TELL. FURST.

SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF "GUILLAUME TELL," AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

THE OPERATIC COMPANY OF BRUSSELS, AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The scene of our Illustration is from Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," one of the most popular performances of the foreign company at Covent-Garden Theatre; *Arnold* being sustained by M. Laborde, a tenor, with a very good even voice,

and excellent taste and expression. *Tell* is played by M. Laurent Ouillieri, an excellent bass singer, and a clever actor; and *Walter Furst* is filled by W. Zegler, who has a powerful organ. The scene is the magnificent trio. As in the German Companies who have played here, the performance is not mere *starring*; but the *ensemble* is excellent. The choruses are well-trained, and not only sing but act spiritedly; whilst the band is disciplined to a great degree of pre sion. The *mise en scene*, too, is adm rable; and the company are performers of picturesque grouping. This high merit deserves success; and such it is fast gathering.

[illegible] from the Nile," &c. &c. [illegible] the Hon Mr Grimston, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards stationed at Windsor, while bathing in the Thames, in the immediate vicinity of that town, in company with the Earl of Caledon, on the morning of Saturday last. It appeared that the hon gentleman in taking what is termed a "header" [illegible] and fearful of being seized with cramp, struck out for the opposite shore, but was thereby carried into the middle of the river, and dragging in his course [illegible] a large stone or rugged trunk of a tree at the bottom, became quite exhausted, helpless and helpless. The Earl of Caledon, perceiving that his friend, when he arose to the surface, was in a state of insensibility, lost no time in jumping into the river, and dragging him to the shore. It was not until after the lapse of a quarter of an h ur that he was restored to a state of consciousness. He was then conveyed to his apartments at the infantry barracks. S me alarming fits having shortly afterwards supervened, Mr Hawkins, M.D., was [illegible] expedient to send an express to Grosvenor square, to summon the Lord of Versulam to Windsor. The electric telegraph from Slough to Paddington was then [illegible] in full operation, and in five minutes after [illegible] afterwards his lordship was by the bedside of his son. We are happy to say that a favourable change has taken place, and that the patient is now considered out of danger.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday's arrivals of wheat of home produce have been about one, English from Essex and Kent [illegible] The number of samples of foreign to-day was by [illegible] Generally dull, and rather cheaper—Grind ng barley was quite as dear, but o her kinds were easier. Oats in fair request, and [illegible] Beans, peas, and pease more or less steady, at rather any figures.

ARRIVALS from last week: wheat 4190, barley, 60, oats, 800 quarters. Irish: wheat, barley, —, oats, 271 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2220; barley, 2520 oats, 14,450 quarters. Flour 9630 sacks, and 300 barrels.

IMPORTED.—Wheat, Beans and Peas, not stated; barley, 4000; oats, 4700 qrs, Norfolk and Suffolk, 1st to 3rd, 38s to 39s; ditto, white, 1st to 3rd, 39s to 39s; grinding barley 27s to 29s; distilling 30s to 31s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 1st, 36s to 38s; brown ditto 1st to 3rd, Kingston and Ware, 1st to 3rd, Chevalier, Gloucestershire and Lincolnshire ditto, 1st to 3rd, potatoe oats, 1st to 3rd, Scotch and Irish, 1st to 3rd, white, 1st to 3rd, thick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 33s to 35s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 34s to 36s; white, 36s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 40s; per quarter. Flour American, 19s to —; Baltic, 30s to —; per sack.

The Corn Market—We have to report a very dull sale for all kinds of seeds, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Linseed, foreign, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 46s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 44s to 45s. Hempseed 40s per quarter. Rapeseed, English, 19l to 21l per last. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white ditto 12s to 14s. Tares, 40s to 42s per quarter. English Tarcenet, 42s to 45s per bushel. Canary, 50s to 52s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 6l to 6l 5s; foreign, 5l 10s to 5l 15s per thousand. Rapeseed cakes, 5l 5s to 5l 10s per thousand. Coriander seed, 20s to 22s per cwt. Cloverseed, red, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 50s; per cwt. Turnip seed, 4s to 5s per lb. Carraway seed, 30s to 32s per cwt. Coriander seed, 12s to 14s per cwt. Rapeseed, new, 32l to 33l per last.

Average.—The prices ascertained in the Metropolis are—Wheat, 57s 7d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 37s 1d.

Seven Years' Average.—Wheat, 56s 7d; barley, 30s 3d; oats, 22s 8d; rye, 34s 4d; beans, 34s 6d; peas, 37s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 6s; oats, 4s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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At a PUBLIC MEETING, held on the 18th June, 1845, for the purpose of ESTABLISHING a GERMAN HOSPITAL in LONDON, at the Cafe de London Tavern,
His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE in the Chair.
1 Moved by Lord Ashley, M.P., and seconded by Baron Bunsen, that
It appearing that a large proportion of the foreigners living in London are natives of Germany, that many of them are industrious mechanics and labourers, whose occupations prevent them from having leave to meet with many severe accidents, also either much from sickness; and it appearing from the evidence of many gentlemen of the greatest eminence in the medical profession, that it would be a great comfort to these poor persons, when in sickness, to be surrounded by their own countrymen, and that they would have the advantages of being able better to express their wishes and describe their sufferings to medical gentlemen and nurses who speak their own language and have been habituated to their diet; and also the preserve of receiving the consolations of religion from German clergymen, who, with the best intentions, are unable to find out all their countrymen, and especially their countrywomen, who are dispersed through the different hospitals of the vast Metropolis,
Resolved,—That it is desirable that an Hospital should be established for the reception of all poor Germans, and others speaking the German language, that it be established accordingly, and called, "The German Hospital in London."
2. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager,
His Majesty the King of Prussia,
His Royal Highness the Prince Albert,
having been graciously pleased to signify their approval of the objects of the Institution, and
His Majesty the King of Hanover,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,
His Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg,
His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia,
His Majesty the King of Bavaria,
His Majesty the King of Saxony,
His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Darmstadt,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau,
His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz,
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wirtemberg,
having been pleased to patronise the Institution,
Moved by the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster, seconded by his Excellency the Baron de Lotto.—That the thanks of this Meeting be most respectfully offered to the illustrious person agree
3. Moved by Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., and seconded by his Excellency Count Nesselrode, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge be requested to be the President of the Institution.
4. Moved by the Very Rev the Dean of Hereford and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wesley—That the following be nominated Royal Patrons and Vice Presidents of the Institution.—
The Representatives at this Court of those Sovereigns who are Patrons of the Hospital.
H. S. H. Prince Schwartzenberg.
H. S. H. Prince Paul of Wurtemberg.
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
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The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby.
The Right Hon. Earl Howe.
Lord Ashley, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor.
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P.
Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Frederick Huth, Esq.
5. Moved by C. Buller, Esq., seconded by W. Bird, Esq.: That Frederick Huth, Esq., be appointed Treasurer of the Institution.
6. Moved by Lord Ashley, seconded by R. M. Phillips, Esq.: That a subscription be entered into forthwith for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for the establishment of the Hospital, and that the following names be appointed to receive subscriptions:—Messrs. Glyn, Hall, Sir, and Co.; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummonds and Co.
7. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Forget: That it is desirable that one or more Dispensaries in connexion with the Hospital be established in convenient localities.
8. Moved by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen; seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mc.Neile: That the proper steps be taken for the purpose of procuring if possible, the assistance of some more individuals from the Institution of Nursing Sisters, established in Prussia, in the capacity of matrons and nurses.
9. Moved by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson; seconded by H. H. Waltze, Esq.: That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the professional Gentlemen for their exertions, and that they be requested to continue the same in carrying out the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their number.
10. Moved by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen; seconded by the Rev. Dr. Kuper: That the grateful thanks of this Meeting be offered to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, for his condescension in taking the chair this day.

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THE DAY OF WATERLOO.

"THE FIGHT AND THE FEAST OF VICTORY."

JUNE 18.

Waterloo is a substantial and considerable village of clean, good, and respectable houses. St. Jean is two miles beyond, and close to the celebrated field. It is fanciful to say that the Field of Waterloo seems marked out as the scene of a great action. It is very far from a strong position, though no doubt the best the country afforded. A gently rising ground, not steep enough in any part to prevent a rush of infantry at double quick time, except in the dell on the left of the road, near La Haie Sainte, and along the crest of the hill a scrubby hedge and low bank, fencing a narrow country road. This was all! excepting La Haie Sainte and immortal Mougoumont! That a general should have calmly and confidently waited on such a spot to receive the attack of a superior army, commanded by the conqueror of Europe, the great master and regenerator of modern warfare, amazingly out-numbering him in cavalry—for which arm the ground was most favourable—and with 80 guns more than his own! That he should have done this, is, perhaps, the greatest compliment that has ever yet been paid to any army."—*Second Tourist (Hot Water Cure).*

Another Banquet! Thirty years of Peace
Have shed their halo round our feasts of War;
We quaff unto the Sickle, not the Sword—
And Wine is poured for Blood! The heart is drunk
No more with Victory—and the better light
Of Brotherhood is sheening all the fields
Where Glory drove her car

Even on this day
There 's not a corn-ear yellowing in the Sun
—That spreads its summer lustre on the plains
Where Death *once* gleaned his harvest,—that shall start
To the old battle's echo!

Not a voice
From the far vineyards and tree bosom'd farms,
That cleaves unto its Fast of blood and fire!

Not in the sweet dreams of the Maiden's love,
Or still contentment of the Peasant's thought,
Stirs the fear-presence of the perish'd War

With them,—and by the soil on which it grew—
The Earth that 'neath its desolation groaned—
The Sky that saw its crimson tinge the cloud—
The storm that swept that mighty Park of Battle,
And winged its triumph thunders round the world
Is as a vanished terror—smoothed away
With its dark tracery, from the human heart,
By thirty smiling years of peaceful love!

So Waterloo is silent in the sun
Its fields have scarce a memory! but there be
Some deep stirred haunts of Earth—some well-marked spots,
Into whose heart the very word is graved
With axe of diamond and with sword of fire!

Europe hath murmured blessings to that name
Which Peace hath sanctified; and as each year
Brings round the day which saw its glory dawn,
May murmur blessings still; nay, all the world
May see it flash across its memory,
One of the meteor-marvels of its life!

But for the earth-spots which its spirit haunts,
—Steeped in its gloom or starr'd with its renown
This day hath pageantry of double guise,
And wakes a grave or crowns a festival!
In France—deep shrined within its Gallic heart—
Under a splendid Hospital of War,
Temple of warriors' tombs!—swathed in the pomp
And gorgeousness of a proud land's last hommage!
Within a palace vault!—in mouldering state—
Lie the bleached bones of her dead Emperor!
The June sun of to day has darted light
Electric through the regions of the dead;
And all Napoleon's earth-quaked spirit there
Is gazing on flame lettered Waterloo!

There is a roaring tempest in that tomb!
The blood is as a river on its floor!
Its marble heart is filled with flame and rage—
Hoarse thunder booms—and clashed swords blend with shrieks—
And as the vision swells its terrible strife,
The grave seems shattered by that burst of "Charge!"
Till there,—amid the ruins of his war,—
The madden'd Conqueror—conquered—shouts to die!

'Tis vain! the thought escaped his soul on earth,
And now it finds its palsy in the tomb!

His spirit may not die, but it lives back
Into its own survivance—to the time
When the chain'd Exile wore away a life
In sad inglorious fretfulness of heart,
Weaving a crust of cankor for his soul,
Until the lonely Island where he stood
Felt the calm death-wind winging to her shores,
And, in her pity, grew the willow-mourner
That wept so long above Napoleon's clay!

So in that Isle, which was the grave of Glory,
And in that pomp-emblazoned vault of France,
Are two dark grieving places of the Earth,
That cannot bear the light of "Waterloo!"

The third mark'd spot is our immortal England,
Whose heart, thrill'd wildly with a nation's joy—
Leaps to the proud memorials of her fame,
And in the lap of Peace enshrines the war
That gave it wings and welcome!

Well, she warms
Her lusty spirit in this Sun of June,
That in the dazzle of its glory bathes
The names of Wellington and Waterloo!

Now to her People and her Palaces
Loud she proclaims the cry of Festival!

Lo! where the first most honor'd feast is spread—
The Feast of Warriors!

In their Chieftain's home
The Heroes of his battle pledge the cup
That sparkles in the blaze of Victory!—
Here the brave living drink the "honoured dead,"
In the deep fervour of their memory-love!
Or rising all, stirred with the warrior's glow,
Enthusiastic still—as when they heard,
"*Up guards and at 'em,*" echoing thro' the ranks
The kindling thunder of their leader's voice—
Shout to that leader's "Health," and make the hall
Quake its vast frame of rich magnificence,
As tho' the thrill of all the human hearts
Had moved it with its electricity!

It is a banquet gathering we would have
All England witness!—

Not a palace now
Of any Capital of all the world
Could match that festal hall—in which are shrined
Memorials of the world's great Victories!
Not Old Alhambra with its burning pomp!
The Sultan's Pride upon the Bosphorus!
The gorgeous home of the Imperial Czar!
The Vatican with its rich Roman splendor!
Fair Tuileries—or luxury charm'd Versailles!
Nor the proud Castle crowning Windsor steep!
—From all the shrines of all their Royalty—
Could, chor se forth such a chamber—so inlaid
With the true burning glory of high deeds!
Trophied with gifts to virtue! and set round
Thick with the gems of immortality!

That shield! a silver sculpture for the world!—
That picture! part of the world's future life,
Evoked from its past history!—all that wealth
Which typifies the gratitude of kings,
And speaks of nations rescued!—all those cups,
Reflecting triumphs from their outward forms,
And then embalming them within their wine!
The very plates from which those warriors make
The generous meal—are each a celebration;
Are each one painted with a victory!

Yes, in that hall of trophy England's eye
May well dilate with a majestic pride!
And wish a long life for her Wellington,
And bless the FIGHT AND FEAST OF WATERLOO!

SKETCH FROM THE GRAND POLISH BALL, AT WILLIS'S ROOM.

GRAND POLISH BALL.

On Friday evening last, the grand Polish Fancy or Full Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Literary Association of the friends of Poland, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The whole suite of the spacious and elegant rooms, both on the ground and upper floors, was thrown open, and every accommodation given to the company that the extensive and well-arranged premises could afford; nevertheless, so numerous was the assemblage, that many had to content themselves with waiting an hour or two on the staircase, or in the avenues to the rooms, and getting an entry into them after much exertion of patience. The ball was one of the most brilliant that we ever remember to have seen on these occasions; the costumes were many of them the same in which ladies and their gallants figured a few nights previously at Buckingham Palace, on occasion of the Royal "*bal costumé.*" There were the courtiers and colonels of the time of George II., the powdered and starched dames and maidens of a hundred years ago; and, in addition to these, there were Spanish costumes, the dresses of China and the Indies, a number of Highlanders with tartans of various clans, a multitude of military uniforms of various continental nations, and an equal number of English ones.

The whole scene was full of gaiety, and when room could be cleared for the dancers the various groups exhibited a general scene of strange yet very pleasing contrasts. Still, the great admixture of gentlemen in plain black coats of modern fashion, in a great degree deteriorated from the general effect, and the picturesqueness and poetry of the scene. The whole of the musical arrangements were intrusted to M. Jullien, who kept up the harmony, not only of the musical rank and file over whom he presided, but throughout the whole body of *employés* and visitors. The Polonaise was danced by the Ladies Patronesses present, room having been made for it with great difficulty; then followed the Duchess of Bedford's arrival, the Marchioness of Breadalbane's Strathspey, &c.; Lord James Stuart's Powder quadrille, Lady Caroline Lascelles' Polish quadrille, Lady Palmerston's quadrille, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer's Mazurka, &c. In the lower room refreshments were served.

It was computed that at least 1800 persons were at the ball, but the probability is there were a greater number for it is stated on authority that above 1400 vouchers had been issued by the Ladies Patronesses, all of which had been exchanged and paid for, and many of those were charged the double price. The Association, therefore, may be congratulated on the handsome addition thus obtained to their funds.

At one o'clock the ball may be said to have been at its height, though it was not until very long after that time that any visible abatement of the joyous scene could be observed. There were a number of foreigners present, and many of them of rank. We were able to recognise amongst the number of Ladies Patronesses present the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Chesterfield, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Shelborne, Lady M. Alfred, Lady Francis Egerton, Lady Ponsonby, Lady Ashley, Lady Norreys, Lady Dalmeney, Lady C. Townley, Lady Wilbraham, Lady Robert Grosvenor, Lady Dufferin, the Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, the Hon. Mrs. Dawson Damer, the Hon. Mrs. Abbott Baroness de Rothschild, Lady Shelley, Lady Molesworth, Lady Parker, Lady Barron, Lady Webster, Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. M. Gibson, Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. Maberley, and several others. The whole ball was admirably arranged and conducted.

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

IF WE judge ourselves by the efforts we make to assert principles by which we gain nothing, and enforce systems by which we lose a great deal, England is certainly the most chivalrous nation of the world. It is a peculiarity not to be expected from a people so imbued with the practical and gain-loving spirit of commerce, as to be called by its rivals a nation of shopkeepers; we have no objection to the title, for we are daily endeavouring to become more and more the workshop of the universe. But we are not wholly occupied by weaving and spinning, nor has all our energy been absorbed even by railways; we have something to spare for humanity and justice; we do much more for both than those who are not so busy, and would consider it a slight if they were denied the name of philanthropists and civilisers *par excellence*. As long as peace continues between the great European Powers, the greatest evil by which the human race is afflicted is the Slave Trade. It is not a natural evil, like plague or pestilence, to which mankind, though they suffer, must in silence submit; it is inflicted by man upon his fellow, with more waste of human life, a greater amount of human suffering, than follow even war, pestilence, or famine; while it is still more afflicting in this, that while war may end, pestilence be stayed, and famine relieved by abundance, the Slave Trade proceeds continually; the dark flood of horrors knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on, swallowing up very year more than the population of many states. It is, in fact, a perpetual warfare carried on by the strong against the weak, by the civilised man against the savage; and, worse than this, by the Christian, who is taught mercy and justice, against the Pagan, who ought to be made better by the Christian's faith; it is indeed, the war of blood and race on a large scale, and in its most fatal form, for the weakest side has not even a chance of resistance.

In this criminal traffic England for a long period openly engaged; she discontinued it earlier than other nations in obedience to the sooner awakened voice of public opinion; but it was long before she abolished the system of slavery, which was, and is, at the root of the evil. At last she abolished that also, by buying up the right of the slave-owner with an enormous sum, which, burdened as the people are, they never grudged. Then, with clean hands, she went forth as the Champion of Freedom among all other nations, exhorting them to cast it out from among them also; and being strong upon the ocean, she refused to allow its free bosom to be made the path of the slave merchant, and engaged with extraordinary vigour in the attempt to suppress the traffic altogether.

It was a generous and noble policy, and deserved to succeed; but the difficulties were immense, and, after the lapse of many years do not seem to decrease; it has now become a question whether our policy of suppression is possible; many who have examined the subject declare it very doubtful; and that it has caused a fearful increase in the amount of suffering endured by the kidnapped Africans, is, unhappily, but too certain.

We should not be carried away by our zeal so entirely, as not sometimes to pause, and scan calmly, the results of what we are doing. Two things are alleged against our policy; first, that it is utterly useless, as any increase in our rigour as Chief of the Police of the Ocean, only leads to more ingenious ways of evading it; and secondly, that the objects whom our exertions are intended to benefit, are only the worse for our interference. The subject has frequently been placed in this light before the House of Commons, but never more strongly and unequivocally than by Mr. Hutt on Tuesday evening. He deplores, as every one must, the existence of this horrid traffic, but denies that England alone is bound to undertake to crush it. He says:—

> I am no apologist for the slave trade; I regard it as an appalling crime; and I feel as much satisfaction as any man can do in contemplating our exertions against it, so long as they have been confined to our legitimate sphere of action. But I contend that we cannot, without culpable neglect of nearer and higher duties, assume the task of extirpating the crime from among all other people, or patrolling the world to put it down. I deny entirely that we are under any kind of moral obligation to attempt it. But giving that question up—suppose that it is the paramount duty of this country to put down, at any cost, at any risk of the consequences to ourselves, the frightful crimes which other nations are habitually perpetrating against the people of Africa; admit that instead of occupying ourselves with the welfare of our own suffering and neglected countrymen, we are right in expending our means and our exertions in warding off evil from the tribes of Africa—in extinguishing, in fact, the slave trade; are we extinguishing it? Here is the pith of the case. We have gone on for thirty years, not only assuming that a distant and barbarous people had more claims on our conscience than our own countrymen, but blindly and indolently assuming, also, that treaties, and commission-courts, and preventive squadrons, meant suppression of the slave trade. I think it is time to inquire whether our assumption be correct.

The result of the inquiry so made appears to be that the number of slaves annually deported from Africa is now above 200,000, or

HER MAJESTY GOING ON BOARD THE "ALBION," AT SPITHEAD.—(SEE PAGE 408.)

double what it was before we undertook to put the slave-trade down. This is disheartening enough, but it is not all; the greater number are carried in a mode that increases their sufferings to a frightful extent; the trader having a double object, one to preserve his cargo, the other to escape capture himself. In an emergency of course the cargo is sacrificed, and, at all times, it is packed into as small a space as possible. Such are the physical and numerical results of our suppressive policy. Under these circumstances the necessity of doing something has led us to do more in the same way, instead of trying something different. To obtain complete success in our present course, a perfect blockade of the greater portion of the west coast of Africa would be necessary, and this would be impossible. Lord John Russell long since acknowledged that the whole British navy employed at once would be insufficient for the purpose; and even now Sir Robert Peel admits that our efforts have not been successful! all he can do is to express a hope that recent measures may be more effective.

The truth is, we are badly seconded in our endeavour, and have to contend with a gigantic evil almost single-handed. We have treaties with almost every nation of Europe, by which they have bound themselves to use every means to suppress the traffic in slaves; but these engagements are only observed by those Powers that have no opportunity of breaking them. Spain and Portugal are notoriously slave traders; France has so few colonies that she has no direct interest in the continuance of the traffic; but national jealousy leads her to thwart as much as possible our attempts to destroy it; her flag is often used to cover the trade, and from this has sprung the right of search question, with all its difficulties, exposing us to a perpetual risk of war, fortunately lessened by the recent convention. America, every part of her social system, cannot be very zealous in putting down a trade so nearly allied to it. Indeed, even among ourselves, it is to be feared, it meets with too much support. Large returns, it is said, tempt English capital into it. Against all this the English Government stands up almost alone; at an enormous expence of money and waste of life among our marine, it "patrols the sea," and by action preaches superior morality to other nations in vain. Nay, by so doing, we excite public opinion in other countries against us. From the immense preponderance of the black population of Cuba over the whites, it is said that the latter are not without apprehensions of danger; if so, they must regard the increase of the Slave Trade with dread; but they not the less dislike to see their vessels seized and condemned by us for engaging in it; they have agreed by treaty to consider such capture legal and warranted, yet often can be little doubt that angry feelings are produced by the process.

The Slave Trade will never be destroyed by force; but is the world, therefore, always to be cursed by such an evil? It is to be hoped not. The system that degenerated, by avarice and cruelty, into the Slave Trade, was originated by a man of piety and benevolence, who little dreamed of what consequences would result from it. We do not see that the transfer of men and money from one region of the earth to the other must necessarily be attended with all these horrors and abuses. The fertile regions of the Tropics cannot be cultivated by Europeans; the mere attempt is death; nature has not adapted their constitutions to toil in such regions. The negro race can undertake it without injury; the emancipated negroes of our West India colonies can now earn high wages, and live in ease and comfort, compared to thousands of labourers in our own country. Indeed they can live well on so little that they care not to do more than is necessary to earn it, and hence the complaints from the planters of the scarcity of labour. The same demand exists in Brazil, and those places to which slaves are imported. But they are not yet ripe for an experiment that might be tried in our colonies with safety. Securing to the native African a safe transit, the right of a freeman on his arrival, and the fruits of his labour to himself, an immigration of black labour might be attempted with a good prospect of success. If it did succeed, a heavy blow would be given to Slavery and the Slave Trade, by showing that both are really unnecessary—that they are caused, like many other evils with which the world has ceased to be afflicted, only by ignorance. The plan is by no means a new one, nor is it as visionary as it may at first appear. Time will effect the change, and till then the Slave Trade will flourish. It is commendable in us to check it, though to destroy it is impossible. But it is also necessary to remember that other means, which have not yet been tried, might also be resorted to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All the salons in Paris have been excited to an unusual degree during the past week; indeed, the circumstance which has ruffled the present stagnant state of society, may be looked upon as a stroke of good luck to the *jeunesse*, though disastrous to the principal actors. A young man of believe [illegible] not reached his 22rd year of a distinguished family, notorious for their opulence, has been arrested for a singular species of forgery and fraud. You are aware, I believe, that the Jockey Club had created for the interior of the circle, a species of money consisting of ivory *jetons*, bearing the signature of the cashier. Each *jeton* bore the value of a hundred francs, and an issue had been made to the amount of 25,000 francs. A few days since, the cashier, to whom 25 *jetons* (2500 francs) were presented, perceived at the first glance that they bore a forged signature, and he instantly made the [illegible] abstracy. The young Prince de B—— was placed at [illegible] where, after declaring that the *jetons* had been received on the race course from an Italian with whom he had betted on the 18th of May, which was instantly made, but no such person could be found, but they discovered the master of the *jetons*. The man declares that they had been ordered by a gentleman whom he did not know, but that he had referred to the date of their delivery, as I found that it was the 24th of May. This at once contradicted the story of the young Prince, who burst into tears and confessed. He was instantly handed over to the officers of justice, and will take his trial for forgery. He is but lately married to a young and beautiful girl of the first family. Upon searching his desk, large sums of money were found, so that no pressing necessity could have driven him to the culpable [illegible]

The Custom House laws and regulations to the various sea-ports are so absurd that the officers are frequently puzzled what to pass or what to detain. A late case which occurred to G. L. will put the legislative folly in a good light; the general opinion among the legislats here is that the law of the *douane* will in the next session undergo a complete revision and remodelling. A stag was sent from Spain to Havre, the animal being ultimately destined for Bordeaux; the Custom House officers refused to suffer its being landed, because the game laws forbid the "circulation" of game alive or dead, by sea or by land, unless "corded, bound, or loaded." So the poor deer was obliged to be corded, bound, or loaded; but this was not so easy of accomplishment as that of the two bears which arrived a fortnight since at Paris—they submitted, wise creatures, to the formality; so the deer was sent back whence it came. The case is to be referred for decision to the [illegible] Administration; and their ultimatum will doubtless have its due [illegible] connection of the contemplated new Game Laws.

The various celebrities, poets, painters, feuilletonistes, and all the men and the women of rank, are retiring to their "Sabine fields," while the bar and the bench are on wing for Baden, Hombourg, Spa, and Vichy. M. Cunon-Gridaine is expected at the latter place, and M. Guizot has retained his appointment for the month of July. A small revolution has been consummated in the musical department of the bath. Young Musard has been dethroned, and his sceptre passed to the hands of an obscure pretender, M. Strauss, leader of the Viennese band, a very clever Strauss for all that. The literary men of distinction have their Tusculums, like the great letter writers of Rome—without adverting to the three castles of M. Scribe, or of the magnificent property of M. Victor Hugo, purchased with only half the "author's rights" of a single farce, "The Gamin du Paris"—Soulié has a delicious villa at Bievre, and Jules Janin an architectural gem at Passy. I may cite many other retreats, where the imagination and the fancy may inhale, with the fresh breezes of nature and spring, poetical inspirations. Alexander Dumas is installed in the prettiest and greenest spot of the terrace of St. Germain, in a delicious cottage, formed of two pavilions, which overlook the brightest scenes: there he wanders over the immense panorama of the woods of Vesinay and Chareuton admires the sides of Marli and [illegible] holds Noisy," winding its slow way through "alleys green."

At the entrance of la rue de Versailles is the villa of M. Pradier, the hospitable threshold of which never *artiste*, however celebrated or however humble, passed without a general welcome from its kind host; the actual proprietor, M. Guillaume, keeps up the usages of the past age. The garden, peopled with statues, has all the appearance of one of the small reserved parks of Versailles. The fortunate possessors of many beauties is no laggard of his vast means, and frequent are the *fêtes* given to the celebrities of the *ballet*, and the more substantially clothed orchestral performers of Jurry. It has all the air of a resuscitated Trianon. The young girls of the Academy here amuse themselves, and change the regulated *pas* of the boards for the natural boundings of pleasure on the verdant sward. The side scenes of the Academie Royale are glossy with human beauty, and, to fill up the measure of misery, M. Cellarius has closed the doors of this school. This shutting-up was authorised by the approach of the dog-days—yet one farewell night was permitted to the Mazourkiers and the Polkistes to form a joyous alliance, and to grasp hands, until the advent of grey-headed old Winter.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain news from Switzerland of some importance. It is derived from the Swiss journals.

The *New Gazette of Zurich* of the 20th inst., announces the escape of Dr. Steiger from the prison in which he was confined at Lucerne. He arrived in good health at half past two o'clock in the evening of the 20th, at Kirolau, and at six o'clock he reached Bonstellen. He was accompanied by three chasseurs of Lucerne, and another person who had assisted in his escape. At three quarters past eight o'clock Dr. Steiger made his entrance into Zurich, where he was received with universal enthusiasm.

A private letter from Zurich, dated the 20th inst., gives this account of the escape:—" Dr. Steiger has, with the connivance of three gendarmes who guarded him, made his escape from prison at Lucerne, and the whole party, accompanied by many friends, arrived here about eight o'clock this morning. It appears he was provided with a uniform of the gendarmerie, and in this costume passed in company of the others out of the town, entered a carriage in waiting, and passed the frontier."

The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies during the week, upon the French navy, have been rather interesting. They commenced on the vote for the pay and clothing of the seamen and marines. The seamen amount to 46,000, the marines and artillery to the rather disproportionate number of 10,000 men. M. Lacrosse, deputy for Brest, Finisterre, complained vehemently of the state of neglect in which the navy was left, blamed the Ministry for not having paid more attention to the steam fleet, and contended that an inquiry into the state of the navy in general was necessary, and that an additional article should be attached to the vote of the supplies, to pledge the Ministry at the opening of the session of 1846 to lay before the Chamber a special and detached account of the number of vessels afloat and in dock, the state of the arsenals and dockyards, and, in fine, of every thing and matter connected with the question.

Admiral Mackau (Minister of Marine) defended his conduct in the management of the naval department. France had, he said, at this moment in the Mediterranean eight ships of the line which she could exhibit with pride to the most fastidious foreign critic. If foreigners were consulted on the state of the French navy, they would give a very different account of it from that which he had, with much pain, just heard from an hon. deputy. On the steam question he felt himself peculiarly strong; for, the moment he entered office, he instituted inquiries by commissioners in all the harbours of France, with a view to ascertain the best and most efficacious means for constructing and equipping steam vessels, and which reports were forwarded to a central committee sitting in Paris. The results were most satisfactory.

All the navy estimates were ultimately voted.

Marshal Sebastiani has read to the Chamber of Deputies the report of the committee on the demand of a credit of 10,000,000 francs (£400,000) to carry into execution the new convention for the repression of the slave trade. The committee had given its entire approbation to the treaty, and subscribed to all the measures indispensable for the accomplishment of a "diplomatic act entitled by every respect to the assent of the Chamber."

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Paris and Rennes Railroad Bill had been referred has met to hear the propositions of the two companies of the Versailles Railway, who have come to an understanding together to bid for the concession of the western line. They had, it appears, succeeded in conciliating the interests of the localities through which the road was not to pass, and had undertaken to execute different embankments, with that object. The committee, after examining the offer, agreed to present the report before the close of the session, so that the bill might have time to pass this year.

It would appear from the following paragraph, which we copy from one of the Paris papers, that there is as much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies about railway proceedings as there is in the House of Commons:

On Tuesday, before the business of the day was commenced, the Marquis de Larochejaquelin rose and complained to the President that the Salle des Pas Perdus, adjoining the hall they were then sitting in, was absolutely encumbered with persons totally disconnected with the Chamber, who assailed the deputies, as they entered, with importunities relative to the railroad bills that were, or were not to be, placed on the order of the day for discussion during the present session. They seemed to have become, all at once, a sort of chapel of ease to the Bourse. Such conduct he must designate as scandalous, and he called on the President to prevent it for the future. This incident caused some agitation, but was not followed by any result.

The discussion on the Northern Railroad Bill has commenced in the Chamber of Peers.

BELGIUM.

We learn from Brussels, that the King of the Belgians has by two Royal Ordinances, dated 19th instant, for the present filled the place of M. de Nothomb, whose resignation has been accepted, and who has been appointed a Minister of State; and the Baron Jules d'Anethan, who will merely be to take his seat in the Council whenever the King may wish to consult him. The business of the department of M. de Nothomb has been divided between M. Dechamps, Minister of Public Works, and the Baron Jules d'Anethan, Minister of Justice. No person at Brussels can tell how long this provisional Cabinet is to exist. If King Leopold had not found insurmountable difficulties amongst the moderate opinions, he would not have adopted a plan which terminates nothing.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Great Western* arrived at New York on the morning of the 1st June, having made the passage in 14 days and 22 hours. She had been detained for several hours, on the 26th ult., by numerous icebergs, which she encountered in lat 46 40 N, long. 47 29 W.

The New York papers contain particulars of a destructive fire in that city, by which upwards of one hundred houses were totally consumed. This fire seems to have been in a quarter where property is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, and the houses were small. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The greater portion of the demolished buildings are represented as tenements occupied mostly by Irish families. It is said that not fifty dollars' worth of furniture or property of any kind has been saved by the poor inhabitants, and not twenty of the families have been saved. "Nothing," writes the *New York Tribune*, "can be conceived so utterly sad and pitiful as the condition of these three thousand men, women, and children (for the number will reach that), thus in an instant reduced to absolute want and hunger, shelterless, and many of them unclad, and with only a blanket about their shoulders. They are sitting weeping and starving in the open air, in the vacant lots, crowded with their own pots and out houses—the middle-aged, the young, the decrepid, aged, the helpless infant—what a scene!" The same paper humanely suggests that a public meeting, for the relief of the sufferers, should be held without delay.

There is no change worth notice in commercial matters.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Select Committee on the Richmond (Surrey, Railway Bill, have made a favourable report respecting it. They agree in the report in support of it made by the Board of Trade.——The past week added eight new schemes to the catalogue of railway projects. Amongst them are the British and Irish Union, to run from Dumfries to Stranraer and Portpatrick, a length of 74 miles; the Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction, uniting Uttoxeter and Dudley; the Galway and Ennis Grand Junction; the West of England, from Exeter to Falmouth; the Aylesbury and Thame, to unite with the London and Birmingham; the Windsor, Ascot, and Farnborough, of 16 miles, to connect with the London and Windsor; and a line from Warrington to Stockport.——The Windsor Junction Railway Company has been dissolved, and half the amount of the subscription has been returned to the subscribers.——The Committee on the Irish Great Western Railway, have declared the preamble of the bill proved, at the same time suggesting the insertion of clauses to secure the construction of the branch from Tullamore to Portarlington. The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state and progress of the several Railway Bills now before Parliament have resolved—that, in order to prevent expense and delay in the progress through Parliament in the next session of such Railway Bills as it may be found impossible to pass into laws, from want of time for their proper investigation during the present session, it is desirable that a bill should be passed to prevent the proceedings on such bills being discontinued by a prorogation of Parliament; but that this privilege shall be extended to such bills only as shall have been reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed.——The Norwich and Brandon Line is to be opened next month, the works at the Norwich end and the bridge at Trowse being the only unfinished portions. A continuous communication will thus be afforded, by means of the North-Eastern and other lines, between the metropolis and the East Anglian districts.——The Committee on the London and Brighton (Wandsworth Extension) Bill decided, on Thursday, that the preamble had not been proved. A similar decision was given in regard to the Birmingham and Gloucester (Worcester Branch) Railway Bill.

A metallic wire for establishing a communication between the electric telegraph of the Rouen Railroad and the Ministry of the Interior at Paris, has been carried along the water courses and under the Pont de la Concorde to the Minister's office.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In reply to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of DALHOUSIE said that in all cases of accidents on railways, the Board of Trade invariably despatched the Inspector General to the locality, even though there might have been no injury to the passengers or carriages; and when the cause were discovered, the railway company was communicated with, in order that the requisite precautions might be adopted.—The Duke of WELLINGTON asked if any accident on the Bridgewater part of the Great Western Railway, which occurred to one of the baggage waggons of the train, had been reported to the Board of Trade?—The Earl of DALHOUSIE said no such accident had yet been reported to that board.

BANKING (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The second reading of this bill excited some discussion, but it was eventually carried, and an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—The question having been put that the house resolve itself into Committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM explained the manner in which the £7000 a-year to such colleges is to be applied, and the amendments which he proposed to make in the bill. The President's salary is to be £700, the Vice President's £400, the Professors between £200 and £300, the salaries of all the officers and servants, amounting to £5000, and the remaining £2000 to provide for exhibitions, libraries, astronomical instruments, &c. With respect to his amendments, he proposed that the appointment of the Presidents and Vice Presidents should rest in the Crown absolutely, and that the Professors during the first three years should also be appointed by the Crown; but that, after the year 1848, it should be open to Parliament to regulate the mode in which the Professors should thereafter be nominated. Sir J. Graham then intimated that the Government steadfastly adhered to the principle of not administering any religious test to either the governing body or the students.—Lord MORPETH approved as an amendment, "that it is the opinion of this house that in the establishment of Colleges in Ireland, provision should be made for the religious instruction of the pupils by means of lecture fees, till such time as other more beneficial arrangements for that object may have taken effect." A discussion ensued, which involved a repetition of the arguments already adduced on the principle of the bill.—Sir R. PEEL spoke, and admitted that the bill was not the most perfect that could be devised, and that it would be better if religion could be made the basis of any system of education; but the peculiar circumstances of Ireland prevented their adoption of any religious tests. At the expense which the State spends it was the duty of the people to provide for secular instruction, and they only paid a becoming tribute to the religious feeling of Ireland in leaving it to voluntary endowment to provide the means of theological instruction. The bill was not opposed to religion. Its object was to unite individuals of different persuasions in one scheme of liberal and generous education, and by removing religious antipathies lay the foundation of a different state of things, and the future manhood of Ireland.—Mr. O'CONNELL said he did not impute improper motives to the Government in introducing this bill. He said all our actions sprung from mixed motives, but he believed the predominant feeling of the Government in bringing forward this measure was the conciliation of Ireland. But the people of Ireland were houseless and starving. Agrarian crimes were spreading—frightful murders were on the increase—and the people wanted food before education. But if the Government could not relieve the physical condition of the people let them at least make the bill acceptable. The Irish were essentially a religious people, and the Catholic prelates had proclaimed the bill as injurious to morals and faith. He was anxious that this bill should be made acceptable, and he entreated that the Government might communicate with those prelates in order to make the bill perfectly satisfactory. On a division, the numbers were :—

For the amendment of Lord Mahon	49
Against it	189
Majority	—140

Sir J. GRAHAM then, at the request of Mr. O'Connell, fixed the committee on the bill for Friday.

The house adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.—A long discussion took place upon this bill, the second reading of which was opposed by some noble lords.—Lord STANLEY insisted upon the necessity for a measure, like the one before the house, for a country where the landlords and tenants were relatively placed towards each other, as they were in Ireland. According to the bill, the tenant was bound to give notice to his landlord of the improvement he contemplated, and if the landlord dissented, it would be for the Government officers to determine as to whether it should be effected. This latter portion of the bill was, however, the most objectionable feature in it, and he confessed he felt very strongly that it would be a great deterioration of the bill if this power were to be withdrawn.—Upon a division there appeared—

For the second reading	48
Against it	34
Majority for the second reading	—14

The house sat til. midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY BILL.—The house was occupied for some time with this bill, the third reading of which was opposed; but on a division, it was carried by 132 to 95.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. HUME moved the following resolution :—" That the course pursued by Great Britain since 1814, for the suppression of the slave trade, has been attended with large expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of life to the naval forces of this country, and that it has not mitigated the horrors of the middle passage, nor diminished the extent of the traffic in slaves." The honourable gentleman contended, in accordance with the opinions of his constituents, that the services of this country had been productive of much greater mischiefs to the natives of Africa than they were before exposed to, and that the proper course would be to cease all further interference, and withdraw our cruisers from the coast of that quarter of the globe.—Sir G. COCKBURN thought such a course would be very unwise at the very moment when the first chance presented itself of effectually crushing this odious traffic.—Lord HOWICK urged Mr. HUME not to press the motion to a division, although he concurred in most of his observations.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that the efforts of this country had not been, hitherto, successful in abolishing the slave trade, and that it still existed in much of its usual horrors. He had no doubt, however, that if this country were to withdraw its cruisers, and to relax its efforts, they would have a renewal of all the horrors which enabled Mr. Wilberforce to rouse the feeling of the country to the successful exertion which was made for the extinction of slavery in our colonies. He was of opinion that it would be unwise of us to withdraw from the convention we had concluded with France, for watching the coast of Africa—more particularly, as, at the present time, America and Portugal were, as well as France, cordially acting with us, to attain the great object in which this country had taken the lead. He deny an interest.—After some observations from Sir C. NAPIER, Lord PALMERSTON rose to speak. but a motion was made, that the house be counted, and there not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The business this evening was of a general character, but some of it was important.

THE IRISH RAILWAY GUAGE.—Mr. CORDEN moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to issue a commission to inquire whether, in future private Acts for the construction of railways, provision ought to be made for securing a uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction in Great Britain, into uniformity of guage, and to inquire whether any other means of obviating or mitigating the apprehended evil could be adopted, and to report the same to the house. Sir GEORGE CLERK and Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET consented to the motion, which was accordingly agreed to.

THE SUGAR AND THE SMOKE PREVENTION BILLS passed through committee, after several divisions.

Sir H. BOTTINGER'S Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed

FOREIGN LOTTERIES.—On the motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, leave was given to introduce a Bill to amend the Act of 7th William IV., for preventing the advertising of foreign and other illegal lotteries, and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the provisions of the said act. The bill was read a first time.

The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house sat for some time, but the business was unimportant. The Landlords and Tenants (Ireland) Compensation Bill excited some discussion, the result of which was that a select Committee was appointed, to whom the bill is to be referred, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the order of the day for the house taking into its consideration the report of the Committee on that subject, on the subject of the case Howard v. Gossett being read, the SOLICITOR GENERAL moved, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, that, in the case of Howard v. Gossett, a writ of error should be brought against the judgement of the Court of Queen's Bench. The hon. and learned gentleman, in supporting this motion, went over the whole of the circumstances, from the period when the question as to the extent of the privileges of the House of Commons was raised by the case of Stockdale v. Hansard. After a long discussion, in which Sir T. Wilde delivered an able speech, and which was concluded by Sir R. Peel, the house divided, the numbers were —

For the motion	93
Against	48
Majority	44

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

A long discussion took place on the [illegible] Courts Bill, but, ultimately, the Report on the Bill was received, and the house adjourned about seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A new writ was issued for the borough of Dartmouth, in the room of the late Mr. Somes.

RAILWAYS.—The Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, the North Union and Ribble Navigation Branch Railway Bill, the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway (Gloucester Extension, Stoke Branch, and Midland Railways Junction) Bill, the Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool Junction) Railway Bill, and the Richmond (Surrey) Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Small Debts Bill was read a first time.

THE POST OFFICE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on reading the order of the day for Committee of Supply, moved that resolution No. 72 and 348, made by the General Post Office, be referred to a select committee, with a view of inquiring into the accuracy of those returns; also into the present mode of remunerating by fees and perquisites certain officers of the General Post-office.—Some discussion took place, but the motion was rejected on a division.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

NEW PEER.—On Monday, the Right Hon. W. Nevill took the oaths and his seat as the Earl of Abergavenny, on the demise of his brother, the late earl.

THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.—This bill has passed through all its stages, the standing orders having been suspended.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Lynn and Ely; Midland (Syston to Peterborough); Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth; Midland (Nottingham to Lincoln; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings (Keymer branch); Ely and Huntingdon; Great Grimsby and Sheffield; the West London Railway; the Cork and Brandon Railway; the Liverpool and Bury Railway; and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS

RAILWAY BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.—The following railway bills have been read a third time and passed.—The Dublin and Belfast Junction; the Ulster Extension; the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham; the Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale; the Cornwall; the Chester and Birkenhead, the Great Southern and Western (Ireland; the Lynn and Dereham; the Ashton and Stalybridge and Liverpool Junction (Guildebridge and Ardwicke branches); the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ has been moved for West Suffolk in the room of the late Colonel Rushbrooke.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—Sir J. Graham has stated, in answer to a question, that he shall endeavour to press through Parliament this session so much of the bill respecting the law of settlement as related to the removal of paupers, but he found so much difference of opinion prevailing respecting the proposed law of settlement itself, that he should not press it during the present session.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MORE FRAUDULENT BILL TRANSACTIONS.—A case was commenced in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH, on Monday, the Queen *v.* Gompertz and others, in the course of which more disclosures were made of the frauds practised by bill discounters. It was an indictment against Henry Gompertz, William Witham, and Robert Witham, for having conspired to defraud, under pretences, George Pitt Rose, eldest son of Sir George Rose, Rose, Bart., and late a captain in the 9th Lancers, of bills or acceptances to the amount of about £17,000, for which the prosecutor was either nowliable or had been sued. These transactions had taken place in consequence of Captain Rose's temporary inconvenience for the want of money, which led him imprudently into a snare by confessing his embarrassment to H. Gompertz, who, under the pretext of relieving him, had, with others, been included in the indictment, obtained acceptances to a large amount from him in favour of H. Gompertz, for which he had received only £1500, or rather £1250, as £250 was retained in the shape of interest, charges, and discount, upon this part of the transaction. The indictment had originally comprised Charles Lewis; but, upon the intimation from Mr. Hobler, the attorney for the prosecution, that Lewis would serve the case as a witness, he was not proceeded against. The case lasted two days, and, in the progress of it, evidence was given of various deceptions practised under the pretence of raising money. It was proved that Gompertz had been confined in the Queen's Bench for debt. The entries in the books of that prison were these:—Henry Gompertz, a prisoner for debts amounting to £22,000, in 1836, liberated in 1840 by the Insolvent Act—again a prisoner in 1842 for £9016, liberated in 1843 by the operation of the Insolvent Act—again in 1843 a prisoner for £1750, liberated under the Insolvent Act on the 10th of February, 1845. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Gompertz, "Not Guilty" as to W. Witham, and "Guilty" as to Robert Witham, recommending him however to mercy, on the grounds of his youth, and of the particular conduct of his father in the business. Some discussion arose as to the mode in which the verdict should be entered, and certain counts were selected by the counsel for the prosecution, and on them the verdict was in form returned.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND THE "SATIRIST."—On Tuesday another indictment for libel was tried, the plaintiff being the Duke of Brunswick, against Henry Gregory, late of the *Satirist*, and formerly editor of the *Age* and *Great Talbot*. He described the libel as being one conceived in the deepest malignity, though couched in a variety of insinuations in notices to correspondents, and various ones, no doubt—in all of which some reference was made to the Duke of Brunswick, as an alien, a sojourner here on sufferance, forced to fly from his country for his crimes—a discharged duke, a kicked out prince, daring him to attempt to bring an action, and in addition was to crush him by the power he had to disclose some foul atrocious crime which should prove destructive to him, and wunding all this up by attempts to insinuate he had been the murderer of a poor woman, named Kirby, and her son, who was killed, by having her throat cut, in the Waterloo road, in the month of May, 1836. The learned sergeant proceeded through a series of numbers of the *Satirist* published from January, 1845, down to the 4th of May following, showing how the whe e tenor of these publications on the duke tended to fix upon him some disgraceful crime, which rendered him unfit for the hand of any honourable man's daughter, or being ruined in his own and his and family, attempting to connect him with the assassination of Eliza Grimwood.—Mr. Graefi put in the newspapers containing the libels.—Baron Audlau, the late agency of the Duke of Brunswick, had read the passages referred to, and considered that they distinctly referred to his late Royal master. Mr. Cockburn took some legal objections, and addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He contended that the articles did not justify bear the construction put upon them.—The jury, after a short charge from Lord Denman, turned round in the box, and found the defendant Guilty upon all the counts in the indictment.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH BY SWALLOWING A FISH.—A Coroner's inquest was held last week, at the small village of Pett, in Sussex, on view of the body of George Mann, a fisherman, aged thirty eight. It appeared from the evidence of Joseph Summars, a fisherman of Hastings, that the deceased and himself and other fishermen, after drinking some ale, were on board the boat to haul in their net, when deceased took up a small sole, which was alive, and said, "I will show you how to eat a sole." He put the fish into his mouth, but it got down: he repeated the attempt, but failed: he put it again into his mouth, and said, "You little beggar, won't you go down!" The fish struggled, and got partly down his throat: deceased tried to pull it out, but failed. He opened his knife, and witness attempted to do the same, but could not succeed. Deceased desired witness to try some string. Witness got some, and whilst he was endeavouring to extract the fish, the deceased put his head, and shortly afterwards expired. A surgeon was called in, but deceased was dead before he arrived. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUICIDE BY MEANS OF A PISTOL AT THE SHOOTING-GALLERY, HOLBORN.—Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery in Holborn, expired a few days ago, from an abscess, caused by the wound in his back. It may be remembered he was shot last July by the Hon. Mr. Tuchet, who was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

ACCIDENT AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—On Wednesday evening, immediately after the fall of the curtain at the close of the opera of "The Enchantress," and whilst Madame Thillon was upon the stage, a quantity of the heavy machinery immediately in her vicinity fell with a tremendous crash, knocking down two of the scene shifters of the name of Kirby and Hathaway. They were immediately picked up, bleeding profusely, and in an apparently lifeless state. A medical gentleman, who was in the house, promptly attended, and ordered them instantly to be conveyed to the hospital The injuries received by Hathaway were slight in comparison to those sustained by Kirby, of whom, it is feared, there is little hope of recovery

THE LATE ROBBERY OF MR. PALMER'S.—On

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We resume our illustration of this very interesting Meeting, with a series of Engravings, by Mr. Landells, who visited Cambridge for the express purpose of sketching its more attractive scenes.

In our Journal of last week, we glanced at the proceedings of Thursday. At the Evening Meeting, at the Senate-House, the Dean of Ely having taken the chair, stated that this meeting of the Association had a distinctive character from all preceding, by its connexion with the Magnetic Conference, which would include scientific men from all parts of Europe, who had resolved to meet on this occasion, and compare and co ordinate their observations on magnetic and meteorological phenomena. He named several of the eminent men who had come to take a part in the conference, and alluded feelingly to the absence of Gauss, the great patriarch of magnetic science; and concluded by observing that the duties of his office were now fulfilled, and he had only to resign the chair into the hands of his successor, Sir John Herschel. (Applause.) Sir John Herschel was his contemporary in the University, a claim to friendship inferior to none of those which were without the relations of kindred or domestic life: it was one of the foundations of the most lasting and sincere friendship. With Sir John Herschel it had been his fate to contend within the walls of that very building, and he did assure the Association that he felt as much pride in being second to him as he should have felt, under other circumstances, in having secured the victory. (Loud Applause.) It was in connexion with him and other distinguished contemporaries that he first formed his own scientific tastes, and had been induced to devote himself to the studies which constituted his life. It was owing to the example of Sir John Herschel, in connexion with that other distinguished member of this University, the late Professor Woodhouse, that there was introduced into the University of Cambridge a more complete knowledge of the methods of investigation, the introduction of which had produced a great and lasting change in the studies of the place. He was, indeed, the inheritor of an immortal name. (Loud cheers.) The labours and pursuits of a long life, devoted to the vindication of his illustrious name, would tend, he did trust, to transmit that name with still greater lustre to his descendants. (Continued cheers.) It was the boast of the illustrious family of the Cassinis that they were eminent in the pursuits of astronomy and science to the third and fourth generation. Need he say that it was the prayer of every member of the British Association that the still more illustrious name of Herschel would also be eminent in the annals of science to the third and fourth generation? (Cheers.)

Sir J. Herschel, who was suffering from a severe cold, on taking the chair, briefly adverted to the eulogy of the Dean of Ely, as characterised by the partiality of youthful friendship, and then, apologising for his defects of voice, read "The President's Address." In doing so, amongst the epochs of the philosophical history of Cambridge, he alluded to the formation and progress of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, which had published a great many volumes of valuable communications; the publication of the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*; and the establishment of the Astronomical Observatory, and the publication of its observations. It was here

THE TOWN-HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

that the present Astronomer Royal laid the basis of the observations which had been made at Greenwich, and formed a new era in astronomical science. He next proceeded, at considerable length, to refer to the progress of magnetical and meteorological observations throughout the world. The result had been the accumulation of an enormous mass of information, which had placed the science high, although time must be allowed for its discussion. This was the greatest and most prolonged system of observations which had ever been made, the manner in which it had been supported by the British and Russian Governments and the East India Company being most munificent; but its continuance must be settled before the present Meeting closed. For many years, we had had in this country a Government not attached to party, but ready to support science. It was not now necessary to seek for the aid of foreign talent; the mind of Britain was equal to any in mathematical analysis it could accomplish anything; and, when once the prize of public estimation was held out to view, nothing would be wanting. The establishment of observatories had always been connected with the civilization of nations; but, irrespective of magnetic co operation, terrestrial physics should always be connected with astronomical investigation. The President, at considerable length, then adverted to

SIR JOHN F. HERSCHEL, BART., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

the loss which meteorology had sustained in the death of the late Professor Daniell; to the progress of observation made by Lord Rosse's telescope, where his discoveries had confirmed his father's opinion, that all nebulæ were double stars; to the philosophy of logic, agricultural chemistry, &c.; and the imperative necessity of an alteration in scientific nomenclature, to keep pace with the wider range which it had taken. Sir John concluded by observing, that every year gave fresh instances of the successful application of science to the ordinary occupations of life, which before had been subjected to empiricism. Agriculture was an instance of this, which had been much benefited by this spirit of scientific investigation. The principles on which the British Association had been founded had been well carried out so far; and the various reports it had given to the world of the respective branches of science from eminent men connected with each other, detailing not only what had been done, but adding new discoveries of their own, had done great good to the cause of truth, and had received the seal of public approbation. The publication of these reports had raised discussions, and brought about the interchange of mind between members far separated from each other, and formed germs of ideas and connecting links between the regions of thought which might otherwise be still disconnected. The President, in further pointing out the spirit by which the Association was actuated, stated that, since the last meeting, it had expended £11,767 in promoting scientific discovery. Most of those present were aware of the great amount of scientific activity which had been called into existence during that interval; and of the great assistance which it had received from the Government. True science, like true religion, embraced a wide, a boundless, and a beautiful field; and all those connected with the British Association, who worked in that field, proclaimed their delight in the investigation of the wonderful works of God. He concluded by saying that Science had still greater and nobler objects to attain, when the public mind was prepared to receive them, and to appreciate the purity of her views and the faithfulness of her disciples. (Loud and long continued cheers).

The thanks of the Association to Sir John Herschel were then proposed by Mr. Everett, the American Minister, seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, and carried with loud applause; and after the transaction of some financial business, the meeting separated.

We annex a portrait of the distinguished President, from a painting by Pickersgill.

FRIDAY

The first business of the Association was the meeting of "The Magnetic" Congress at the Hoop Hotel; but the result of their deliberations was not made known to the General Meeting of the Committee until Monday.

"THE MODEL ROOM," at the Perse Grammar School, was opened for the display of models and works of art. The most remarkable object in the room was a plaster cast from a model of modern Jerusalem and its environs, by the Rev. J. Blackburne, M A, of St. John's College, of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, on a scale of 18 inches to a mile. This: tracted a good deal of notice, and every facility was given for minute examination of the details by various lenses conveniently placed. There were also models of Darwell and Co.'s curious machine for beating and brushing carpets—of Sanderson's blasting machine—and of the Temple church, London, as it would appear were the houses on the north-west corner removed.—(*See the Engraving.*)

Among the more popular communications were the following:—

Dr. Buckland described the agency of land snails in forming holes and trackways in compact limestone. His attention had first been called to the subject by a discussion on the perforatons 60 feet high at Tenby Castle, which were by some taken to be evidence of a raised beach, but which he considered as the workmanship of land snails. He considered, that by means of the acid with which they were provided snails could make perforations into the most solid forms of limestone, but the perforations were unlike those made by any other animals, or those made by the salt of the sea and the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. These perforations were never found where the rain and frosts could operate, and always had the aperture downwards. From observations made at Richborough last year, he had concluded that these perforations were not made to a greater depth than an inch in 1,000 years.

Baron W. S. Waltershausen read a paper on a topographical and geological map of Mount Ætna and the adjoining country from actual survey. The author, who has spent nine years residing on and studying the phenomena of the volcano, corroborated the theory, long since propounded by Baron Von Bogue, that there has been a progressive change in the position of its centre. Although there was only esteemed positive evidence of 250 eruptions, the researches of the author showed that there had been at least 750, as there were indications of as many distinct craters.

Sir R. Schomburgck read a paper on the Muriddi or Ita palm of British Guiana, which provides the natives of a very large district with food, drink, and clothing, and sometimes grows to the height of 120 feet.

The first sitting of the sub section of Ethnology was held in Trinity College. Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, who was chosen president, took the chair, and the meeting-room was well attended.

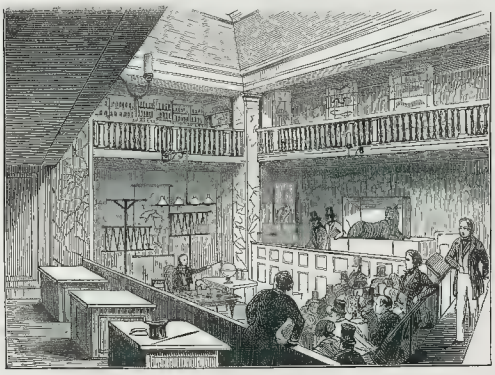
Professor Latham read a paper on the Ethnography of America. This was an elaborate exposition of the various languages spoken by the American Indians, both North and South, although much remains to be done, as of several of the existing tribes no vocabularies are extant.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which the American Minister, the Bishop of Norwich, and several other members, took part.

MODEL-ROOM, PERSE SCHOOL.

Dr. King read a paper from Mr. J. Bonomi, on an apparatus for determining the stature of man. It called attention to the importance of ascertaining the breadth, with the arms extended, as well as the length, of man; and, in order to obtain this effectually, diagrams of a machine for the purpose were exhibited. The apparatus consists of two graduated scales, each fitted with a sliding scale—the one measuring the height of the body, and the other the space of the extended arms. In the structure of the human frame, it is so

THE UNION ROOM, JESUS-LANE.



PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOUSE.—LECTURE ROOM.

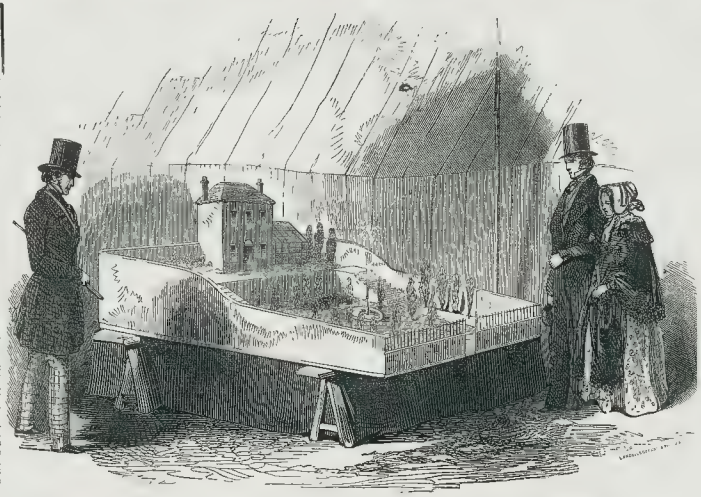
LECTURE ROOM, GREAT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

contrived that the measure of the space, from the extremity of the fingers of one hand to that of those of the other, when the arms are extended horizontally, should be the same as the measure of the space from the top of the head to the sole of the foot. There are, however, exceptions, particularly in the effects of occupation and other circumstances; and the apparatus is intended to determine this, as well as to ascertain the differences that exist in various nations and classes of nations. The results to be obtained are not alone of a scientific, but of a practical, nature, as its use in prisons and passport-offices will be the means of furnishing more accurate data of identification than by the existing methods are to be arrived at.

Mr. G. R. Porter read to the Statistical Section a paper on the progress and present state of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom. The first savings' bank regularly organised was at Ruthwell, and before the Legislature interfered on the subject, there were 70 savings' banks in England, four in Ireland. The deposits last year were:—England, 839,990 depositors, and the amount, £25,112,363; Wales, 18,690 depositors, and amount, £360,796; Ireland, 31,243 depositors, and amount, £2,749,017; and Scotland, 69,824 depositors, and amount, £10,431,133.

In the evening, the Astronomer Royal delivered a discourse on Terrestrial Magnetism, in the Senate-House, which was very well attended It consisted chiefly of an elementary notice of the facts of the science, and a popular description of the efforts now making to obtain more information upon this obscure science.

The Horticultural Fête, represented in one of our Engravings, was given in the afternoon, in the private grounds of Downing College, the use of which was generously granted; and it went off in a manner the most gratifying to the gentlemen who have been at so much pains to get it up.



MODEL HOUSE AND GARDEN, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The day was most charming, and the scene, when the ground was crowded by a gay throng of ladies and gentlemen, was beautiful in the extreme. The exhibition of flowers and plants was in a series of tents, erected in different parts of the ground, and in general terms it may be characterised as the best thing of the kind we have had in Cambridge for some years. In the first marquee, on the left, on entering the ground, the most remarkable object was a collection of various flowers and plants, in three glass cases, formed by an improved electrotype process, whereby their form and growth are most curiously preserved. These *copper flowers* were sent to the exhibition by Captain Ibbetson, and they deservedly attracted the notice of every visitor. The collections of roses in this tent, sent by Professor Clarke, and Messrs. Widnall, Green, and Twitchett, were admirable; and not less so were the noble baskets of cut flowers, especially those of Mr. E. Foster and the Messrs Hudson Mr. Widnall's collection of calceolaries, sent for exhibition only, was very much admired; and there was a good show of heart's-ease, the first prize being awarded to Messrs Chater, of Haverhill. The second tent contained a curious model of the Round Church, decorated with flowers, for which an extra prize of 10s. was awarded to Mr. Catling.

Proceeding a little further in the same direction, we arrived at a marquee appropriated to an ingenious and beautiful model of a country-house, with green-houses and gardens, for which we are indebted to the ingenuity and spirit of Mr. Widnall. It was a pretty affair, with its ornamental grounds, and fountain playing, and little gold fish sporting about therein. An extra prize of £3 was adjudged for it. We have engraved this interesting model.

SATURDAY.

One of the most important papers read to-day was that in the Mechanical

HORTICULTURAL FETE IN THE GROUNDS OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

Section, by Mr. Grant Fairbairn, on Railways, the object of which was to show the importance of economising the first cost of railways, by introducing steep gradients in difficult districts of the country, whereby the heavy expenses attendant on tunnels, viaducts, and long embankments, would be avoided, whilst the author showed that the desired speed might be obtained by increasing the power of the locomotive engines. Originally, cylinders only of 16 inch diameter had been used, but, at the present time, the engines are furnished with cylinders of 14, 16, and 18 inches diameter. The maximum speed which had been originally attained on rail was 10 miles per hour, whereas, at the present time, the ordinary speed on the Great Western Railway, with first class gradients, is 40 miles an hour. The paper was illustrated by many experiments which had recently been made with regard to gradients on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Mr. Whishaw confirmed these views by the results of practical experiments to the extent of nearly 600 miles, on nearly all the lines of British railways. These he had brought to notice some few years ago in reference to the great importance of reducing the original cost of railways, and it was especially important at the present time, when the whole kingdom, from one extremity to the other, was about to be intersected by them. By adopting the plan of single lines with steep gradients when needed, aided by the electrical telegraph, it had been clearly shown that the first cost per mile might be reduced 50 per cent. A single line also worked on the reciprocating plan, and protected by the electrical telegraph, he also contended was more safe than any double line without the latter, still further, by the former plan, would be physically impossible. Single lines for long distances were now being introduced, as for instance on the Northampton and Peterborough railroad recently opened. Dr. Booth described a method of conveying continuous motion into rotatory motion, as applied to the working of the cranks of a steam engine. The advantages of this new construction were that a steam engine of given stroke might be comprised within the smallest possible space, without its efficiency being in the least impaired, whilst in direct action engines, when the space was too confined, the power of the engine was much diminished. Other advantages were that the friction on the sliding parts is insensible, that nearly all the parts of the engine have a rotatory and not a reciprocating motion; that all the subsidiary parts of a low-pressure engine are worked by it with great simplicity; and that in this construction, above all others, the expansive principle may be most fully developed.

Dr Ernest Diffenbach made, to the Section of Geology and Geography, a Communication on the Geology of the Island of New Zealand. A mountain chain of ancient stratified rocks runs through the island, with veins of green stone, anterior to the coal formation, whilst, at both sides of the chain, there are horizontal sedimentary strata, with fossil remains, showing them to belong to a very recent formation. There exist many older volcanic rocks, as basalts and porphyries, but the most interesting feature is a chain of modern volcanic phenomena, on the grandest scale, with a burning volcano in the centre, and hot springs, resembling those of Iceland and St. Michael's, depositing a great quantity of silicious sand. The interior is occupied by a great formation of barren pumice stone gravel, and the coasts offer no extent of level land. Dr. Buckland drew the accordant, from the nature of the rocks, that the island was but little suited to agriculture.

There was a *soirée* in the Senate-House, at which the members and their friends spoke over the scientific business of the week. There was a fair sprinkling of the gentler sex, whose brilliant appearance, in full evening costume, gave a gaiety to the scene, which, to a mere spectator, might have otherwise appeared dull and sombre.

At Trinity Lodge, the Master of that College entertained a distinguished party.

On Sunday, the Dean of Westminster preached a sermon at St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of the District Visiting Society, which was well attended by a large portion of the members

MONDAY

On Monday afternoon, at a numerous meeting, in the Council-room, at the Town Hall, the next meeting was fixed to take place in the first week in September, at Southampton, Mr. Murchison advocating it chiefly from its proximity to France, and the probability of the attendance of many of the philosophers of that country, whilst it was not unlikely that he could prevail upon the French Geological Society to visit the Association in a body. Mr. Murchison was then appointed President for the ensuing year.

The business at the various sections, with the exception of the Mechanical Section, was very full. Among those of the most popular interest were the following:—

Dr. R. G. Latham drew attention to the great increase of ergot on grains and grasses in this country, within the last few years, not only in its localities, but also in the number of species infected, which was now eighteen. It was very prevalent in many of the most fertilised districts in the neighbourhood of London, and also very extensively in Windsor Park. This great increase was supposed to be owing to the effects of animal manure, and, as this is producing quite a revolution in modern farming, it is a very important matter to adopt some means by which it may be counteracted, as ergot produces the most distressing diseases upon man and animals.

Dr Martin read a paper on the moral and intellectual character of the New Zealanders. Dr. Martin asks, "Shall we expect from the New Zealanders the full fruits of civilisation, or place them in that intermediate state where self preservation is the only law of their life, or shall we fix their position in that stormy middle state where the indications of sense are not altogether corrected by reflection, and where passion is sometimes tempered, but not controlled, by moral and religious feeling, when hatred is stronger than benevolence, and self love is unrestrained by conscientiousness; when, in fact, the mere intellectual and moral character of the people is under the power of the conduct?" The latter is the precise position in the great general scale of civilisation in which the New Zealander would find himself placed were his condition not so greatly affected by his peculiar natural and natural character. That character is, however, so different and superior to that of other semi civilised people, that we are constrained to award to him the very highest place in that middle class in which civilisation would place him. With the exception of that delicate moral susceptibility which is peculiar to a high state of civilisation, the New Zealanders are at the present day little inferior to the most cultivated countrymen of Old Rome. The sound practical common sense, as indicated in the assertion and maintenance of their rights, they are far their superiors. The New Zealander of the present day is neither the savage nor the civilised man, but is in a transition state, which, if properly treated, his passage will be but a short one.

In the evening, Mr. Murchison delivered a discourse on the Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains. The chief novelty was the association of the mammoth with the auriferous deposits of that country. From an examination of the teeth by Professor Owen, it would appear that these fossil animals were natives of that country, their form indicating that they could subsist on the fir, willow, and even mosses of the scanty herbage of that country. While the whole of Siberia was an early continent, the whole of the northern parts of Russia were submerged in water.

The Meeting was afterwards addressed in a very eloquent manner by the Dean of Westminster and Professor Sedgwick, and the Senate-House was even more fully attended than on the previous evenings.

TUESDAY

In consequence of this being the last day for "Scientific Business," there was a large influx of papers at each of the Sections, the number read being

Dr. Buckland made a communication to the Geological Section, on the Mechanical Action of Animals on Hard and Soft Substances during the Progress of Petrification, and on the Distinction between Cavities made by Rain drops and Bubbles on Red Sandstone. He gave several instances in which stones had been perforated by small soft worms; but attributed it to be accidental, as well as the perforations by snails being the effects of the ejectment of an acid. In referring to the formation of rain-drops and bubbles in strata, he pointed out a from a slab in which a shower was petrified, the direction of the wind at the time, and the tide out in the Bay of Fundy, by detaching the thin lamina of the dried deposit on the banks, it was very easy to recognise, not only the prints of the feet of a species of mudiper, but the bubbles formed by its respiration.

The threatened dissolution of the Medical Section, from the paucity of the communications brought before its notice the last few years, and which has been unanimously condemned by the profession, has been the means of several papers of high professional as well as scientific interest. The attendance has also been very numerous, and the committee contains the names of the first of the most eminent professional men.

A paper was read to the Ethnological Sub-Section from Dr. Black, on [illegible] Manx, or Manxmen, and Manx Language. Manxmen, or Manxmen, who, with their wives and families, resided in the country, remaining behind when the Roman power was extinct. Although they soon became identified with their successors, they still retained their Celtic features and peculiarities, with much of their peculiar dialect. Many of the inhabitants of this district, especially in the Island and rural parts, have long, and do to this day, show a distinctive variety of face and character, and very much the same as those in the other parts of England; and the men of Heaton, and the Lancashire witches, both in the locality of the original settlement, still retain distinctions—the one for the picturesque in manner and speech, and the other for their characteristic beauty.

Some Ethnological notes were read from General Miller, the most interesting of which related to Cannibalism in Human Warfare, and Infanticide. The former was too unhappily verified in the Feejee Islands, where its practice could not be extenuated on the plea of a necessity for sustenance. This was exemplified in the slaughter of Mr. Pritchard, and the wars of the Feejee Islanders do not bring out above 100 or 150 men at arms. When no more than four or five have fallen on a side, the combatants cease, and the captives are slaughtered and devoured by the victorious party.

Mr. Charlesworth described, to the Chemical Section, the secretion of flint in the pulp cavities of the teeth of a fossil reptile. This he considered as one of the most curious and valuable discoveries yet made known in the history of flint, because it proved to demonstration that the mineral matter must before its decomposition have been in a state of solution, or it could not have perforated the bony material of the jaw.

Professor Schonbein made a communication on the presence of ozone in the atmosphere. It is developed largely by atmospheric electricity, and he conceived that it was thus generated in such quantities as would endanger life, were it not removed as soon as it was formed by the agency of organic matter. He attributed the phosphorescence of the sea and the luminousness of the glow-worm entirely to this agency

There was a *soirée* at the Senate House, which was very fully attended.

The *soirée* in the Senate-House was very numerously attended. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Fitzwilliam, Sir David Brewster, Baron Charles Schomburgck, &c., Professor Faraday, who had arrived the day before, explained towards the close of the evening, the principles of the electrifying machine; and much amusement was excited by the various groups of ladies and gentlemen who ventured to test its effects. Even on those who experienced the shock, it seemed to have very nearly the powers of the laughing gas also.

WEDNESDAY.

One of the best attended Sections on to-day was the Ethnological, at which the celebrated Anglo Saxon scholar, Mr. John Kemble, of Trinity; and the Rev. Rowland Williams, of King's, discoursed on the characteristics of the Celts and Saxons. The former was of opinion that the Saxons had settlements along the coast before the period generally ascribed by our history to the Saxon Invasion; and he pointed out circumstances which led him to believe that there were Teutons in Britain before the Roman Conquest. Mr. Williams, during the course of some ethnological remarks, entered into a most interesting disquisition upon the local and hereditary difference of complexion in Great Britain. His remarks concerning the colour of the hair, as a characteristic, were very interesting, and listened to with great attention. It used to be thought that the colour of the hair was of no more value than to point a compliment to beauty, or to afford a subject for the lover's sonnet. It helped now, in an investigating age, to form moral and physical deductions, connected with the human race. Speaking of the hair of the ancient Britons, he alluded to the description of its light colour, and quoted at passages in Martial and Ovid, in which the Roman ladies of a curtain age were reminded of the fact of their borrowing the auburn locks of the Celts to renew the ravages of time. The rev. speaker then traced the migrations of the Celts on the Map of the World, commencing from the shores of the Caspian, east and west, through Europe and through India, to the borders of China, pointing out where they had advanced and succeeded, and where they had been defeated and driven back. There was this particular feature about their migrations, that they advanced in two bodies, at different periods of time; and these bodies were one distinguished by dark, similar—similar, as the Persian and Medo, the Latin and the Greek, and the High and the Low German, were akin, yet different.

Sir Robert Schomburgck read an elaborate paper on the Indians of Guiana, some of whose superstitions were of an extraordinary character.

There was a meeting in the Senate House in the evening, Sir John Herschel in the chair, to close the session. The proceedings consisted of votes of thanks to the different officers of the Association for the manner in which the arrangements had been conducted, and to the distinguished foreign philosophers who had honoured England on this occasion with their presence, and, in doing so, had advanced that cause which she, as well as all civilized nations, had at heart—the cause of science and truth, with the progress of which would progress also the moral and physical amelioration of the human race.

Those gentlemen who had received votes of thanks acknowledged the compliment respectively; and the principal speeches of the evening were delivered by the Dean of Christ's College, Cambridge (Dr. Graham) and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, both of whom proclaimed the intimate connection between geology and religion, the former acting and proving the truth of the doctrines of revelation, if further proof were required.

Thus ended the Scientific Congress for the year 1845, the fifteenth year of the Association's existence. This meeting has been declared on all hands to have been most successful; and the future prospects of the Society, which has so much good in view for the general cause of science, and for the carrying out the spirit of the age, are looked upon most favourably by all those competent to form a judgment on the matter.

The Second Meeting of the General Committee took place in the afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of making arrangements for the place of meeting for the year 1846; the President in the chair. Invitations had been received from Southampton, Cheltenham, and Norwich; and, after some lively advocacy of the claims of the respective towns, it was decided that the next meeting for the year 1846 should be at Southampton, at the Mr. Murchison was elected President, by acclamation; the Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers were appointed; after which the meeting broke up.

The illustrations, in addition to those already noticed, are the Town-Hall, Cambridge, wherein the General Committee met; the Union Room, in Jesus lane, where the Section for Mechanical Science and Geography assembled; the Philosophical Society's House (*Zoology and Botany*,) and the Lecture-Room, Great Court, Trinity College (*Statistics*).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 29.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity—St. Peter martyred at Rome, A. D. 77.

MONDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685—Great Fire at Woolwich Arsenal, 1805.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.—Battles The Boyne, 1690—The Nile, 1798—Admiral Duncan born, 1731.

WEDNESDAY, 2. Visitation B. V. M.—Hungerford Market opened 1833.

THURSDAY, 3.—Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778—Dog days begin.

FRIDAY, 4.—New Moon.

SATURDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817—President Jefferson died, 1826

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 5.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 41	11 38	12 51	0 0	1 3	0 24	1 13	0 36	1 25	0 48	1 37	1 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Scientificus.*" *Bookvale.*—*Charcoal is prepared by the imperfect combustion of wood in a heap, almost covered with turf and sand; or the wood is put into iron cylinders, set in brickwork, which have only a very small opening to the external air; or the wood may be charred in brick kilns, with openings under regulation. Of woods, oak affords the largest proportion of charcoal.*

"*X. H.*" *Manchester.*—*See the* "*Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts*," 2nd *edition.*

"*A Subscriber.*"—*We do not know the address of the landlord of Raggett's Hotel*

"*A and B.*"—*The Battle of Waterloo commenced about noon, and closed soon after sunset, June 18, 1815.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Bristol.*—*The prices of the books in question are 9s. and 21s.*

"*A Payer,*" *Chelsea, is thanked.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Donaghadee.*—*Our correspondent's letter has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Art-Union.*

"*J. W. W.*" *York.*—*A bell given to the cathedral of Moscow, by the Empress Anne, weighed* 432,000 *lb., probably the largest bell in the known world.*

"*G. B.*"—*Savory's Companion to the Medicine Chest.*"

"*C. L. S.*" *should obtain the autograph of some member of the Government, or M. P.*

"*S. C.*" *Great Queen-street.*—*Declined.*

"*W. C.*" *From April to July may be considered as the full tide of the London season.*

"*E. L.*" *Huddersfield.*—*To the best of our recollection the colours are beautiful shades of brown, but our Correspondent should see the picture.*

"*Vapid,*" *Shrewsbury.*—*The accent of* "*Sybil*" *is on the first syllable.*

"*A. H.*" *Birmingham. The month's notice may be given on any day.*

"*T. R.*" *Queen's Crescent.*—*Declined.*—*Not at present.*

"*T. B. W.*" *is correct.*

"*Harry,*" *Boston, U.S., is thanked for his letter.*

"*Armiger*" *shall be replied to next week*

"*R. R. G.*"—*The illustration will appear in our next, if the promised details of the opening be forwarded in time.*

"*A. M.*" *Send, Meltham.*—*We have not received the letter in question. The Great Telescope was described in No.* 155 *of our journal.*

"*A Contributor*" *should endeavour to obtain the interest of a Governor of Christ's Hospital.*

"*M. K. H.*" *Llandilo.*—*The deed of gift will be valid.*

"*A Manchester Subscriber.*"—*last plea would be a mere quibble; the success of the first plea rests on the strength of the doubt.*

"*H. W.*" *Pembroke, should send his entire address, when the No. shall be duly forwarded.*

"*G. W. B.*"—*The length of the tunnel on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway is* 2¼ *miles. See our No.* 150.

"*T. G. H.*" *Knightsbridge, is thanked for his note.*

"*A. H. W.*"—"*Thatched*" *is pronounced* "*Thatch-ed.*"

"*A Constant Subscriber,*" *Brecon.*—*The demand cannot be legally made.*

"*An English Church Reformer.*"—*We have not yet received the pamphlet named in our last week's* "*Parliana*:" *it may be had, by order, of a foreign bookseller in London.*

"*An Admirer.*"—*We cannot aid our Correspondent, unless the contest be given.*

"*Harlaigh*" *can proceed by railway as far as Newcastle towards Edinburgh, leaving London by the Birmingham line.*

"*A Montgomeryshire Farmer.*"—*We are not in possession of the title of the work.*

"*Sunanda est, &c.,*" *Truro.*—*The supposed return of the comet of* 1811 *will be in the year* 5194, *according to Brasi.*

"*Fidus Lector.*"—*In the early part of the French Revolution the names of the months were changed: thus, April was called Floreal.*

"*An Irish Constant Reader.*"—*The farthingale was a large whalebone petticoat, and the sacque a large loose gown, both worn in the last century.*

"*A Subscriber,*" *Liverpool.*—*See* "*Travels on the Western Coast of Africa.*"

"*W. C.,*" *Sturminster Newton, is thanked for his well-intentioned* "*Thoughts.*"

"*James.*"—*We have not heard the poplar tree characterised as an emblem of time.*

"*C. S. R.*"—*The price of the works in question is about* 5*s. each.*

"*An Aberdeenshire Subscriber.*"—*A. S. is right.*

"*Daphne,*" *Bromley, wishes to ascertain the name of the inventor of the musical snuff-box.*

"*C. R. B. C.*" *may ascertain the point he wishes to settle by addressing a note to the Secretary of the London University.*

"*Fy-bition.*"—*Fifty pounds per annum would suffice.*

"*S. H.*" *Bath, is thanked for the fire-escapes, for which, however, we have not room.*

Inscribe.—"*The Wish*:" "*The Railroad,*" *by G. H.*, "*The Comet*" *and* "*Osborne*:" "*The Forester,*" *by R. W.*; "*To Miss F.*;" "*Lines,*" *from the son of an old subscriber, Leamington.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next week we shall present our subscribers with a Supplement, Gratis, containing Index, Title-page, &c., to Volume VI.

All the numbers are reprinted, and our subscribers can make up their sets from No. I. to the present time.

Covers for binding Volumes I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., may be had at the Office, and of all agents, price 3s. each.

Portfolios, price 4s., for preserving the numbers for binding.

The Monthly Part, XXXII., price 2s. 6d., is now ready.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

THE Commons' Inclosure Bill is progressing very auspiciously for its framers—very suspiciously for the community at large. It creeps from stage to stage at those hours at which discussion is impossible; and yet, from its length and intricacy, there never was a measure for which a close and searching discussion was more required. The resolution providing that the salaries and expenses of the Commissioners shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, has been already agreed to without a remark; to many this will prove the most important part of the measure. Now, as the profit to be derived from the enclosures will go wholly into the pockets of the proprietors of the land, the least they could do is to pay the expences of the machinery which will enable them to lay field to field, and bar the step of the poor man from every inch of turf—except the reserved "four" or "ten acres," as the case may be—without making those applications to Parliament for private Acts, to which there are two objections—one, that they are costly; the other, that they involve an explanation of the details of each case, which might be rather inconvenient. Under the present bill, the abstraction may be "lumped," and the whole thing done in that quiet, unobtrusive manner, most favourable to such schemes. Thus the people will be deprived of their common rights, with the aggravation of being saddled with the cost of the process of expulsion. We can see no utility in the measure, and much to object to. Parliament has passed somewhere about five thousand enclosure bills already; many of them were passed during the reign of war prices, when corn, produced even at a high cost, would pay its expences, and leave a profit besides.

When prices sank, much of this land, of which prices alone stimulated the cultivation, was abandoned, and it is now, in its neglected state, of less value than it was before it was reclaimed. It is useless to the owner, and the few advantages it gave the labourer are lost to him. There are many such tracts scattered over the face of England, and nothing presents a more melancholy appearance than these proofs of the uselessness of forcing cultivation upon soil unfit for it, or, as a modern poet has described it, driving the plough "where Martha fed her ewe, and God never intended that corn should be grown." Even of the good land of the country, which has been enclosed for ages, it cannot be said that the most is made of it; thousands of acres might be rendered more productive by better cultivation, and it is in this direction improvement should be effected; multiplying enclosures is not increasing productiveness, which is our true object. But the disposition to "usurp the land, and dispossess the swain," exists as strongly as ever; the extension of hedges and boundaries becomes a sort of passion, like that of the miser for heaping and hoarding up mere metal, without reflecting whether the greatest, or indeed any, use is made of the quantity already possessed.

THE success of the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which has gone through nearly its last stage in the House of Commons, is, we fear, one of the things rather to be hoped than expected. Much, however, will depend on the manner in which it is received by those whose establishments are marked out by the "tall chimneys" almost as conspicuous as steeples; that they can restrain these monsters from pouring out their thick and polluting clouds has been proved; nay, it is said it can be done with actual saving of cost in fuel, as well as increased health to the community; it may be asked, then, why was not the plan long since generally adopted? If the public and individuals can both be benefitted at no cost to either, it seems natural that steps should have been taken to effect the happy change; yet, still it remains to be effected. The best improvements are those made freely, and without Legislative interference, for, if there is a general desire to evade compliance with an Act of Parliament, that Act will certainly fall short of its intention. In the present case, however, we hope the best; a time may come when it will be possible to imagine a city atmosphere somewhat less murky than that which generally envelopes the Metropolis. But it is in the great manufacturing towns the change will be most perceptible.

It is singular that coal, one of the great elements of our national greatness, should at different times have given so much trouble to the Legislature. When it was coming into use, Parliament all but prohibited it by various acts, the dread of its smoke being intense, to a degree, indeed, that appears amusing to a generation compelled to breathe it so copiously as the present one. In after years coal and its vapour were both submitted to as unavoidable evils, and imparted to our large towns that gloomy and dingy colour, which makes the cleanness of the public buildings of the Continent so pleasing a contrast in the eyes of an Englishman to his own. Now it is found that smoke can be got rid of; that it is not imperative on us to breathe it, because we must deal largely in the combustion of what produces it. If the attempt succeeds, the bill will have to be much extended in its provisions to make the improvement perfect. At present it applies only to "stationary" steam-engines, and the furnaces of "works;" the millions of "domestic" chimneys, and all locomotive engines on land and water may puff away as before, unchecked.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, returned to Buckingham Palace from the Isle of Wight on Wednesday evening

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich on Thursday, and proceeded at once to Buckingham Palace, on a visit to her Majesty.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT IN GERMANY.—A letter from Bonn, on the Rhine, dated June 20, says:—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite, accompanied by his Highness the Prince of Leiningen, arrived here to day, and alighted at the Golden Star Hotel. Their Highnesses proceeded from thence to the Palace of Dornbrach.

POSTSCRIPT.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.—We can state on authority that it is the intention of the King of Holland shortly to visit this country, and that his Majesty will be attended by a distinguished suite. His Majesty is expected the week after next.

ELECTION FOR EDINBURGH COUNTY.—On Wednesday, Sir John Hope, Bart., of Pinkie, was elected for Edinburgh County, without opposition, in the room of W. R. Ramsay, Esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

SIR W. FOLLETT.—The last account we received last evening was that Sir W. Follett continued in the same position.

THE LEEDS AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY.—The Committee decided yesterday that the preamble of this bill had not been proved.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN OF SALIS.—We regret to record an accident which has proved fatal to Captain de Salis. On Wednesday afternoon, about half past five o'clock, when her Majesty was expected to arrive in town from the Isle of Wight, there being several persons in unusual, collected in the streets, Captain de Salis was proceeding on horseback towards the corner of the Vauxhall-road; and in passing along Victoria row, the animal, seeming to move uneasy in his walk, broke into a canter, and being checked suddenly, as some brewers' drays were passing, he stumbled. The unfortunate gentleman made an effort to recover himself, but without effect; for the horse fell violently, and rolled over him. Surgical assistance was obtained, and it was then ascertained that severe concussion or fracture of the skull had taken place, and that a deep wound had been inflicted on the hip joint, which laid the bone bare, and also in the knee joint. From the time of being taken from under the horse, Captain de Salis remained totally insensible; and although recourse was had to bloodletting and shaving the head, he remained in the same state until Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, when he expired. The deceased was only 24 years of age, and unmarried. During Thursday there were repeated messages from the Palace by command of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were much affected upon being informed of the accident.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, as the *Eclipse*, Chelsea steam boat, was on her way between Chelsea and London, and whilst off Lambeth, a foolish young man (who was slightly intoxicated) tried to mount the paddle box by stepping on the skylight immediately over the engine. The motion of the boat overbalanced him, and he fell upon the piston, which was descending at the time. The consequence was that it jammed him several times against the beam above before it could be stopped. When extricated he was found to have his thigh completely smashed, besides other injuries, which preclude any chance of recovery. The boat instantly put him on shore at Chandler's boat-house, Millbank, from whence he was conveyed to the hospital.

A MAN'S HEAD REVERED BY MACHINERY.—On Tuesday afternoon a most appalling accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the printing-office of the *Weekly Register*, Edinburgh. A young man named Robert Falconer, who assisted in tending the printing machine and the steam-engine by which it was worked, while engaged in fastening a nut connected with some part of the machinery, the nut key slipped, which caused him to overbalance himself, and he fell against the engine by which the machine was driven with considerable velocity; the consequence was, that he was thrown into the wheel-pit, where the wheel caught his neck, and almost instantaneously his head was completely severed from his body.

POISONING BY A BOY OF THIRTEEN.—On Thursday the following mysterious case of poisoning occurred to Edward Muir, aged thirteen years, the son of Mr. Muir, a respectable bookseller and perfumer, in the Commercial-road, Whitechapel. It appears that Mr. Muir was up stairs, leaving the deceased in charge of the shop, together with a sister, ten years old. A short time after, the sister came running up, greatly agitated, saying that her brother had poisoned himself. He immediately ran down, when he found his son lying on the floor in strong convulsions, and quite insensible. Three medical gentlemen were promptly in attendance, when, from the smell which pervaded the room, it was found that he had swallowed essential oil of almonds. Notwithstanding the efforts of the medical men, he died in about ten minutes. The mysterious part of the transaction arose from the fact, that the bottle which contained the oil was, upon search, found to be in a cupboard in the shop, in its usual place, corked, and tied up.

LOSS OF FIVE LIVES IN FIVE LONG MINUTES.—On Tuesday an accident happened in Plymouth Sound, by which five persons lost their lives. In the course of the day a number of women and others had gone on board her Majesty's surveying ship, the *Fairy*, lying in the Sound, to witness her sailing orders, to take a farewell of their husbands and friends, and of these, eleven women and two children were put on board one of the ship's boats to be set on shore. The boat, manned by five men, left the ship's side at four o'clock in the afternoon; they came on all safely to the reef known as the Bridge, and here, whilst tacking the boat, a portion of one of the women's shawls caught in the sheet, which immediately threw them over, and at the same moment a sudden puff of wind filling the sail, the boat was capsized, and the passengers and crew precipitated into the water. The whole of the crew and all the women could swim for the land except one, who was soon rescued from their perilous situation by parties from the shore, by whom the accident had been observed. The other three women and the two children were drowned.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AT GRAVESEND.—Yesterday morning, information was received at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le Grand, that the house of the postmaster (Mr. Couves) had been broken into by thieves on Sunday night, and three bags of letters and newspapers stolen therefrom; namely, the London, Dartford, and Deptford bags. The robbery is suspected to have been effected by some persons who were seen in the neighbourhood with a light spring cart.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—ARRIVAL OF THE "GREAT WESTERN."—The *Great Western* has arrived at Liverpool with New York papers to the 18th. Their contents are not important. Polk, the new President, was rather indisposed. On the 9th inst., his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Downes Jackson, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Canada, left Quebec for Sir Richard's seat on the point of leaving Montreal for England, his successor, Earl Cathcart, being on his way out. There is nothing new about the Oregon question. The accounts from Mexico are rather warlike. Indeed, one letter says that there is little doubt that Mexico will ere long declare war against the United States.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF MR. SOMES, THE MEMBER FOR DARTMOUTH.—We regret to announce the death of Joseph Somes, Esq., the member for Dartmouth, and the most extensive shipowner in the port of London. On Tuesday morning Mr. Somes left his residence, in the Bow road, in his usually good health and spirits, for the purpose of attending a railway committee of the House of Commons. A few minutes before he quitted his house he transacted business with Mr. Symons, chief clerk of the Thames Police Court. About two o'clock he was suddenly taken ill in one of the committee rooms of the house. Medical aid was instantly called in. He was conveyed to his own residence with all convenient expedition, and died on Wednesday morning. The melancholy event caused a great sensation in the eastern part of the metropolis, and especially along both banks of the river. Upon 'Change it was the prominent topic of conversation, for he was held in high and deserved esteem by all the commercial classes. In his politics, Mr. Somes was a staunch Conservative, but he took no leading part in public affairs until towards the close of the last year. Mr. Somes, we believe, was never married. He leaves behind him a large personal property, valued at between one and two millions sterling. Mr. Somes was of humble origin, and by his industry and perseverance amassed considerable wealth. His father was a waterman and lighterman at Limehouse, and died in the same profession, and he was actually bound at Waterman's Hall, but subsequently abandoned the oars and sculls for a more lucrative business. Mr. Somes's fleet has been a nursery for good seamen, and every captain in his employ originally entered his service as an apprentice, and under his fostering care gradually worked his way up to commander. He was a kind and benevolent master, and was universally respected. Mr. Somes was a liberal supporter of the various charitable institutions connected with the port of London. He was present at the anniversary dinner of the Watermen and Lightermen's Asylum on Wednesday week, which we recently presided.

SERIOUS INDISPOSITION OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—We are exceedingly sorry to state that Sir Wm. Follett is alarmingly ill. Indeed, there appears to be little hope of his recovery. On answer to inquiries on Thursday morning, at his temporary residence in Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, was at a very unfavourable character. Sir William continued in the same state of weakness, and without any symptoms of improvement.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—A Common Hall was held on Midsummer day, when William Chapin, Esq., citizen and innholder, and John Laurie, Esq., citizen and draper, were unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex for the year ensuing. The re-election of Chamberlain and other civic officers was then proceeded with.

ORNAMENTAL RAILING FOR THE WELLINGTON STATUE IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday morning workmen were employed taking the necessary admeasurement for an ornamental protective railing, to be erected round the base of the Wellington statue at the Royal Exchange.

NEW PIER AT BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—A new and commodious pier, for the accommodation of steam boat passengers, is in course of erection on the eastern side of Blackfriars Bridge. It will be constructed on a level with the abutment of the foot of the first flight of steps leading to the water side. The works are already carried out as far as the second arch, consequently no steam traffic will be allowed through the two first arches, but on the other side the pier will be useful, as forming a kind of harbour for the numerous coal-barges which are constantly moored there.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, during the week ending last Saturday, was 808; showing a smaller amount of mortality than during any other period of the present year. The number of births during the week was 1,173. The fine weather has produced a most favourable change in all the diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, the total number of deaths under that head being only 205, while the weekly average of five springs is 267, and five years 292.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Breslau, dated June 14, says, "On the 9th inst. the village of Alt Berun was almost wholly destroyed by fire, only a brewery and two small houses having escaped. Two sick females and 18 children perished. Nearly 40 persons are wounded."

Guano has been discovered in considerable quantities at Lawrence Island, New South Wales, and the Governor of South Australia gives his opinion that it will be found in large quantities upon many islands on all the coasts of New Holland.

A new system of electrical telegraph, by which the dispatch is written with a pen by the mere action of the fluid, has been tried at Brussels, in presence of Public Works. The experiment is stated to have been entirely successful.

Mr. Robert Owen, who has been for some time in America, has recently returned to Scotland.

A letter from Constantinople of the 4th June, mentions an accident of a disastrous kind, which recently occurred on board a steamer from Trebizond. Two dervishes were among the deck passengers, and while sitting together, under the influence of opium, counting their beads and muttering prayers, one of them suddenly drew his pistol and shot a Greek who was passing by. An Armenian, who thereon ran to the assistance of the fallen man, was next killed with another pistol-shot, by the same fanatic, who then rushed to the after part of the vessel, and succeeded in wounding six other persons, one of whom, an Austrian, is since dead, by which time the captain and some of the crew had armed themselves and fell upon and bayonetted the dervishes. There were many Turks on board, but they sat passively by and did not interfere.

Sir Robert Peel has appointed the youngest son of Sir George Clerk to a junior clerkship in the Treasury.

Mr. Peter Barrow has been appointed Vice-Consul at Caen, in the room of the late Mr. Armstrong.

A Constantinople letter of the 4th, states from Syria that a sanguinary battle took place on the 16th ult., between the Druses and the Maronites, which ended in favour of the latter, but the details are not given.

According to accounts from the Russian frontiers, the Emperor has changed his plan for his journey. Instead of going to Kiew to review the troops, as originally stated, he is going direct from Iwanogrod to St. Petersburg, without returning to Warsaw. There has been a whisper of a conspiracy detected at St Petersburg, connected with the mysterious documents said to have been discovered in Poland. The Emperor being informed by his emissaries of the plans of his enemies, designedly announced a tour of military inspection to the south, and caused all the troops to be put on the march, in order, while they fancied he was at a distance, very diffusely engaged to appear among the rebels suddenly, and to break the threads of the conspiracy, all of which he had in his hands at Warsaw.

It is shown by official documents just published, that the public income, after deducting drawbacks and repayments, in 1843, was £51,244,834; in 1844, £56,845,083; and in 1845, £57,450,215. The nett charges for the same three years was, respectively, £55,923,874; £55,501,749; and £55,103,545. The taxes repealed, expired, or reduced, in 1842, amounted to £5,466,597 net; in 1843, £411,231; and in 1844, £2,850,215. The taxes imposed in the same period amounted to £3,721,685 net, in 1842 (being the Property and Income Tax).

Dwarkanath Tagore has reached London from Marseilles, having, *en route*, made a short stay at Paris.

The *Augsburg Gazette* says that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between Austria and the republic of Cracow.

The *Moniteur Belge* officially announces, that the King of the Belgians has signed the concession of the whole of the lines of the Liege and Namur Railway Company. That portion of the line extending from Liege to Sereng and Huy, being about half the whole length of the line, is confidently expected to be ready for opening in the spring of the ensuing year.

Mercantile Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 9th of April, positively state the acknowledgment of the strict blockade of Monte Video by the French. At Monte Video the Government was in great distress for money, decidedly of taking the property of absent citizens, and it was expected they would make a forced contribution

By a recent enumeration and classification of the population in the Muscovite empire, it appears that out of a population of 53,550,000 souls, 43,000,000, or four-fifths, are literally slaves, being at the entire disposal of their masters, to sell, flog, or kill, at their pleasure. Fifteen millions more belong to the Crown, and the remainder to the nobility. The remaining eleven and a half millions are free.

On turning up some ground a few days ago about a league from Péronne (France), preparing large jars of stone and earthen ware filled with pieces of 6f. and 3f., and another pot of glass containing 24 and 12 sous pieces, were found, amounting together in value to a sum estimated at 40,000f. This concealed treasure was very near the site of the ancient castle of Mesnil, which has long been destroyed, and therefore is conjectured to have been deposited as far back as the siege of Péronne, in 1536.

A few days ago the Abbé Goldefy, curé of Lascazelles (France) was blown from his horse by a storm, near Villefranche-de Belves, and falling into some water with his cloak blown round his head so as to prevent his extricating himself, was drowned, no person being near at the time to give assistance.

His Excellency Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister to Madrid, has returned to England, for a short visit.

A singular and adroit robbery is said to have been committed a few evenings ago, in one of the alleys of the Champs Elysees, Paris. The long fringe of the white shawl of a young and pretty woman caught in the button of a gentleman. The fair dame, in releasing the shawl from its entanglement, amused her captive with a thousand amiable apologies, and then tripped off with light and airy step, till lost under the trees. The next minute the gentleman wished to consult his watch, but, alas for him, it had disappeared with the lady

"We receive this moment," says the *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of Sunday, "information that serious disturbances have been placed at Villerzel, in the department of the Lot-et-Garonne, on account of the Mayor having opposed the bells being rung, when a storm was threatening the town. His authority having been set at defiance, an armed force was called in, and order was re established."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—(Friday.)—Since Monday the receipts of English wheat up to our market have been on a very moderate scale. To-day the stands were rather scantily supplied with samples of that grain, while the demand was on a sluggish state, at previous quotations. Foreign wheat was a dull sale, at late rates. The supply of barley was rather limited, while the sale for it was rather dull, at unaltered prices. The same may be said of malt. For oats we had a steady inquiry, while the value of ocean grain was supported

ARRIVALS—English wheat, 2,940 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2,000; barley, —; oats, 1,020 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2066; barley, 1670; oats, 8260 quarters. Flour, 6310 sacks; malt, 3447 quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 54s, ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s, distilling, 29s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 63s; brown ditto, 51s to 56s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 65s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; beans, new, 32s to 36s; ditto, old, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 34s to 36s; maple, 35s to 38s, white, 32s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, 32s to 35s per sack. *Foreign*—Wheat, Dantzig, red, 48s to 50s; white, 50s to 54s. *In Bond*—Barley, 20s to 21s, oats, 17s to 18s, beans, 34s to 36s; peas, 34s to 36s per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —, Baltic, 18s to —s. per barrel

Tea Sale Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very sluggish demand, at last week's currencies.

LINSEED, English, sowing, 57s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 44s; Mediterranean and Egyptian, 42s to 44s. Hempseed —s to —s per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 13s. Rapeseed, £24 to £25 per last. Mustard seed, 8s to 12s; white —s to —s per bushel. Tares, English, Essex, and Kentish, £3 to £3 5s per quarter. Canary, 56s to 60s. Trefoil, 20s to 24s. Foreign, 17s to 18s per cwt. Carraway seed, £27 to £28 per last. Rapecake, £5 to £5 5s per ton. Linseed cakes, £5 10s to £5 15s per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 10d; barley, 29s 9d; oats, 22s 7d; rye, 31s 3d; beans, 38s 5d; peas, 38s 6d.

Sun Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 29s 11d; oats, 22s 3d; rye, 31s 0d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 37s 5d.

Return on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 23s; barley, 0s; oats, 6s; rye, 0s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

SEEDS.—Several public sales of the week have taken place since our last. Altogether, 14,660 packages have been offered, out of which 3000 found buyers. Grapeseeders and imperials went at a decline of 2d per lb. In other kinds no variation was noticed. About 2,000,000 lbs have arrived. Further sales are announced within the last ten days, direct from Odessa. The private contract a fair amount of business is doing, and prices may be considered firm

SUGAR.—On the whole only a moderate business has been transacted in sugar during the present week. West India may be considered 6d to 1s per cwt cheaper, but Bengal, Mauritius, and refined goods have firmly supported previous rates. Brown lumps have sold at 29s, and standard ditto 27s per cwt. The imports have been moderately extensive.

COFFEE.—The market has been well supplied with Ceylon at 42s to 46s per cwt for good ordinary. In other kinds of coffee for home consumption, a moderate business has been done at former quotations.

COCOA.—Trinidad, at public sale, has sold at 49s 6d for good ordinary red, and 42s to 44s 6d for ordinary green, being full rates.

RICE.—Steam has continued in brisk request, and 250 bags at public sale went at 13s to 13s 6d, for good bold white. Little else doing.

PEPPER.—We have to report a steady demand for currants at 46s to 51s per cwt. In raisins the business is doing a full price. Valentias are quoted 70s to 75s per cwt.

PROVISIONS.—Owing to the prevailing fine weather, the demand for Dutch butter is very dull, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. The best Friesland is selling at 72s to 76s; and fine Holland, 72s to 76s per cwt. In Irish butter very little is doing in the most nominal figures. Cork, landed, are quoted at 72s to 80s; Limericks, 78s to 77s; and Waterfords, 75s to 77s per cwt. A large business has been done in bacon at a further rise of 1s per cwt. Mild cured Westerford is selling at 46s to 48s per cwt. Irish ditto, in short request, at 56s to 61s for Waterford landbacon, and 52s to 57s per cwt for Limerick.

TALLOW.—The supply of home tallow being somewhat on the increase, the tallow trade is rather inactive, at a decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 40s to 40s 3d; ann. small parcels, 40s 6d. For forward delivery, 41s to 41s 3d are the nearest quota tions. Town tallow 40s to 40s 6d net cash.

Coals.—Bell Rohson, 12s 6d. Hetspur 14s [illegible]

Hops and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5 5s, fine upland ditto, £5 5s to £5 15s clover hay, £4 10s to £5 0s; oat straw, £1 15s to £2 1s; old wheat straw, £1 19s to £2 2s, per load. New meadow hay has moved off steadily, at from £3 5s to £4 8s per load.

Hops (Friday).—Although the plantation accounts are not considered very favourable, an increased feeling observed in some districts—the demand here for yearly all kinds of hops is heavy, at barely last week's quotations. In the duty, very li[illegible] £3 5s; Weald[illegible] £7 5s to £8 10s. Mid Kents, £[illegible] 10s; Choice ditto, £11 11s to £13 0s; Mid Kent bags, £[illegible] East Kent ditto, £10 10s to £11 10s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here, to day, being again extensive—there being on sale nearly 700 beasts from Scotland, and upwards of 60 cows and cows from Norfolk—the beef trade was extremely dull, at a decline in the quotations of quite 2d per 8 lbs, and a clearance was not effected. With sheep we were fairly supplied, while the inquiry for them was inactive, at an abatement of 2d per 8 lbs. The lamb trade was steady, at Monday's prices. In calves, the sales were heavy, owing to which the veal trade ruled dull, at a decline in value of 2d per 8lbs. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ozen, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d, prime ones, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large lambs, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s 0d to 30s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 21s 0d each. Beasts, 850; cows, 161; sheep and lambs, 11,960; calves, 498; pigs, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had a very dull [illegible]ere to-day, and prices were not supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s [illegible] large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; large pork [illegible] 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s [illegible] to 4s 8d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English market has been almost deserted during the week, prices remaining without material fluctuation, at last week's quotation, until Thursday. Absence of business, rather than any other cause, made things rather flat, and Consols, on Thursday, receded from 99 to ⅞ for the opening. During the period that Consols are shut, and just previous to the expiration of the half year, this dullness is not unusual. The closing prices, last Saturday, were Three per Cents., 99¾ to ⅞; New Three and a Quarter per Cents., 102⅝ ⅛; Bank Stock, 211; Exchequer Bills, 57 to 59; Consols for the opening, left to 8.

In the Foreign House the Mexican and Columbian improved at the beginning of the week, but not much variation occurred in the other securities. Mexican has since advanced from 27¾ (Monday's price) to 28¼, the closing quotation. Columbian has fluctuated between 17½ to ⅝, to the closing improved price of 18⅛. This improvement has arisen from the announcement of Messrs. Goldsmid and Co. that a dividend of 3s. 6d. (which, with 1s. 6d. already paid, will make one half year due on the New Granada [illegible] of the debt) will be payable from the 20th of June, and the conversion of the [illegible] of communication from that date.

The amount of business done in Spanish has been very small, and prices have been and remain about 28¼ to ⅜ for the Active[illegible] Passive being almost nominal. The new 5 per Cents., after Saturday's [illegible] and 40¾, at which price they closed. Dutch is 63⅜ for the Two and a Half per Cents., and Portuguese is 66¼ to ⅞, with an upward tendency.

The Railway market has been inactive during the week, and prices have displayed some symptoms of decline, from the absence of transactions. The payment of the dividends due in July, will, however, without doubt, create more activity in the amount of capital thrown into the market. The project of the Nottingham and Boston Railway has already received such powerful local support, that no applications for shares can be received after Monday. The influential and wealthy names that form the Provisional Committee is a strong guarantee of the ultimate success of the measure in Parliament, while the interval between this period and next session will admit of such careful surveys of the line as shall ensure its safe passage through the Standing Orders' Committee. All the French lines close flatly; but a little more animation was perceptible at the end of the week in the English, as the following prices will show:—Aberdeen, 4¼; Arnas, 5; Caledonian, 9; Eastern Counties, 1¼; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 97; Ditto (New), 11¾; Caledonian, 11¾; Cambridge and Lincoln, 4¾; Chester and Holyhead, 16; Clarence Valley, 3; Coventry, Hedworth, and Nuneaton, 14; Coventry and Leicester, 1¾; Cornwall, 4¾; Direct Northern, 3⅜; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 9; Dublin and Galway, 4¾; Dublin and Mullingar, 4¾; Eastern Counties, 2¾; Ditto New, 7⅛; Great North of Scotland, 2⅜; Great North of England, 250; Ditto New, 34; Great Western, 205; Lancaster and Carlisle, 46½; London and Birmingham, 239; Do. New Thirds, 6; London and Blackwall, 7⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 57; London and Croydon, 19; London and South Western, 84; Ditto New, 16¾; London and York, 24; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 2½; Londonderry and Coleraine, 2½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 4; Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland, 18½; Manchester and Leeds, 112; Newark and Sheffield, 24; North British, 24¾; Ditto New, 6½; North Kent, 4¾; Norwich and Brandon, 20¾; Oxford and Rugby, 42; Scottish Central, 6¼; South Devon, 2¾; South Eastern and Dover, 47⅜; South Wales, 5¾; Trent Valley, 16½; Trent Valley and Holyhead [illegible] Ditto, 4; Welch Midland, 9½; York and North Midland, 11½; Boulogne and Amiens, 4; Ditto, Ostend, and Namur, 2; Ditto, Rouen, and Havre, 2; Ditto, Strasbourg (Gamneron's), 2⅜; Ditto (Compte de L'Est), 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 3; Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie's), —.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was no feature of interest in either the English or Foreign houses yesterday. Prices scarcely varied a fraction. The Share Market was flat; but prices were maintained with the exception of Dublin and Galway, which receded to 4.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 26.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Captain J. Boyle to be Captain, vice Dickens; First Lieutenant A. P. Faddy to be Second Captain vice Deputo; Second Lieutenant C. W. Grey to be First Lieutenant, vice Faddy

WHITEHALL, June 27.—The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.—Thomas Tristrem Sory Carlyon, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant; Francis Rowell, Esq., to be [illegible]

[illegible]

CHANCERY.—Commission Signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.—Richard Brunt, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.—Wearmouthand and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.—G. R. G. Rees to be Cornet.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MORTON, Railway-place, Fenchurch street, City, gas-fitter.—H. M. LEBRUNE, Southampton, corn-merchant. W. MORSAN, jun., Clarke's place, High-street, Islington, fancy haberer.—G. ROWLES and J. F. PECKHAM, 20, Newcastle-street, City, [illegible] salesmen. J. WALKER, jun., Leeds, butcher. F. RIDD, formerly of Barnstaple, [illegible] Devon, and Nether Stowey, Somerset, victualler. W. HILLIKER, Bear Barnet, Herts, [illegible] Bank, and now of Fawchen, Finsbury, grocer. M. COLLEDGE, Bramley, Warwickshire, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. YOUNG, Leith, merchant. J. STENHOUSE, Dunfermline, brewer. A. WILMON[illegible], grocer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

WAR-OFFICE, June 27.—7th Dragoon Guards. Lieut. W. Hogg to be Captain, vice Godman. Cornet C. Wyndham to be Lieutenant, vice Hogg. A. N. Adams to be Cornet, vice Arkwright.

4th Light Dragoons. Major J Lawrenson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brereton. 17th Capt F Burgett to be Major, vice Lawrenson, Lieut. H R Bromhead to be Captain, vice Burgett. Lieut. J. A. Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Bromhead. J. W. Hamilton to be Cornet.

[illegible]

Lieut. Foot: Lieut. H C. Tyler to be Captain, vice Stanford. 11th Brevet-Colonel J. Hogge to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir M Creagh. Major H. K. Bromfield to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hogge; Captain J. Singleton to be Major, vice Bloomfield. Lieut. J. T. Stanley to be Captain, vice Singleton, Ensigns G. A. Lassetter to be Lieutenant, vice Stanley. M. C. Quentin to be Ensign, vice Hunter; Assistant-Surgeon H. Hadley M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Lecomber. Lecomber, Assistant-Surgeon to be Assistant-Surgeon.

[illegible] 28th: W. Salby to be Ensign, vice Hackett. 30th: Ensign W. H. [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Hyde. H. L. Le Cocq to be Ensign, vice Quentin. 32nd: Ensign Percy Cooper to be Ensign, vice Charnbollain. 40th: Lieut. G. F. Barclay to be Captain, vice Vergas. Lieutenant A. Macdonald, vice Barclay. 50th: Lieutenant Hon. Hugh Maguire to be Lieutenant, vice Lesinge. 67th: [illegible]

[illegible] Cadet P. K. E. Burnaby to be Ensign, vice [illegible]

[illegible] Maitland. 92nd: Cadet W. [illegible]

[illegible]

UNATTACHED.—Capt. J. Quinney to be Major.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 26.—Royal Artillery.—Gent. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants: J. S. W. Atkinson, vice Pigou; W. L. Dumaresq, vice Franc. G. Le Marchant Duppa, vice Tailor; R. Hopman, vice Stevens; A. Daw, vice Gregory; G. S. Robertson, vice Sweetman; E. H. East, vice Gwinr; D. E. Rowe, vice Frye, E. [illegible]

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Captain J. Boyle to be Captain, vice Dickens; First Lieutenant A. P. Faddy to be Second Captain vice Deputo; Second Lieutenant C. W. Grey to be First Lieutenant, vice Faddy

Corps of Royal Engineers:—[illegible]

Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Knt., to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

[illegible]

CERTIFICATE, cheesemonger, W. G[illegible]

J. FORRESTER, Hampstead, baker.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAND INSPECTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD, BY HER MAJESTY.

THE FLEET, FROM THE MOTHERBANK.

There was a very splendid Naval Spectacle on Monday last, when her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the Experimental Squadron, at Spithead.

The *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, weighed anchor in Cowes Roads at ten o'clock, and was in a few minutes off Osborne House, at Mead Hole, passing the *Fearless* steam vessel, Commander Sherringham, anchored off Norris Castle. There was scarcely a breath of wind at this time, and the heat of the brilliant sun was intense. A short time after the *Victoria and Albert* had anchored, the Royal barge was lowered, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B., in full dress uniform, wearing the badge of his order, attended by Mr. Onbard, the senior mate of the Royal yacht, proceeded in the barge to Mead Hole.

The Royal party and suite, consisting of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Lady Portman, the Lady in Waiting, the Hon. G. E. Anson, Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bowles, and Colonel Grey, were on the beach exactly at eleven o'clock, when her Majesty, the Prince, Lady Portman, and Col. Grey went on board the Royal yacht in the barge, and Mr. Anson, Col. Bowles, and General Wemyss were rowed thither in one of the coast guard boats, four of which were keeping guard, and Lieut. Coppinger and a party of men were in attendance on the beach.

The Queen and his Royal Highness were received on board the yacht by the officers with the usual deference and respect; the Royal standard was shifted from the barge to the mainmast of the *Victoria and Albert*, and at half-past eleven the anchor was weighed, and she started at rapid speed towards the fleet, the appearance of which, from the Motherbank, was truly suberb.—(*See the Engraving.*) The booming of the guns firing the Admiralty salute was previously heard at Cowes, and as the yacht proceeded the smoke of the *Black Eagle* could be seen among the squadron, the yacht herself being observed among the mighty hulls and masts and rigging of the men of war. Prince Albert almost immediately proceeded to the paddle-box platform, which his Royal Highness himself had suggested for the yacht, and from which an uninterrupted view is afforded of the surrounding objects. The Prince was engaged in conversation with Lord Adolphus, and appeared to take much pleasure in the view which Spithead then presented. Her Majesty also ascended the platform soon after the Royal yacht got under way, and walked up and down. When abreast of Ryde, the Royal yacht hove to, to receive the Lords of the Admiralty on board; their lordships having left the *Black Eagle*, then 200 yards distant, to pay their respects to the Queen. Their lordships, on boarding the Royal yacht on the port side, immediately proceeded to the paddle box platform, from which place the Queen and the Prince had been watching the Admiralty barge. The Earl of Haddington, Sir William Gage, and Mr. Corry, dressed in their Admiralty uniforms, were in succession most graciously received by her Majesty and the Prince, and the Queen and his Royal Highness were afterwards seen in conversation with the Earl of Haddington.

The Royal yacht was then again in motion, and just at this time, when proceeding in a course which led between the two divisions of the men of war, and forming a centre line, the ship's bows pointing up to Cowes, a gun was fired from the *St. Vincent*; a moment, and another flash commenced a roar of British thunder up and down the two lines on each side. Amidst the smoke, which by the breeze from the S.S.E. was drifted from the port sides of the ships of the second division through the shrouds, curling round the masts, and enveloping the

THE "SUPERB," UNDER FULL SAIL.

THE FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY.

decks and lower rigging in its progress to the ships of the other division, the gay colours of the flags of all nations, with which the ships were dressed out on the firing of the first gun, were seen at admirable advantage, while the men in blue jackets and white trousers, ranging along the yards, tier above tier, dwindled in appearance from full human stature on the lower yards, to the merest specks on the symmetrical spars which crowned the slender masts, as, rising perpendicularly to wards the heavens, they apparently pierced the clouds. Now flashed the guns, at one time succeeded by a report as if a whole broadside had been discharged; the ships firing a gun each simultaneously, then at irregular intervals, divisible only by seconds, one answered to the other with fierce and sudden retort; sharp and cracking were the sounds from one quarter, with lightning celerity; steady, regular, and booming, came the peals from another.—*(See the Engraving.)* It was supremely gallant and glorious, and the show gave no faint idea of stern reality, and indeed the impression that still

"Britain's best bulwarks are her wooden walls."

Everything combined to add lustre and greatness to this glorious scene—all that nature could effect in the bright sun, the fleecy clouds, the genial breeze, the blue waters "rippling, not roughening to a wave," the silvery bays

"Where commerce lifts the peaceful sail,
And where the war-barks rise,"

the resounding shores and pomp of groves, and all that affectionate loyalty and devotion could effect to do homage to our Island Queen and to gratify her illustrious consort. The broad expanse of the sea in the vicinity of the fleet was dotted with boats of all kinds. There was a barge from each ship with a distinguishing pennant in the bow, under the command of a lieutenant. These were employed as a guard to the Royal barge, to prevent the pleasure boats from inconveniencing her Majesty by coming too near. There were Royal yacht squadron schooners and cutters sailing round and between the fleet. Steamers from Southampton and Portsmouth, filled with well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and squadrons of other boats of all sizes, some under sail and others being rowed.

ADMIRAL PARKER GOING ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal yacht, under slow speed, stopped her engines when abreast of the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, the flag-ship of the commander in-chief of the experimental squadron, Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B.; the Royal barge was lowered, and the Royal party descended into it. Lord Adolphus was steering, her Majesty was in the cross seat astern, Prince Albert on the right, then the Earl of Haddington and Mr. Corry; on the left were Lady Portman, Sir W. Gage, and Mr. Obbard (the senior mate of the Royal yacht), in attendance.

As her Majesty was leaving the yacht for the barge, the whole of the men-of-war's boats tossed up their oars, and repeated it on every occasion of her Majesty's entering or leaving the barge. The Queen first proceeded to the flag-ship, the *St. Vincent*, 120, the first ship of the starboard division. Her Majesty and the Prince, on entering the ship, were received at the top of the stairs by the gallant commander in-chief of the squadron, Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B., and his flag captain, Captain Rowley, who conducted the Royal party over the ship, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and the marines drawn up on the poop presenting arms. After visiting the Admiral's cabin, and walking the whole length of the ship, her Majesty and the Prince in the most condescending manner conversing in turn with the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Adolphus, Admiral Parker, and Captain Rowley, the Royal party descended into the barge, having been on board the *St. Vincent* seventeen minutes. On quitting this ship, the Admiral presented her Majesty with a plan of the fleet under his command lying at anchor at Spithead in the two divisions.

The Royal standard, on her Majesty entering the *St. Vincent*, was run up to the mainmast head, Admiral Parker's flag (blue) still flying at the mizen.—*(See the Engraving.)*

THE FLEET FIRING THE SALUTE.

The Royal barge then, attended by Rear Admiral Parker in his barge and the squadron of men-of-war boats in procession, proceeded to the *Trafalgar*, 120, commanded by Captain Thomas Fanshawe Martin, master (the son of the gallant and distinguished Admiral Sir Byam Martin). Her Majesty was received on the platform at the head of the ladder by Captain Martin, and, accompanied by that gallant officer, the Queen and Prince Albert, the lady in waiting, and the lords and officers before enumerated, went over every part of this ship, admiring her much; and her Majesty repeatedly announcing her gratification at the splendid order and appearance which she presented. It will be recollected that her Majesty was present, five years since, at the launch of this noble vessel, and most condescendingly performed the ceremony of naming the ship. The Royal party was more than thirty minutes on board the *Trafalgar*; and, on leaving, again expressed her gratification at the visit, as the Queen had before done to Admiral Parker and Captain Rowley on quitting the *St. Vincent*; but her Majesty was specially pleased at the appearance of the *Trafalgar*, and was heard to eulogise the magnificent structure in the Royal barge. The *Trafalgar* hoisted the Royal standard at the main as the Queen entered, and the band played the national anthem.

The Royal barge now proceeded past the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir B. W. Walker, the third ship of the starboard division, and proceeded on to the *Albion*, 90, Captain N Lockyer, C.B., which was the sternmost ship of that line, the boat squadron in procession as before, and the spectators on board the numerous craft, steamers, and sailing vessels, cheering most enthusiastically in the course. Her Majesty was received by Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B., and the officers of the *Albion*, on board that vessel, and immediately proceeded to the captain's cabin, and walked across the stern gallery on the outside. The appearance of the Queen was the signal for renewed cheers from the boats, to which impulse of loyalty, on this, as well as on the previous and following occasions, her Majesty repeatedly bowed. The Royal party remained on board the *Albion* twelve minutes, and her Majesty, on quitting the ship, acknowledged her gratification at the splendid fittings of this ship.—*(See the Engraving.)*

The gallant captain of the *Albion*, with the freedom of a true British sailor, took delight in explaining everything to her Majesty, and frequently in drawing the Royal attention to particular objects. On visiting this ship the Queen took especial notice of the son of the Earl of Orkney, who, as one of the midshipmen who was on duty as a "side boy," her Majesty, in the most condescending manner, inquired how long he had been in the service, and was informed about seventeen months. The side boys on board each ship were composed by midshipmen.

The Royal yacht, on her Majesty going on board the *St. Vincent*, proceeded down the line, and brought up at the *Albion's* stern, to which she was fastened by a hawser; and the Royal barge was again alongside the *Victoria and Albert*, from the *Albion*, at thirty minutes past one, nearly one hour and a half being occupied in visiting the three ships of the fleet which her Majesty honoured with her Royal presence. On leaving the *Albion*, the band again played "Rule Britannia," and the men on the yards gave three hearty cheers.

On the arrival of the Queen, on board the Royal yacht, accompanied by the Lords of the Admiralty and Rear-Admiral Parker, the Royal standard was again hoisted at the main, and the Admiralty flag at the fore, and a signal was made for all the captains of the fleet to repair on board. Her Majesty soon became surrounded by the gallant officers of the squadron. Each, on arrival, was presented by the Earl of Haddington to her Majesty in due form, and then to the Prince.

The Queen received her officers on the quarter-deck of the Royal yacht, on the port side, and, at the conclusion of the presentations, bowed to the whole, and retired to the cupola, attended by Lady Portman. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also took leave of the officers on the quarter-deck.

The deck of the yacht presented a very brilliant appearance while the presentations of the following officers were being made. Captain Rowley, of the *St. Vincent*; Captain T. F. Martin, of the *Trafalgar*; Captain Sir B. Walker, of the *Queen*, wearing the ribbon of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; Captain N. Lockyer, of the *Albion*, 90, wearing the ribbon of Companion of the Bath; Captain Willes, of the *Vanguard*, 80, the senior officer, his ship being first of the second division; Captain Fairfax Moresby, of the *Canopus*, 84, of the second division, wearing the ribbon of Companion of the Bath; Captain Collier, of the *Rodney*, 92, of the second division, wearing the ribbon of the Order of C.B.; Captain Corry, of the *Superb*, 80, the sternmost ship of the second division.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; the Earl of Haddington wore a decoration; and Sir William Gage had the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order.

These officers then left the Royal yacht; and Lord Haddington and the other Lords of the Admiralty, having taken leave of the Queen and the

THE FLAG-SHIP "ST. VINCENT" FIRING A SALUTE.

Prince, his lordship and Sir W. Gage proceeded on board the *Black Eagle* about 100 yards abreast, and, transferring the Admiralty flag to that vessel returned to the port. The Hon. Mr. Corry, with Captain Corry, in his gig went on board the *Superb*.

On board the ships her Majesty visited, the three Commanders were presented to the Queen, and will be promoted to the rank of post captains. W. F. Glanville (1840) of the *St. Vincent*; F. Martin, of the *Trafalgar*; and W. Wyby Chambers (1841) of the *Albion*; and it is expected that the mate of the Royal yacht, Mr. Obbard, who was in attendance in the Royal barge, will also be recommended to her Majesty's favour by Lord Haddington for promotion. The Royal yacht having proceeded to the eastward, as far as the *Vernon*, now passed down through the line, cheered in her progress by the thousands of persons afloat, and heartily so by a man-of-war-like Indiaman, the *Elizabethborough*, outward bound, with a number of troops on board. The poop was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, and the crew, in white frocks and trousers, manned the whole side of the vessel. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with their display of loyalty, and marked the Royal appreciation by bowing. The Royal yacht then left the *Vernon*, 50, on her left, swept round the *Superb*, belonging to the 2d division, and passed up outside of that line towards Cowes. The yards of all the ships remained manned, and the *Vernon*, *Superb*, *Rodney*, *Canopus*, and *Vanguard*, enthusiastically cheered as the Royal yacht crossed the bows of the *Superb*, and got abreast of each ship. Her Majesty and the Prince had a splendid view of the noble broadsides of these fine men of war as the Royal yacht passed up outside the lines. Just as the *Victoria and Albert* had passed abreast the *St. Vincent*, that ship led off a parting salute, and again the whole squadron became enveloped in smoke, forming the same magnificent spectacle as we have before feebly attempted to describe. The Royal yacht at full speed soon released herself of the troublesome proximity of one or two steamers (which had caused some little inconvenience to the Royal party when in the barge), and arrived off Osborne at twenty five minutes past two. Her Majesty was landed by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence at Mead's Hole in the Royal barge. Carriages conveyed the Queen, Prince, and suite to Osborne; and on his lordship again reaching the yacht she proceeded to her moorings off Cowes.

Her Majesty and the Prince were much pleased with the inspection.

The Queen and his Royal Highness partook of sandwiches from the officers of the Royal yacht on the deck of the vessel.

The Duke of Marlborough's schooner yacht the *Wivern* accompanied the Royal yacht to Cowes.

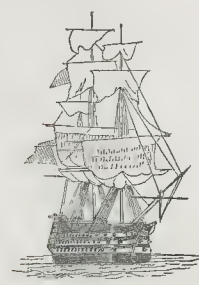
GRAND NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

It may be remembered that such an exhibition as that of Monday was never witnessed since the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, when 24 sail of the line, and half as many frigates, went through a series of naval evolutions in the presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family; but gigantic as was the scale upon which those evolutions were performed, it is said by naval officers that they would bear no sort of comparison with the beautiful manœuvres of the experimental squadron, although the former occurred at the termination of a long war, in the course of which both officers and men had had abundant opportunities of perfecting themselves, under every possible circumstance, in their respective duties.

The wind, which blew fresh from the north on Sunday, was as fresh from the same quarter on Monday morning; but at the moment of her Majesty going afloat it had veered to north-west, and had somewhat fallen. At this time steamers, crowded on all parts with passengers, might be seen traversing the waters of the Solent. The *Monarch*, of Southampton, could not have had less than 700 aboard; the *Ruby* was equally full, and *Gem*, *Solent*, *Calpe*, and many others. The *Pacha*, Oriental Company's steamer, lingering round the fleet with a large party on board, and above 100 yachts of all sizes and rig, belonging to the various Royal squadrons, were sailing round. Among them were the *Wivern*, with her owner, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, on board; the *Anaconda*, schooner, Sir G. Ibbetson; the *Circassian*, schooner, Captain J. Lyons, the *Falcon*, Mr. Beardmore: the *Camilla* schooner. The *Kestrel*, now a beautiful brigantine, the property of the Earl of Yarborough, was lying at anchor to the northward of the starboard division of the fleet, at the inner moorings.

At a quarter before twelve, the Royal yacht was about half a mile to the westward of the fleet, running down to it, with the Royal standard flying at the main. The *Black Eagle* was lying to for the Royal yacht.

The Royal yacht now neared the admiral's ship, and the men on board the squadron were seen in the tops. The life-lines had been rigged, and they were all ready to lay out on the yards. A signal was given from the yacht to salute; and the *St. Vincent* answered it by a peal; and the second gun was followed by the general salute from the whole fleet; the men immediately manned the yards, but none of the ships were dressed in colours, which was considered favourable to the idea of the squadron getting under way. The beautiful effect of the two divisions saluting again called forth the recollection of "glories old, and battles won on the great sea." The Royal yacht was now motionless on the water opposite to the *St. Vincent*, with the yachts, boats, and steamers crowding round her. Rear-Admiral Parker, in his barge, now left his flag ship to proceed on board the Royal yacht to ascertain her Majesty's wishes.—(*See the Engraving.*) It was at first determined that all the fleet should get under way, form line of battle ahead, manœuvre, and return to their moorings; but it was afterwards arranged that the fleet should make sail at anchor, and that one of the squadron should lift her anchors and proceed to sea. Admiral Parker, therefore, after remaining a few minutes on board the yacht, returned to the *St. Vincent*, and then proceeded down the line to the sternmost ship of the port or second division. He arrived with his flag officer, Lieut. Craycroft, on board the *Superb*, 80, at half past 12, when the blue ensign was struck on board the *St. Vincent* and hoisted on the mizen-mast of the *Superb*; the *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Willes, having a commodore's broad pendant flying as second in command. Her Majesty and the Prince were now on the port side of the paddle box platform watching the three-deckers with much in-



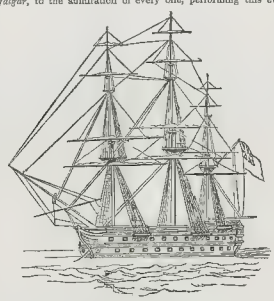
LOOSED SAILS.

terest. There were on the main-yard of the *Trafalgar* 24 men, on the topsail-yard 16, on the top gallant yard 8, and on the royal-yard 6, stretching upward in a pyramid-like grandeur. The men were now ordered in from the yards of all the ships except the *Superb*, and a few minutes was devoted by the crowds on board the private steamers in cheering her Majesty and the Prince, which the Queen repeatedly acknowledged by waving her parasol, and the Prince by taking off his hat.

The yacht was now in the centre of the two lines of the fleet to witness the naval tactics, which now commenced by a signal from the Admiral at

TOP GALLANTS SAILS HOME.

12 35, to prepare for getting under way. The men were now seen making their way aloft, running with feline agility to their respective quarters. Another signal, at 12.40, and simultaneously the rigging of the whole fleet, except the *Superb*, was lumbered with canvass, the men on the yards having loosed the sails. Another signal from the Admiral, and the gallant fellows sheeted home, and up went top-sails, top gallant-sails, and royals, the *Trafalgar*, to the admiration of every one, performing this evolution



PREPARING TO MAKE SAIL.

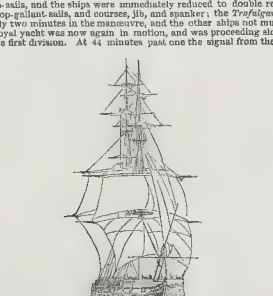
with a smartness not to be surpassed, and the others in a manner most creditable to them. The bands on board the steamers most encouragingly playing "Cheer Up, My Lads." At 12.46, the anchor supposed to be up, the signal from the Admiral was to make sail on the starboard tack; then

MAKING SAIL ON THE STARBOARD TACK.

the ships hoisted the jib and flying-jib, and set the spanker, and were braced up on that tack. At 12.55 the top-sails were lowered and ordered to be reefed, which was executed with astonishing celerity; and the *Superb* at

REEFING TOPSAIL.

this time had lifted her anchors, and was running out under jib and flying-jib. At 1.5 the royal and flying jib were taken in, two reefs were taken in the top-sails, and the ships were immediately reduced to double reefed top sails, top-gallant-sails, and courses, jib, and spanker; the *Trafalgar* occupying only two minutes in the manœuvre, and the other ships not much more. The Royal yacht was now again in motion, and was proceeding slowly outside the first division. At 44 minutes past one the signal from the Admiral



DOUBLE REEFED TOPSAILS, IN TOP-GALLANT SAILS.

was "in top-gallant sails," and the fluttering canvass was immediately secured. Then came the order to close reef top sails and courses, and away flew the hands to their work. The ships then were reduced to close reefed top-sails and reefed courses and foretopmast stay sail, i. e. jib and spanker having been stowed, the three-deckers having their courses hauled up. In this manner the fleet was left by the *Superb* under snug sail on the starboard tack, giving their crews time for dinner.—(*See the Engraving.*)

Meanwhile the Royal yacht and the mosquito fleet had followed the *Superb*, running before the wind under all sail to royals to the eastward into the Channel. The *Black Eagle* steam yacht was also making way with her, and as she increased her distance, the scene expanded in beauty. Off St. Helens, looking up to Spithead, were the *Albion*, 90, Captain Lockyer, C.B.; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B.; and the *Trafalgar*, 120, Captain T. F. Maston; under sail at their anchorage, their bows looking downward, the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, the other ship of the starboard division, appeared to be standing across, with her treble tier of ports broadly displayed; while the broadsides of the port division, the *Canopus*, 84, Captain F. Mowatt, C.B.; the *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Willes; and the *Rodney*, 92, Captain Collier, C.B., frowningly loomed. At one moment the yachts were in line, six or seven deep; at another, following in each other's wake. The blue sky was chequered with white fleecy clouds, thickly clustered landward, whilst the horizon seaward was bounded by a thin mist, losing itself as it stretched upwards in the light blue sky. The sea was beautifully clear, green and glassy, and only variegated by the white foam which marked the track of the steamers, or curled amid the bows of the noble line of battle ship, as she

"Walked the waters as a thing of life."

Nobly she dashed on, even outstripping the steamers, but closely followed by two cutter yachts, one of which was the *Cornaro*. At forty-five minutes past one the gallant ship set the fore-topmast and top-gallantmast starboard studding sails. The Royal yacht had got abreast the *Superb* at two o'clock, and as she ranged up on the weather beam about a cable's length, the gallant Admiral aboard the ship lowered the ensign, and again, as the Royal yacht hove to, she lowered her fore royal, and continued her course. At 3h. 30m. signal was made to the fleet at Spithead to furl sails, and in an instant it had diminished.

The *Victoria and Albert* had now reached the *Vernon*, when the crew of that ship manned the shrouds, and, clustering there, gave three hearty cheers; and her Majesty, evidently much pleased with the manner and position from which this expression of loyalty came, stood on the paddle box platform, and bowed. The yachts lowered their colours, and as the Royal yacht passed again through the fleet, music and cheers resounded from the decks as it and yards as they were again manned; and at 3h. 36m., at the signal from the Royal vessel, another general peal from the cannon gave the farewell salute, as, at full speed, the *Victoria and Albert* proceeded on to Mead's Hole, where her Majesty and the Prince and suite were landed, and conveyed to Osborne by the Royal carriages.

THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

What stir is on the deep?
What glory by the coast?
Why have they gathered round our cliffs
Their ancient pride and boast?
Why rides Old England's might
At anchor on her sea?
Like some colossal bird of war
Plumed out for victory!

It's eye upon the sun!
It's wings upon the wave!
It's voice—a nation's freedom song—
The pæans of the brave!
It's heart—the heart of oak—
It's joy—the cannon's roar—
It's mate—that people, million-voiced—
Whose cheers resound the shore!

The gorgeous banners spread
Their sun-hues to the eye!
The masts are like the palmy trees,
That climb towards the sky!
Each giant house of life
Is warm with Nature's breath,
Yet bears within its brawny womb
The Thunder and the Death!

That Splendid Fleet is throned
Upon the glistening sea,
While wreathing sunbeams weave, from Fire,
Its Crown of Majesty!
Soon silver sails shall spread
To kiss the Summer's smile,
And swell—as proud as England's soul
When Nelson won the Nile!

Yes!—with its lofty crest,
And banners broad unfurl'd,—
Is spread a larger Navy here
Than once awe-smote the world!
Knit with an iron frame
To bear our empire far,
And manned with just such daring hearts
As fought at Trafalgar!

Not now the voices of those wars
Arouse them as of old—
The world's wide Peace shines round the wave—
A gleaming flood of gold!
Oh, why does England marshal thus
Her strength upon the deep;
And stir Old Ocean's heart, and wake
His caverns from their sleep?

Hark! to the wild cheers volleying round,—
The Echo's utterance riven
By the quick rolling thunder, winged
To all the winds of Heaven!
The voices of the human joy
Blent with the loud salute!
And not one tongue without its shout!—
And not one cannon mute!

Mark! round the cliffs, and to the coast,
How thick the millions lie!
See the Fleet-crowd!—five thousand men
Between the deck and sky!
The proud land's glorious tars, equipped
In Sabbath-day attire,
Ringing loud answers through the ships
To all their loyal Fire!

"The Queen!"—that cry has oracled
This heart-stir of the Brave!—
The Queen is with her marshall'd Fleet
Throned strong upon the wave!
The Star of England's Love shines forth
On every blessing crew,
As, there, her Navy of the world
Sweeps by in grand review!

A sight of Glory!—to impose
Our Lady of the Throne
With the fine awful thought that she
Calls such a fleet her own!
With one soft lisp of Beauty's voice
Can sway its life of power,
To gem the peace or crown the war
Of England's mightiest hour!

NAVAL PROMOTIONS CONSEQUENT ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE SQUADRON.—According to the regulations laid down by the Admiralty in 1843, the officers to be promoted on board the ships her Majesty visited at Spithead will not be the commanders, but three lieutenants. Their Lordships, taking into consideration that the Queen's known partiality for her gallant men-of-war might lead her Majesty to pay frequent visits to them, determined to recommend for promotion the officer actually on board at the time of such visit who in the rank in which he was then serving had been placed for the longest time. By this regulation Hector Tonse (1824) of the *Albion*; John Cheene (1836) of the *St. Vincent*; and William Frederick Fead (1838) of the *Trafalgar*, are the parties on whom promotion falls.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN AT KINGSTOWN.—The Dublin papers announce the arrival of the *Great Britain* steamer, in Kingstown harbour, on Sunday last, about two o'clock. The vessel had been expected on the previous evening, but a delay had arisen in consequence of the guard of the air pump having given way, which rendered it necessary to stop the engines and tow to.

The *Buda-Pesti Heraldo*, a Hungarian paper, states that the emigrants travelling through Pesth from the Upper Comitats, where famine prevails to a great extent, have there established a regular slave market. Girls (their own children) are sold, at the age of from eight to nine, for five florins (8s 6d.), and boys of the same age for ten to twenty kreutzers. A person offered three swanzigers for one boy, and while the parents were rejoicing at getting so good a price, the poor little fellow clasped his mother's knees, and implored her not to send him away, and saying he would not ask her for bread again, if she would only keep him.

COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SUFFOLK.—It is stated that Mr. Rerrison will be a candidate for the representation of West Suffolk, in the room of Colonel Rushbrooke. Captain Bennet, of Rougham Hall, Bury St Edmund's, has also offered himself for this division of the county. Both are Conservatives.

ACCIDENT AT SHARNBROOK.—Lieut. Dongerfield, of the Coast Guard at Seaham, went to bathe last week, and was unfortunately drowned.

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSFORTH.—A letter has been published from Mrs. Hawkey, in which that lady gives another version of the circumstances connected with the duel in which Mr. Seton lost his life. Mrs. Hawkey states that the challenge emanated from Mr. Seton (and not from Mr. Hawkey); in consequence of the latter having, on the occasion quitting the ball room on the Monday evening preceding, administered a kick (or something very like one) to him, for having told him (Mr. Hawkey) "That a light cavalry man could never give satisfaction or man himself up with an infantry one," or words to that effect. That the challenge was brought to Mr. Hawkey at half past eleven the following morning by Lieutenant Rowles, Royal Navy, who on the following evening addressed a letter on the subject to Lieut. Ward, Royal Marines. That on the ground Mr. Seton's antagonist received, but did not return that gentleman's first fire. Notwithstanding which, a second pistol was put into the hands of both principals, and the word charged without any effort being made to arrest the affair. The effect of the second fire was the wound to Mr. Seton, which ended in death. Mrs Hawkey, after stating this, says she leaves it to those gentlemen who are conversant in such affairs, to determine how far the second of Mr. Seton was, by the understood laws of duelling, justified in permitting his friend to deliver a second shot after his first shot had been received and not returned by his antagonist, who thereby received two shots but delivered only one. According to the opinions of many officers with whom she has conversed on the point, it seems certain that Mr. Seton's second, instead of allowing the second shot, ought to have immediately withdrawn his friend from the ground, and that by his failing to do so, he was guilty of a dereliction of his duty as a second, which has brought upon him the awful responsibility of having been himself, in truth, the cause of the fatal termination of the duel.

THE MURDER BY POISONING AT CARLISLE.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with this horrible case of double murder by poisoning has been brought to a close. The inquiry occupied the Coroner and jury several days, there being no fewer than nine adjournments, and the excitement that it has created throughout the whole northern part of England has been a very intense character. The Coroner having, in a very long-hand manner, summed up the whole of the facts of this extremely mysterious tragedy, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful murder against John Graham." The Coroner then made out his commitment for trial at the ensuing assizes, the superintendent of police being bound over to prosecute.

MR. BRITTON, F.S.A.—A Committee has been formed and a subscription commenced, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect to Mr. Britton, who has laboured unceasingly for the last fifty years (he is now in his 75th year) in illustration of our national antiquities. Mr. Britton has declined receiving a piece of plate, or any pecuniary mark of approbation, from his friends. It is therefore in contemplation to offer a sum of money for the best Bibliographical Review of the Progress and Influence of that class of Literature illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. In the meantime, Mr. Britton has been invited to a public dinner at Richmond on the 7th July next. A large attendance is expected.

ADVERTISING.—The *Times* newspaper, and Double Supplement, Monday, June 23, 1845, contained the extraordinary number of 1,706 advertisements.

"An umbrella, like charity, frequently covereth a multitude of sins!"—so says Rodwell, whose "Memoirs of an Umbrella" are to appear next week. The story, although essentially comic, possesses a very powerful interest. We hope the author may be as successful as a novelist as he has already been a farce-writer, in his "Teddy the Tiler."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

This has been a stirring week with the amateurs of summer sports. To begin with the cricket, giving the metropolis the precedence—Cricket put forth its strength on Monday, at Lord's, in the case of the match between the Marylebone Club and Ground with Pilch, against the Northern Counties with A. Mynn, Esq. It was a most scientific display, the Northern being the conquerors. On the same day one of the most popular of the provincial race meetings commenced that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which extends over four days. In future years it will begin on Tuesday, and continue for three days, which will be a great improvement. If Epsom and Ascot were reduced in a like manner they would be all the better for it. And, having named those places, it may be as well at present to congratulate the friends of the turf on the most satisfactory investigations which have taken place into its position and details. We have ever, in these columns, spoken out as to the practice of permitting persons of bad manners and loose morals to stand on familiar footing with men of honour and station, by reason of their forming a portion of a society known as "the Ring." "We apprehend the custom as dishonoured in the observance" must be on its last legs. The disclosures in such morsels of the evidence in the Rainhill, Running Rein, Melody cole, and other similar "affairs," as were permitted to come out, must deter all who hold character in account from intercourse in future with the company of days. For years past we have been labouring under the impression with those who felt well disposed towards it as a wholesome national pastime, but who could not conscientiously support an institution common to miscellaneous ingredients of all sorts, that the task of rescue thereupon prize of £100. The former of these, those spoken of will come to anything. In their decision in the Melody cole case the members of the Jockey Club, before whom it took place, declared that the real use of the connexion between the persons bringing the charge and the individual charged "was discreditable to all the parties concerned, but, considering the length of time that had elapsed since the transactions occurred, they thought it unnecessary to take any further steps with respect to them." Now, this is a precedent established of a statute of limitations in courts of honour as well as courts of law: this must have been a flattering unction to the souls of the "planters" of many Derbys and Legers not much out of the ordinary run.

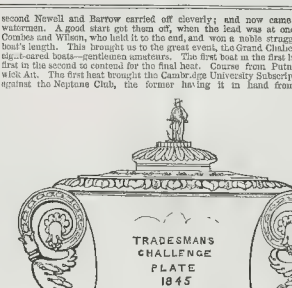
To return to our muttons, on Monday commenced Newcastle races, with all the appliances and means to boot peculiar to the days we live in. There were cheap trains sent in from all the populous districts, whereby men might go through and back (upon the turnpike principle) for one payment. Great conveniences, moreover, were provided for the accommodation of the "Ring;" the Grand Stand, as was vastly increased; and, in short, as the official authority declared, "the whole arrangements reflected great credit on the managers," whose exertions, aided by the liberality of the public, will, no doubt, cause the meeting to assume an important position in the provincial gatherings of the season. No doubt it was right well put on the scene, as the Frenchman says, and to deserve success is the best chance of ensuring it after all. Of the racing generally, the leading feature was the excellence of Mr. St. Paul's Nonsuch, that won both the Northern Derby and the Gateshead or Lottery Stakes in very racing-like form. The course for the latter is two miles—a true Leger trial and the match has thereby laid him for the great Doncaster even at 8 to 1. This horse was disappointed in his race for the Derby at Epsom; and that issue must not be taken as any criterion of his quality. The event of the meeting, in particular, however, was, of course, the handicap, or, in other words, the Northumberland Plate. Since Ascot, this has been the only marketable commodity, and a good field of horses was backed for it. A good field came to the post; and, after a severe struggle, it was won by Mr. Meikdam's Inheritress, who, no doubt, had a good entrance, being five years old with but 7st. 10lbs. to carry. Ninety-five were named for the plate, out of which thirty-three accepted. Elsewhere, the aquatics of the week will be found done justice to.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

The boat was one carved shell of hollow pearl
Almost translucent ——
—— like the prow and stern did curl
Horn ed on high, like the young moon sapine,
When o'er d.n the ocean's sea of beams,
It floats upon the waters calm and serene,
Whose golden waves in many a purple line
Fade fast, 'till, borne on sunlight's ebbing streams
Drinking, on earth's verge the sunken meteor gleams.—SHELLEY.

The noon of Tuesday was lovely, and by that hour the parties concerned began to show at the tryst ing place. Later in the day it came on to rain pretty earnestly, but nobody seemed to care for it; they were moved by something more substantial than "shiny influences." After considerable and august preparation, at three P.M. the first race commenced for the Apprentices' Race, for a cost and silver badge—best of heats. This was won by a youth of the name of Meekings, first. Then followed the Tradesman's Plate for four-oared boats, which brought together the Lambeth Aquatic Club, the Richmond Confidence Club, and the Avon Club. The latter appeared in a very novel and elegant craft, brought up by the celebrated Clasper, who made a sensation last year in their new-fashioned boat. The Lambeth Club were the winners. The Amateur pair-oar race for two Silver Cups succeeded. This was a slashing contest in each of the heats, the conqueror being won by a boat's length only—by Messrs. Chapman and Walmsley. This was rowed down against. A little fleet came out for the Watermen Scullers' Race, which, after some very fine displays of the name of Meekings, first by Pocock, with perfect ease, in the grand heat. The Committee boat, the Vauxhall state barge, and Aquatic Club, ron of pleasure galleys, were moored just above Putney Bridge, and gave a most festive air to the whole scene; all the way up to Chiswick Ait, the river and its banks were one gorgeous gala.

Wednesday was the grand day; and, despite a somewhat chilly afternoon, drew thousands upon thousands to the scene of action. The sport commenced at half-past three for the Silver Challenge Cup, the presentation of Mr. Layton, together with a Silver Wherry, given by Messrs. Nickesson and Walford, for gentleman scullers. Good men and true were in this essay, whereof the first heat was won by Mr. Chapman, the second by Mr. Bumpstead, the final heat standing over till the morrow. The Vauxhall Wherry, with £60 added by the Regatta Committee, for watermen's pair-oars, drew together all the professional talent of the river. It was a starting affair beyond all dispute. The first heat Phelps and Maynard won, in somewhat easy fashion; the



TRADESMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP.—THAMES REGATTA.

second Newell and Barrow carried off cleverly; and now came the tug of watermen. A good start got them off, when the lead was at once taken by Combes and Wilson, who held it to the end, and won a noble struggle by half a boat's length. This brought us to the great event, the Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats—gentlemen amateurs. The first boat in the first heat, and the first in the second to contend for the final heat. Course from Putney to Chiswick Ait. The first heat brought the Cambridge University Subscription Rowers against the Neptune Club, the former having it in hand from the start,

SILVER WHERRY.—THAMES REGATTA.

and winning, though early in the heat it looked like a race. For the second heat the St. George's Club, a crack lot—very—met the Oxford University Club, and a dashing set-to it was, the two crews crying out for the dear life, and sticking to them like the grim death. Just before making the Malt-house Tavern, Oxford fouled St. George, whose crew threw up their oars, appealed, and had the heat awarded them. Thus stood the question—and thus it stands still, as regards Cam and Isis: but the Grand Heat is to be rowed—and Cambridge and St. George for the rescue! At the signal off they flew, like falcons down the wind—the Cantabs slightly the best. Anon, "St. George!" was the cry; and, as they bent to it, yard-arm and yard-arm, St. George, No. 2, fouled the stern of the Cambridge boat, and Cam was decided by the umpire, to be entitled to the victory. Very unsatisfactory was this to all interested; and when it does come again for arbitrement, let us hope the best may win—and no mistake. This race was followed by a Landsmen's Scurry, whose details may be spared. And thus Wednesday ended.

Thursday was the finest day of the three, and best in the quantity, though perhaps not the quality, of the sport, spreading as it did over several races, centred, so far as the interest went, in two; the issue of the Amateur Scullers', grand heat for the Silver Challenge Cup, and the mighty contest against the world in oars, for the comparatively paltry prize of £100. The former of these, Mr. Bumpstead won; the latter, the Claspers!! the immortal Newcastle crew, who now stand A 1 against universal rowing creation. The Scullers' Match, rowed from Putney to Hammersmith—nothing half so worthy of the Thames as is the peculiar stream whereon the fleetest boats float, and the best of "jolly young watermen" lurpel them, as this regatta has heretofore done it honour. May its shadow never be less.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To enter minutely into the betting on the various events now in the market, would take more room than we can devote to such subjects. Passing, therefore, the Northumberland Plate—now a bygone and the Goodwood Stakes, which must of necessity be revolutionised by the declaration of the acceptances, we may confine our notice to the St. Leger. Weatherbit, it will be seen, retains the premiership, but from the demonstrations made this afternoon in favour of Old England and Mentor, may, indeed, *must* give way, *mutatis* the information volunteered by Messrs. Hargrave and Stebbings, that he is 2lb. better than Old England! The Merry Monarch was rather at a discount, nor were the Baron or Fantasa in much demand. The Connaught Ranger was backed freely at 20 to 1. Is he, like Polyphemus Bullagh, after being drawn for the Derby, to "do the trick" for the St. Leger? He belongs to the same party, and is in the same stable! The Derby betting does not call for a remark.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
The field agst fce	7 to 1 agst Pagan	20 to 1 agst Godfrey
7 to 4 agst Newsom's lot	10 to 1 — Queen of Tyne	20 to 1 — Northumberland
7 to 2 — Lightning	10 to 1 — Portobello	25 to 1 — Little Haughton
7 to 1 — Inheritress	10 to 1 — Little John, 3 yrs old	20 to 1 — Bervey
7 to 1 — Cobcicres (t)		

GOODWOOD STAKES (ACCEPT OR AGG).

The field agst 22	25 to 1 agst Winesour	25 to 1 agst Bob Peel (t)
15 to 1 agst Fine Apple	25 to 1 — The Libel (t)	25 to 1 — Mundiggelding (t)
	25 to 1 agst Queen Mab	

GOODWOOD CUP.

7 to 1 agst Ironmaster | Golden Rule is declared not to run

ST. LEGER.

6 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	10 to 1 agst Old England	20 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger (t)
7 to 1 — The Merry Monarch (t)	20 to 1 — Mentor	25 to 1 — Kedger (t)
	20 to 1 — The Baron	
	25 to 1 agst Fantasa (t)	

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Sting	40 to 1 agst Trumpeter	50 to 1 agst Cambaules
25 to 1 — Brocardo	40 to 1 — Tug Net	

THURSDAY.—Several "influentials" were present, and the investments upon the few horses backed were heavy.

GOODWOOD STAKES.

15 to 1 agst Fine Apple	20 to 1 agst Nottingham	20 to 1 agst John o' Gaunt
17 to 1 — Libel — 30 to 1 taken freely	20 to 1 — Rattlebrush	20 to 1 — Bromley School Miss (t),
	20 to 1 — Lightning	
	25 to 1 agst Kildon.	

GOODWOOD CUP.

3 to 1 agst Fough-a-Ballagh (t freely) | 5 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t to £6.00)	10 to 1 agst Old England	20 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger
10 to 1 — Mentor	20 to 1 — The Baron (taken freely)	25 to 1 — Kedger (t)
	40 to 1 — Cousical Boy (t)	

THE ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB Annual Regatta is fixed to come off in Harwich Harbour, on the 25th and 26th of July, being the days immediately following Ipswich races.

CRICKET.—The cricket match, Marylebone Club and ground, with Pilch, v. the Northern Counties, was finished on Tuesday at Lord's. Final score: Marylebone, first innings 41, second 99, total 140; Northern Counties, first innings 141. The Northern, therefore, won in one innings by one run.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

This meeting commenced on Monday. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and the influx of visitors from all parts was immense.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Ramsay's br g Mid Lothian, 3lb, walked over.

The Northern Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added.

Mr. St. Paul's Mentor	.. ..	(Lye) 1
Lord Eglinton's Vandeville	.. ..	.. 2

The Maiden Plate of £50. Heats.

Mr. H. Johnstone's Malden, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Cartwright) 1
Lord Eglinton's Brctwalda, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. Horsley's Stickleburn, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 3

TUESDAY

The Tyro Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 30 added.

Mr Ramsay's Malcolm, by the Doctor	.. ..	(Lye) 1
Lord Zetland's f by The Bard, out of Cobcicres's dam	.. ..	.. 2

The Northern Oaks Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsay	.. ..	(Bumby) 1
Sir C Mo ck's f by Physician, out of Castaway	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. R Ketchley's Lucy	.. ..	.. 3

The Hunter's Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added.

Captain Boyd's Lara, aged	.. ..	(Hon. S Erskine) 1
Mr. Clarke's Netherton Maid, 4 yrs	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. Robinson's The Wasp, 6 yrs	.. ..	.. 3

Her Majesty Plate of 100 guineas.

Colonel Cradock's Jungleer, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Armstrong) 1
Mr. Wright's Comical Boy, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2
Mr. Meikdam's Trusboy, 5 yrs	.. ..	.. 3

WEDNESDAY.

The Gateshead, or Lottery Stakes, of 10 sovs each, p p, with 50 added

Mr. St. Paul's Mentor	.. .. ..	(Lye) 1
Mr. Wormald's Sister to Palcmer	.. .. ..	(Bumby) 2
Mr. Johnson's Nanny Banks	.. .. ..	(do.) 3

The Northumberland Plate of 200 sovs.

Mr. Meikdam's Inheritress, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb	.. ..	(Lye) 1
Mr. Dawson's Harry Andrew, 5 yrs, 6st 13lb	.. ..	(Francis) 2
Mr. Meikdam's Lightning, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb	.. ..	(Cartwright) 3

The Corporation Plate of 60 guineas.

Captain Boyd's Lara, aged, 6st 7lb	.. ..	(Noble) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Malden, 3 yrs, 7st	.. ..	.. 2

THURSDAY.

The Tyne Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Cookson's Fair Star	.. .. ..	(Francis) 1
Mr. Brown's Sharston	.. .. ..	.. 2

The Corinthian Stakes of 15 sovs each.

Mr. Meikdam's Poussin, 5 yrs, 11 st 4lb	..	(Mr. M'Donagh) 1
Mr. Clarke's Netherton Maid, 4 yrs, 10st	.. ..	.. 2

The Gold Cup of 150 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. Bell's Winesour, 5 yrs	.. .. ..	(Bumby) 1
Mr. Ramsay's Middlethan, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. 2

The Members' Plate of 50 sovs, &c.

Mr. Meikdam's Inheritress, 5 yrs	.. ..	(Templeman) 1
Sir C Monck's Glossy, 5 yrs	.. .. ..	.. 2

The Royal Victoria Wing Stakes were won, in three heats, by Mr. Hesseltine's Tile Barbow beating seven others.

THE RACE CUP,

Of which we annex an Engraving, has been manufactured by Messrs. Reid and Sons, goldsmiths and jewellers to her Majesty, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, from a design by Mr. B. Green, architect, Newcastle. The subject, from Lord Byron's "Mazeppa," has been often and well treated before, but not in this way. Byron has added to the interest of his beautiful poem by leaving portions of it to be filled up by the imagination. After describing the fall of the courser and his thong-bound rider, with the wild horses plunging, foaming, and starting round them, he speaks of Mazeppa's being "released from adding to the vultures' feast," and of his finding himself attended by "a slender girl." She had discovered him in his pitiable condition, and unbound and relieved him, soaring away at the same time the wild horses and birds of prey: and this is the moment, undescribed, but imagined and seized by the artist for the group. In the centre is the female on her knees, in an animated attitude, lifting one arm of Mazeppa, and frightening off the Horses, &c., with a kerchief waving and her right hand extended. Mazeppa and the Horse to which he was bound lie stretched on the ground, and two spirited Wild Horses, "with flowing tail and flying mane," are plunging and rearing around the middle group: while the Vultures, having a lot so near that he "could have smote but lacked the strength," is just leaving his perch to soar.

The Plate, with pedestal, stands about 24 inches high. The figures are of large size, and all of silver. The grounding is bronze work: and it is continued down the edge of a shaped out octagonal pedestal in ornamental scroll work. On this pedestal is a medallion for the names of the Stewards, &c., and of the Meeting.

A good deal has been told with few figures; and the imaginary incident has been well embodied and successfully related by the artist, while the modelling and execution of the whole is highly creditable to the manufacturers.

DREADFUL FIRE AT QUEBEC.

By the *Cambridge* packet, we have papers from New York, to the 3rd of June. They contain an account of a devastating fire at Quebec, where, it seems, two thousand houses have been destroyed. The fire commenced shortly before mid-day, on the 28th May, in a tannery in St. Vallière Street.

The day was remarkably warm, and the heat and dryness of the few days previous had rendered the roofs of the building in the neighbourhood, and those more remote, highly susceptible of ignition. The adjoining and opposite dwellings were soon involved, and in an inconceivably short space of time the burning flakes, carried afar by the then rising wind, had ignited some buildings in the neighbourhood of the St. Koch's Church—a considerable distance from the outbreak of the fire.

The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm, and it was soon evident that all human endeavours to arrest the progress of the fire in a locale studded, for the most part, with wooden buildings, alone, would be useless—an impression but too fatally verified. Onward swept the flames—apace after street fell before them. A species of whirlwind seemed to aid its fatal advances for, in advance, in the rear, on every side, the raging element developed itself with momentarily increasing fury. Spots, that to the shrieking and affrighted refugee were now apparently safe, in a few minutes subsequent were wrapped in a vast sheet of flame.

From eleven in the morning until midnight did this dread fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles-street—nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak!—at the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one third of a mile.

Between 1500 and 2000 houses are supposed to have been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 persons (one-third of the population) are houseless. Most of these people have lost their all, the rapid advance, and sudden capricious directions taken by the flame, not only rendering it impossible to save any portion of the property in the dwellings, but in a vast number of instances barely allowing the inmates a sufficient time to escape living.

The church in St. Roch's is in safety. The convent is saved. St Peter's Chapel is also safe. The large brewing establishments of Messrs. Lloyd and Lepper, and M'Cullan, are consumed, and the line of wharfs from Munn's to the one at the foot of the Hope-hill. On these were an immense quantity of deals, which were all consumed.

At this point the fire was arrested by throwing down the piles of deals, and on the town side, by blowing up two houses. The operation was conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, of the Royal Engineers, and some of the officers and men under his command.

Two Methodist Churches were also burnt. The Artillery Barrack was three times in danger. A general meeting had been called, attended by 3000 persons, at which between £3000 and £4000 were collected on behalf of the sufferers. At Montreal steps were being taken to aid the unfortunate persons who have lost their all by the calamity.

The most painful event was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried; the building became surrounded by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves perished miserably.

The losses by the mercantile lower town people will be heavy. Almost all the bakers are burned out—M'Conkey, Clarihue, Tourangeau, &c., and nothing saved. What renders matters more disastrous is, not one house in ten in St. Roch's was insured, and those insured are principally at the Mutual Insurance Company, which being composed of persons residents of St. Roch's, the Company is defunct; for if one man owes his neighbour 10s, and his neighbour owes him 10s, and neither have wherewith to pay, both are ruined.

Every exertion was made to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. Lord Metcalfe forwarded £2,000 for their relief; the Catholic Bishop sent £500, and the Hotel Dieu £300. The good Bishop had addressed a circular letter to his clergy, imploring subscriptions for the poor families thus deprived of a home and an asylum, and suggesting the calling of public meetings in every parish for that purpose, together with contributions of clothing, money, and provisions.

The loss of life, according to one of the accounts, *exceeds one hundred persons*, and the loss of property is said to be above £750,000. Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais. "Nothing left," says one of the letters from the distracted Canadians, "but the Catholic Bishop sent £500, and the Hotel Dieu £300. The good Bishop had addressed a circular letter to his clergy, imploring subscriptions for the poor families thus deprived of a home and an asylum, and suggesting the calling of public meetings in every parish for that purpose, together with contributions of clothing, money, and provisions.

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The following letter from Quebec, dated May 29, gives some additional details of interest:—

"Various rumours are afloat as to the number of lives lost. We have seen seven crisped and mutilated remains. Of these two were mothers with their infants clasped to their bosoms. It is feared that many victims as yet unknown will be soon discovered.

"In the Upper Town several houses were on fire. The artillery barrack was three times in danger, as also several private dwellings.

"A meeting was convened yesterday evening, and the bakers ordered to

THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE (MAZEPPA.)—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

commence the supply necessary or the relief of those distressed. This day relief was extended to about 3000 persons.

"At an adjourned meeting of that of last night we are informed that the extremely handsome sum of upwards of 28,000 dollars was subscribed; the list being still open. We also learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese has issued circulars to his clergy, directing them to collect donations of every description in aid of the sufferers.

"Among the public buildings destroyed are two Methodist Churches.

"Many persons have been severely burned—among them the editor of the *Canadian*, who has lost every thing he possessed.

"Mr. J. B. Bigonnette, a magistrate, is injured, it is feared, mortally.

"We learn, from an extra of the *Herald*, that its correspondent in Quebec has lost his daughter, a young lady of twelve years of age, 'who, being sick was carried to the Palace (the residence of the former intendants), to which it was hoped at the time the fire would not extend; but which was entirely consumed, there being, at the time, many sick persons in it, taken there for safety, whom it was found impossible to save.'

"The *Canadian* of Thursday, notwithstanding the sufferings of its editor, contains full details of the catastrophe, but they add little to what we have above communicated. It estimates the insurance at £25,000 to £30 000 in the Quebec, £20,000 to £30,000 in the Canada, and £2500 in the London Phœnix. We have heard of some others, but not considerable.

"Twelve thousand persons are at this moment deprived of the means of existence are homeless, famishing, and destitute. The first duty is to provide for their immediate physical wants. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the Seminary, and the Hotel Dieu, each forwarded, we understand, £500 by yesterday's evening steam boat. The Provincial Government has also acted with a judicious humanity, which we are sure will meet with general approbation. At a meeting of the Executive Council, yesterday, his Excellency the Governor General, under their advice, directed an order for £2000 to be drawn in favour of the Mayor of Quebec, and dispatched by the evening's mail, to meet their immediate necessity, until the whole matter, and the extent to which it is proper for the Government in the vacation of Parliament to interfere, may receive full consideration.

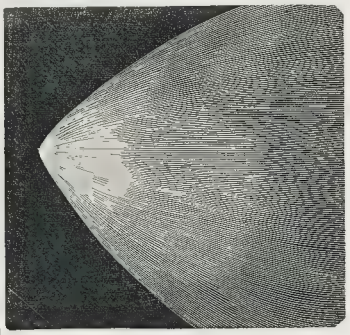
"In the city of Montreal, a feeling of profound sympathy, which we are convinced will not be barren, prevails. The Mayor of Montreal was one of the spectators of the destruction; and, returning to the city yesterday morning, took immediate measures for arranging a meeting of the inhabitants, which will be held to-day, at one o'clock, in the Parliament House. A preliminary meeting of the clergy of the different denominations will be held in the morning."

Another letter from Quebec, dated May 29, says: "Six bodies were, this morning, taken out of the church of St. Roch, which fell a prey to the fire. The Convent was saved with great difficulty, although the distance between them is very large, but such was the rapidity of the raging element.

THE COMET.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Comet has undergone a marked difference in its appearance, as is shown in the annexed Engraving of the "mysterious stranger," seen through an inverting telescope.



THE COMET.

The light of the head is still brilliant, but it has not that well-defined planetary disc that it had; it appears to be more immersed in the light emanating from it, and which encloses at least two-thirds of the head, which it did do before, and which was not in the Engraving last week, in consequence of the head of the Comet being cut out rather too large from the wood. The tail is much less bright than it was, and it has assumed an hyperbolic form, the apparent right side still being rather brighter than that on the left; it becomes less and less bright as the distance from the head increases, but its faintness increases so imperceptibly that it is impossible to say where it decidedly terminates.

The motion of the Comet has been very rapid, as it occupies now a very different part of the heavens from that when it first appeared. It was first seen by M. Colla, of Parma, on the 2nd of June, it being then near β Persei

I have merely to add, that, on the 14th of June, it was about 87 millions of miles from the earth; that, on the 18th, it was 97; that, on the 22nd, it was 110; and to-day, Saturday, June 28, it is nearly 130 millions of miles distant from the earth.

BURNING OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

THE CONCERT MONSTRE.

This grand affair took place on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, under the direction of M. Jullien, and so successful was the experiment, that we have no doubt a series of these monster musical meetings will now take place. A gigantic orchestra was erected on the large open promenade, in front of the building containing the giraffe, at the extremity of the gardens; and in this the three hundred musicians were stationed. M. Jullien himself taking up his position at an elegant [illegible] stand in front. The programme was very judiciously selected, so as to please all tastes; but we must confess, however admirably the classical pieces were executed, that the Post-horn Galops, the English Quadrilles, and Bohemian Polkas, carried off the greatest share of the applause.

The most effective thing was the "Suoni la Tromba," from "Puritani," which in its great crashes appeared to lift the audience fairly off their legs, being set as a quintette for 20 ophicleides, 20 cornets, and the same number of other mighty wind instruments in each part. Indeed, being in fine open air, the brass had generally the best of it over the strings; the sounds of the violins being lost at comparatively a short distance from the orchestra. Not the least commendable point in the entertainment was the admirable manner in which M. Jullien kept the mass of musicians together, from first to last their precision was remarkable We heard that there were upwards of 12,000 persons present; and all these appeared delighted; whether at the beauty of the evening, or the imposing effect of the music, or M. Jullien's curls and waistcoat, or one another, or all put together, we know not; but certainly this "Concert Monstre" was a great hit, and will bear repetition. After dark the orchestra was tastefully illuminated, and when the last salute of cannon, that accompanied "God Save the Queen," had been fired, the vast audience betook themselves to the edge of the lake, where the exhibition of Edinburgh during the Queen's visit, and some very capital fireworks, concluded the amusements of the evening.

THE CONCERT MONSTRE, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

MADAME ROSSI-CACCIA.

This distinguished *artiste*, who, on Thursday last, made her *début* at her Majesty's Theatre, is a countrywoman of the unrivalled Malibran: she was born at Barcelona, the 17th December, 1818 Her parentage was highly respectable, her father having held the rank of colonel, and her grandfather, that of lieutenant-general in the Spanish army Two years after the birth of Mdlle. Rossi, her mother took her to Paris, being engaged amongst the *troupe* of the *Italiens*, of which she was a useful, if not highly-gifted member.

Bordogni, the master to whose genius we owe the development of the voices and talent of some of the greatest singers in Europe, took in hand the musical education of Le young Juana Rossi. She had not been more than a year under his tuition, and was only fourteen years of age, when she made her *début* in a concert given by Beretoni. All the great *artistes* of the Italian Opera were present; Mdlle Rossi, though but a child both in person and manners, displayed a voice of such remarkable compass, and so much brilliancy of execution, that she electrified the audience. Her success was shortly afterwards confirmed at a second concert, given at the Hotel de Ville.

Triumphs so premature have ruined the prospects and future career of many a young *artiste*; and we might have lost, in the impatient display of childish power, the afterwards perfected genius of the great *prima donna*, but, with a prudent forbearance, worthy of much praise, the young *débutante* was removed from so prejudicial a sphere of action, and took her place amongst the chorus-singers of the *Italiens*. In this situation, she had the foundations of future excellence, thus following the example of the great Rubini himself, who has often since attributed to his quiet, unobtrusive studies, at the time he occupied a post so humble, much of his subsequent success.

At the age of 18, Mdlle. Rossi emerged from the ranks of the chorists, and made her *début* at the Opera Comique, afterwards the scene of so many of her triumphs. "La Dame Blanche," by Boieldieu, which has ever since been one of

MADAME ROSSI-CACCIA.

her favourite parts, was the one in which our *prima donna* commenced her career; the "Pré aux Clercs," "Jean de Paris," "Zampa," quickly followed, and all these performances were attended with brilliant success to the youthful *débutante*. The light charming music of these operas, so peculiar to the French composers, which, in attempts of a more serious and ambitious cast, meet with such signal failures, was well adapted to the sweet and flexible voice of the young *prima donna*, while their sprightly and piquant plots elicited her dramatic powers After having exhausted the *repertoire* of the Opera Comique, Mdlle Rossi's ambition led her to seek distinction in that land which is the school of all candidates for lyrical fame, and which if it conquered formerly by the force of arms, now enslaves by the "witchery of song"—Italy. In 1840, Mdlle. Rossi made her *début* at La Scala, with the greatest success. The Milanese journals, on this occasion, gave forth their full tide of enthusiasm, in which the public participated. *Imogene*, in the "Pirata," was the part chosen for her *début*, but having on one occasion (a benefit night) sung the famous "Casta Diva," from "Norma," her execution of this difficult air excited such a *furore*, that, night after night, on each occasion of her performance, and at each interval of the regular opera, this air was clamorously demanded. It was during the stay of Mdlle Rossi at Milan that she gave her hand in marriage to M. Caccia, a young sculptor of great merit, one of whose first works after his marriage, was an excellent bust of his gifted bride

Her return to the Opera Comique at Paris was again, for a time, the scene of Madame Rossi-Caccia's triumphs. A most brilliant engagement was offered her at Lisbon, at which capital she made her *début* in the September of 1843 There, in the fine opera-house of this city, she has, up to the present moment, been performing, in every description of opera, from the lightest to the most serious, both French and Italian. She has sufficed to support this establishment by her sole and unaided efforts, and has, as may be expected, been the object of enthusiastic admiration on the part of a public, to whose entertainment she has so largely contributed. The regrets universally entertained at her departure have given occasion for an unwonted display of poetic fire in Portuguese society. Sonnets of every description, some of them, sooth to say, somewhat poor in composition, but compensating by an immensity of zeal, have found their way into every species of publication, and all bearing testimony to the genius and merits of the great *cantatrice*, who has now arrived amongst us, to extort from John Bull that tribute which, in general, he so grudgingly and so unwillingly bestows

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MR. J. W. DAVISON'S second *matinée musicale* took place at his residence in Berners-street, at the early part of the week, and was very numerously attended, by an audience almost entirely composed of musicians, artists, and literary men, forming a delightful *réunion* of gentlemen with whom the public are well acquainted. The programme contained the names of Messrs. Leopold de Meyer, Moscheles, Sterndale Bennett, Osborne, Wallace, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, Sainton, Rousseau, Godefroid, T. B. Jewson, Cavallini, and Davison—the last gentleman performing Mendelssohn's Sonata in F minor, for violin and pianoforte, with M. Sainton. It is needless to say that the entire selection was performed in the first style, and was evidently productive of the greatest delight amongst those assembled. The opportunity rarely occurs of meeting so many eminent *artistes* together in society, and enjoying the display of their talents.

PROTESTANT CLUBS.—A national club has been formed in London in support of the Protestant principles of the constitution, and for raising the moral and social condition of the people. The Earl of Winchilsea has written a letter addressed to the Protestants of Great Britain, urging them to form similar clubs throughout the kingdom.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.—The first monthly mail direct to China was dispatched *viâ* the overland route, and may be considered as an epoch in the history of our intercourse with that vast empire. It will be conveyed to Ceylon by the Oriental Steam Company's vessels carrying the Calcutta mails; and at Ceylon will be transferred to one of the same company's vessels forming the branch line between Ceylon and Hong Kong, touching at Penang and Singapore. By this arrangement Hong Kong is brought within 48 days' post of London

JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

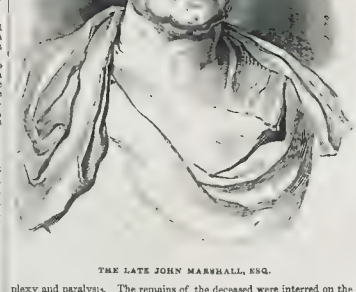
This opulent and celebrated manufacturer affords one of the most remarkable instances, even in this commercial country, of a man rising, by his own talents, energy, and enterprise, from moderate circumstances, to the possession of a splendid fortune, and to a degree of honour and influence rarely attained but by the aristocracy of the land. John Marshall was the second son of John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, in the county of York, and was born at Leeds the 27th July, 1765. Having entered into the manufacturing business, Mr. Marshall the younger, the subject of this notice, was among the earliest of those who, in this country, attempted the spinning of flax by machinery, in imitation of the example of Arkwright's similar process with regard to cotton. On this enterprise Marshall, it is believed, staked his all; and during the progress of the experiment, his funds were in a critical state. By unceasing and skilful attention both to the mechanical and commercial departments, he overcame every difficulty, and by his success not only realised immense wealth for his family, but founded a branch of manufacture at present one of the most important in England. Mr. Marshall's first manufactory was at Scotland Mill, three or four miles from Leeds; after which he built the large mills in Water-lane, in the same town, and also other mills at Shrewsbury.

In politics, Mr. Marshall was an extreme liberal, a supporter of free trade, and an active advocate, on all occasions, of civil and religious liberty in its widest sense. At one time he published a small work on political economy, intended for the working classes, and possessing no inconsiderable merit. Mr. Marshall had much public spirit. His enlarged mind made him the ready promoter of improvements, and especially of institutions designed for the intellectual and moral advantage of the bulk of the people and his great property, bountifully, though prudently used, enabled him to be one of the most munificent of patrons He founded, and liberally contributed to the Lancasterian School, the Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Mechanics' Institution, in his native town. Over the Philosophical Society there, he himself for some time presided, and he delivered lectures in it on subjects of political economy and geology. He was also one of the founders of the London University, and sat for a period among its council. In his own extensive manufactories, he willingly promoted the education of the children, as well as adopted, before any compulsory law existed, every improvement—in the internal arrangements of the mills—that could conduce to the health and comfort of the working people.

At the general election in 1826, Mr. Marshall, at the request of the late Earl Fitzwilliam and numerous influential members of the Whig party, offered himself for the representation of the county of York, and was returned, together with Lord Milton (the present Earl Fitzwilliam), and two of the opponent party—Mr. Fountayne Wilson and the Hon. W. Duncombe. Mr. Marshall acted as member for Yorkshire until 1830, when he retired. He continued, however, to take a prominent part in politics, and earnestly supported the Reform Bill. On the enfranchisement of the borough of Leeds, his second son, the late Mr. John Marshall, was elected as one of its first representatives—the other being Mr. Macaulay. The eldest son, Mr. William Marshall, who had previously sat in Parliament for Leominster and Petersfield, has also since twice represented the city of Carlisle

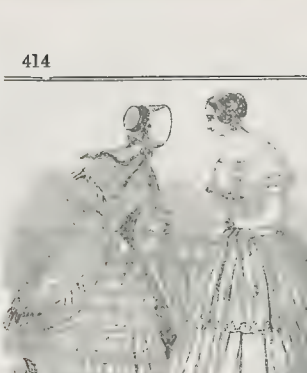
Mr. Marshall married, the 5th of August, 1795, Jane, fifth daughter of William Pollard, Esq., of Halifax, and had issue five sons and six daughters, all of whom survive him, except the second son, who died the 21st of October, 1836, leaving four children. Mr. Marshall's family became allied by a triple union with that of the present Lord Monteagle: the noble Lord himself married Miss Marshall, and two of his daughters were wedded—the one to Mr. James, and the other to Mr. Henry Marshall. Mr. Marshall's second daughter espoused the Reverend William Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Marshall, though by no means of robust frame, experienced the benefits of strict temperance and prudence, and enjoyed a green and protracted old age. He devoted his time between London, where he freely patronised science and art, his beautiful seat of Hallsteads on the banks of Ullswater, in Cumberland, and his old residence at Headingly, near Leeds. As infirmities increased he remained chiefly at Hallsteads, and he there terminated his honourable and useful career on the 6th inst., the immediate cause of his death being a combined attack of apoplexy and paralysis. The remains of the deceased were interred on the following Saturday, the 14th inst., at New Church, near Hallsteads: the funeral was strictly private.



THE LATE JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

When his political friends were in power, Mr. Marshall, it is said, might have obtained a peerage, had he been willing to accept it. but he preferred leaving a name dignified by his virtues alone—a striking example to future generations, of what may be achieved by English honesty, industry, and perseverance.



FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

(See our Journal of last week, page 394.)

IRELAND.

MURDER OF A MAGISTRATE IN CAVAN.—On Sunday last, a barbarous murder was committed in the middle of the day between Kilmore and Crossdoney, county Cavan. The "Molly Maguire" system has recently extended into that county from Leitrim, and it is generally believed that the assassination of this gentleman was connected by the members of that most nefarious confederacy, which has spread so much alarm in several counties of the north and north-west. At a quarter-past two o'clock, George F. Bell [illegible] Crossdoney, and [illegible] with two of his children, one five and the other six years old, his eldest son, a boy of about eleven, rode behind him on a pony. When he arrived at the Rocks of the residence of the Rev. Sheriff Wilson Bell, Esq., he was met by a man [illegible] and [illegible] along the road, smoking a short pipe. He was [illegible] Mr. Bell, presuming him to be [illegible] and [illegible] back, and [illegible] the [illegible] fired [illegible] the [illegible] within the skull; he fell instantly from his gig—he was dead. The horse, frightened by the report of the shot, ran away, throwing the two children on the road, one of them had his arm broken in the fall, or by the wheel of the gig. Mrs. Bell, of the Rocks, whose carriage had just broken down, passed the murderer on foot a few seconds before he fired. On hearing the report, she turned round, and saw the body fall from the gig. What the motive is which instigated this assassination we cannot form the most distant idea, for a more kind, tender-hearted, upright gentleman did not exist. There is no trace of the murderer, who crossed [illegible] the fields and escaped. The assassin (dressed in the usual frieze of the country) was armed with a pistol, the ramrod of which was found on the road, and, immediately on firing, he leaped up on the road direct, and deliberately turned round to see that his mark was perfect; finding which, he took to the fields, and, although seen by several, escaped. The inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned against some persons unknown. A more quiet, inoffensive country gentleman, a more upright magistrate, or more affectionate husband and father could not be met with. He has left a widow and six children.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JULLIEN'S SECOND CONCERT MONSTRE of 3000 [illegible] Concerts.—Mr. JULLIEN begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that in consequence of the unprecedented success of his first Concert Monstre, which was pronounced by the Press, as well as the Visitors, as equalled in the Annals of Instrumental Musical Assemblies, he will give a Second Concert Monstre on TUESDAY, July 1st, on the same unprecedented scale of grandeur. The programme will be selected from the Works of the great Masters, and will include the eight principal pieces that created so great a sensation at the first Concert Monstre, viz., Selections from Fra Diavolo Overture, William Tell, Beethoven's Sym phony in C Minor; Le Reve the Gem of Lucie, performed by Messrs. Richardson and Lazarus, Pas de Fleurs Valse, English Quadrilles, Lumley Quadrille, Post Horn Galop. Also the following novelties: Overture Der Freischutz, Locke's Music to Macbeth, Grand Selection from Don Juan and Robert Le Diable; Beethoven's Battle Symphony, for the first time, with Military effect, &c.; and God Save the Queen, with [illegible] Concert, to conclude with the last new Historical Pantomime, entitled [illegible]

MASQUERADE at VAUXHALL GARDENS.—M. MUSARD'S SOIREE DANSANTE MASQUE [illegible] TUESDAY next, July 1. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s.; Ladies' ditto, 5s.; to be obtained in the Gardens, of Mr. NATHAN, Costumier, Castle-street, Leicester-square; and at all the Masquerade Warehouses, Libraries, and Musicsellers in the Metropolis.—Doors open at Ten o'clock.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, Open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. PROMENADE CONCERTS each Evening, under the direction of M. MUSARD. Band of One Hundred Performers. Extraordinary Illuminations (5,000 lamps), and Grand Pyrotechnic Display On Tuesday, MUSARD'S Second GRAND BALL MASQUE, and on the following night (Wednesday) the JUVENILE FETE, when, in addition to the usually attractions, the Misses Lydia and Mary Ann Lyon, Children of Vauxhall, with their Band, will visit the Gardens.—Admission, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Commence at Eight o'Clock. Admission to the Ball-room, 1s. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Widdicomb.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, each day, from Nine till Dusk, WILL CLOSE JULY 12th. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION [illegible] 5, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine [illegible] London, &c.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS. — The Original Large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 40 square feet, the various movements of the armies, as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the "Most splendid and unequalled victory." Naval and Military Gazette. The NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE of the BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate advance of the illustrious Wellington "The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model, is, to us, almost inexplicable."—United Service Gazette. Open from Eleven, Morning, till Nine, Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s.

HIS R. H. the PRINCE of WALES, by gracious permission of her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. The HOUSE of BRUNSWICK at ONE VIEW; George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Duke of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Roses of George IV., removed, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick. The National Group, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. "This is one of the best sights in the metropolis."—The Times. Open from 11 till 10 at night.—Admittance One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—MADAME TUSSAUD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, LOWTHER ARCADE, Strand.—LECTURE on CHARACTER.—MR. J. RUSSELL will commence a series of his highly popular Lectures on Character, with Musical Illustrations, on TUESDAY, July the 1st, which will be continued on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening. Pianoforte accompaniments by Mr. Sedgwick.—N.B. The performance of the Infant Sappho will take place on the alternate days.

ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther-arcade, Strand, NOW OPEN, Morning and Evening.—Instructive Lectures on popular subjects A Working Model of Nollmann's Patent Locomotive Engine and Railway for traversing sharp curves; a perfect safety (at full speed), and ascending steep gradients; an Explanatory Lecture each Morning at Half-past Two, and in the Evening, at Nine, illustrated by the Model.—The Ens Microscope, with new and beautiful objects. The Presidential and Ministerial Party, On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Three o'Clock, a Lecture on Artificial Memory, by Major Beaumont. Every Evening, a Grand Pantomime Concert, under the direction of Mr. Sedgwick, Vocalists, Miss Pearce, and Signor Augusto Gnomesi, of her Majesty's Theatre Master Solomon Bass Mills, the Infant Paganini, the wonder of the musical world; and continues to perform every day at Four, and during the Evening Concerts.—N.B. Pillsbury's Atmospheric Railway in the course of a few days.

DRESSING CASES.—FISHER, 188, STRAND.—A Large [illegible] Dressing Cases, [illegible] 188, Strand.

ROWSE'S (PARTRIDGE-EYE) CHAMPAGNE is pronounced by all who have tasted it this season, to be in every way equal to the first-class French Champagne: it is made from a very superior grape, cultivated at Mayence, on the Rhine, and [illegible] Manufactory, 69, 71, and 76, Strand, London.

CHAMPAGNE. Messrs. H. and C. SCHOOLING beg to inform the Trade and the Public, that they are appointed SOLE AGENTS in London for the sale of NELSON and BRITISH CHAMPAGNE. This article has been brought to very high perfection, and is acknowledged to possess the finest qualities of the most esteemed French growth. Its flavour is such as to deceive the connoisseur, and the price brings it within the reach of all.—Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Messrs. H. and C. Schooling, 5, Barge-yard, where samples may be had.

THE MIDSUMMER VACATION.—YOUTHS' CLOTHING. Those who have the furnishing of "Materials" for Boys' Clothes, and are anxious to purchase on the most advantageous terms, are respectfully solicited to call and inspect the [illegible] GOODS, where every material will be found, suitable for the equipment of Youth. Every article is marked in the plainest figures, and a deduction (not proportionate) which no deviation can be made. By these means, those who do not understand the marketable value are protected from imposition.—HILL and MILLS, Woollen Scotch and Manchester Warehouse, 89, St. Martin's-le-Grand, corner of St. Martin's-court.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS continue to be manufactured as usual, upon the largest scale, at their several establishments, and to be supplied in Draught Bottles, Corked or Wired, as may be preferred. The unexampled [illegible] which no deviation can be made. By these means, those who do not understand the marketable value are protected from imposition.—HILL and MILLS, Woollen Scotch and Manchester Warehouse, 89, St. Martin's-le-Grand, corner of St. Martin's-court.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA and other ALKALINE WATERS continue to be manufactured as usual, upon the largest scale, at their several establishments, and to be supplied in Draught Bottles, Corked or Wired, as may be preferred. The unexampled [illegible] which no deviation on effort, but to prevent imposition, consumers are earnestly requested to ascertain that a [illegible] Schweppe's name [illegible] Manufactory, 51, Berners-street, London. [illegible] strongly recommended as a [illegible] acidity of the stomach, &c., by the first London Physicians.—51, Berners-street, London.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY.—This [illegible] [illegible] GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES AND ROSEMARY is a liquid made from the above [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HER MAJESTY'S BANQUET.—THE SERENADE POLKA, as played by the Band of the Coldstream Guards, at Windsor, 10th June, now published, and to be had at all Musicsellers in London. Also, the ISINGRILLING POLKA, as played by Weippert's inimitable Band, at the Royal Ba. Costumed.

ELIZA COOK'S POEMS (second series). Just Published, Price FIVE SHILLINGS, containing one hundred pages more than those which appeared in the Illustrated Edition, with a finely-executed Portrait of the Author. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co. Orders received by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

ASK FOR AND HAVE.—W. S. LINCOLN'S Quarterly Catalogue of Cheap Second-hand English and Foreign Books (ready on Monday, 30th inst.), which will be instantly forwarded gratis, and postage free, to all applicants, whether in town or country. Catalogues of Modern and Classical Books may also be obtained on remitting a postage stamp. Apply, 55, Conduit-street, Westmoreland-road, London.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.,
WHAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID; addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CANNING, 167, Fleet-street, HANEY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 3, Arundel-street, Strand.

THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.
This day, price 18s. 6d., cloth,
THE WISDOM AND GENIUS OF EDMUND BURKE, Illustrated in a series of Extracts from his Writings and Speeches; with a Summary of his Life. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.
LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.

MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA; A New Comic Novel, by G. HERBERT RODWELL; highly illustrated with Engravings by Landells, from Designs by "Phiz." This New Work is published in Weekly Numbers, uniform with "Punch," the readers of that admirable work are therefore requested to give immediate orders to their respective Booksellers and Newsmen, in order that they may receive the two works at the same time. The First Number will appear, Saturday, July 5. PRICE THREEPENCE.
To be Published by E. MACKENZIE, 111, Fleet street, opposite the "Punch" Office.

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This day is published, price 2s. 6d., No. VI. of
THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association for the Encouragement and Prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Early and Middle Ages. No. VII will be published in September.
Svo. with 40 illustrations, 10s. 6d.,
THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL. By the Rev. R. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S. &c., Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge.
EXTRACTS from the Preface.—"The Translation of Gervase, which is the principal object of the following history to illustrate, was read by me with a few necessary omissions at the evening meeting of the Archæological Section of the British Archæological Association on the 15th of September, 1844 . . . The work may therefore be considered as forming part of the Transactions of the Association, although it is obviously no high honour or duty to be the author of a book which is the recognised organ of that body."
The Congress of the Association will be held at Winchester during the week commencing September 8.
London: Longman and Co.; W. Pickering; G. Bell. Oxford: Parker. Cambridge: Deighton.

TO AMATEURS OF CRESS.
On the 1st of July will be published, price 1s., No 7, Volume 6, of
THE CHESS PLAYER'S CHRONICLE, containing original Games and Problems by the most distinguished Players of the day; a complete Report of the Anniversary Dinner of the Amateur Chess Players; an Account of the Chess Match between France and England, by T. J. Hyrne, Esq., an Article on the Chinese and Hindu Methods of playing the Game; some particulars touching the late game of Chess by Telegraph, &c. &c. &c. The five volumes of this highly popular and interesting Magazine, which have recently appeared, are already reduced to copies by battledore and matchable collect on of Chess varieties ever brought together. In addition to Articles by the best authorities, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the Game, Anecdotes and Biographical Notices of eminent Players. Miscellaneous Information of every description relative to Chess and its Votaries, there will be found in these volumes about 2000 Games and Problems, the greater part of which have never before been published, by Philidor, Des Chapelles, Mc Donnell, Lewis, La Bourdonnais, Cochrane, Staunton, Heydebrant, Bledow, Kieseritzki, Graham, Saint, Petroff, Jaenisch, &c. &c. &c.
London: B. HASTINGS, 13, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn; and of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

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THE ART UNION MONTHLY JOURNAL of the FINE ARTS, THE ARTS APPLICABLE TO ORNAMENTAL USE, and the Record of the Arts of Manufacture. Largely Illustrated by Engravings on Wood, Steel, &c. Price One Shilling. On the 1st of July is Published,
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Other articles of interest, including Reports of the Proceedings of the Society of Arts, Notices of "The Manufactures, generally, are now aware of the numerous benefits and they may derive from the Artist. It is our duty to make the manifest more and more; to reiterate the expression again and again—labouring assiduously to obtain for Great Britain the advantages which have followed the alliance between the Fine Arts and the Useful Arts in every other country of Europe."
The Work (which should be ordered without delay) may be obtained of any Bookseller in Town or country, or of the Publishers, Messrs. CLARKE, BEAN and HALL, 183, Strand, to whom all communications for "The Editor" are to be addressed.

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3. Thoughts on Irons; In Two Chapters. By the Author of "Illuminated Books."
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16. The Opera
17. Literature of the Month

With this Number is presented a GRATUITOUS SUPPLEMENT, containing Twenty-One Chapters of the "REVELATIONS OF LONDON," BY W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, ESQ.; ILLUSTRATED BY FOURTEEN MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS ON STEEL, BY PHIZ. Price Eighteen Pence, without increase of stamps.
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THE REV. RICHARD BARHAM, B.A.

The Rev. Richard Harris Barham, the "Thomas Ingoldsby" of *Bentley's Miscellany*, died on the 17th inst., and the news of his death coming, as it did, unexpectedly on the public, has caused general regret.

Mr. Barham descended from a branch of the respectable Kentish family of Barham of Barham Court. Having taken holy orders in the Church of England, he rose to eminence in his sacred profession, and was, at the period of his demise, Minor Canon, and Divinity Lecturer of St. Paul's; Rector of St. Augustine's; and Priest of the Chapel Royal. He was made a Canon in 1821; and admitted to the rectory in 1842. As a clergyman, Mr. Barham's character stood high for piety, charity, and benevolence; as a private individual, he was much beloved by his family, relatives, and friends. He ever showed the greatest promptitude and pleasure in all works of mercy; and his services were given to several charitable institutions—among others, to the Literary Fund, and the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows. As Almoner to the Bishop of Llandaff (who is Dean of St. Paul's), he had the opportunity of liberally relieving the distressed, and he exercised his office with much kindness and discretion.

THE LATE REV. RICHARD BARHAM.

As an author, Mr. Barham possessed a poetic vein of peculiar humour. His verse, and its murthful tone, bore a great resemblance to the productions of Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot): the latter, however, sought for subjects in the jokes of Joe Miller, whilst "Ingoldsby" went into the world of spirits, or among the legendary records of the monkish era; and, we must confess, with sometimes an irreverence which scarcely became the dignified priestly reputation which he deservedly bore. The "Ingoldsby Legends" appeared first in *Bentley's Magazine*—their drollery increased by accompanying broad caricature illustrations: they were afterwards published in two volumes, and have, in either shape, enjoyed much popularity. Mr. Barham was also a novel writer: one tale of his, "Cousin Nicholas," is very well known. It is not unlikely, also, that he may have been the writer of much more anonymous pleasantry that, during his career, enlivened the various periodical publications.

Mr. Barham expired, after a short, but severe illness, at his residence, Amen Corner, St. Paul's.

LEGALIZATION OF ART UNIONS.—The Bill introduced into the House of Commons for legalizing Art Unions, declares that all such voluntary associations now constituted, or which may hereafter be constituted, shall be deemed and taken to be lawful associations, provided always a Royal charter shall have been obtained, or the deed of partnership or other instrument constituting such association have been approved of by a Committee of the Privy Council.

LITERATURE.

THE WISDOM AND GENIUS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. Illustrated in a Series of Extracts from his Writings and Speeches; with a Summary of his Life. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Moxon.

The preparation of this volume must have been to its pains-taking compiler a labour of love: "ever a warm and reverential admirer of the character and principles of Edmund Burke," he has evidently worked with diligence and discrimination in selecting from a rich store of reason and eloquence the characteristics of the master-mind of the illustrious patriot and philosopher, Burke, who, assuredly, possessed an understanding stronger than that of any statesman, active or speculative, of the eighteenth century. Hitherto, the most admired portions of his writings and speeches were mostly clogged with political, financial, and statistical details, which the public or parliamentary business of the moment required; and to free the "thoughts of wisdom and words of fire" from this baser matter has been the aim of the editor of the present volume, "by giving, under a systematic arrangement, the finer part of the works of Burke. The plan adopted is a classification into chapters, of the different subjects which principally occupied the great statesman's attention; and a formation under each chapter, of a connected series of extracts, the most remarkable for eloquence, argument, or style. The whole, with a biographical summary annexed, displays a concise, and, it is submitted, a clear view of what was the luminous course of Burke's action and thought—what were his parliamentary and literary powers." (Preface.)

The work, we can cheerfully testify, presents an unbroken succession of brilliant passages, such as "enlarge the thoughts and set the soul on fire;" whilst a closer reading of the volume justifies the eloquent tribute to the memory of Burke. "His immortality," said Grattan, "is that which is common to Cicero or to Bacon—that which can never be interrupted, while there exists the beauty of order, or the love of virtue, and which can fear no death, except what barbarity may impose on the globe."

The volume before us is produced in handsome library style; and is embellished with a well-engraved bust of Burke.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY OF THE SIX HOME COUNTIES. Kelly and Co.

This capacious volume is a companion to, or rather an extension of, the Post-office Directory, the radius of which it extends to the Six Home Counties, viz.:—Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex. It is compiled and arranged precisely on the plan of the metropolitan volume; and the editors assure us that the requisite information has been collected *on the spot*. To each county is allotted a well-compiled topographical and statistical summary, accompanied by a map; and the "Directory" of each place is preceded by a sort of gazetteer description. The second division of the volume comprehends a Trades and Court Directory of the Six Counties. The whole, as far as our examination of the work enables us to speak, is admirably executed, and must prove a valuable acquisition to all classes; for, the work is produced in that spirit of concentration which leads to high convenience.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty having signified her intention of laying the foundation stone of the new building about to be erected at the end of the present mansion (which may as yet be termed a wing, though laid down with the intention of ultimately forming a centre to the Palace), every preparation was made.

On Monday, at ten o'clock, the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, assembled at the spot selected for the corner-stone, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, and attended by Lady Portman, and the Royal suite; when her Majesty, under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, the architect, laid the foundation-stone with masonic honours. Beneath the stone was deposited in a glass bottle a full set of coins of her Majesty's reign.

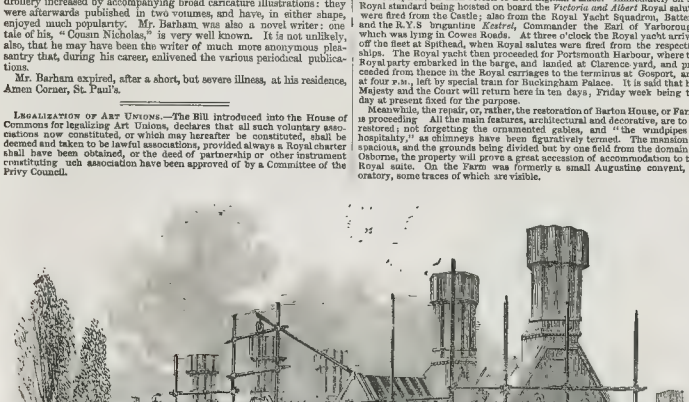
After the ceremony her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and suite, proceeded to East Cowes, and at eleven, A.M., embarked in the Royal barge for the yacht, which was lying off the mouth of the harbour; the Royal party was escorted by the boats of the Tide-Surveyor of the Port, and of the *Stag* and *Rose* revenue cutters, in which were their respective commanders—Lieutenant Clark, R.N., and Mr. Hughes. In a few minutes, the Royal barge was alongside the yacht, and the Royal party having entered, the vessel then got under way, and proceeded towards the Experimental squadron, assembled at Spithead, for the purpose of witnessing the manœuvres of the Squadron.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, her Majesty having signified her attention of taking an excursion on the water, the Royal yacht proceeded to Mede Hole, but, the weather not proving very auspicious, her Majesty did not embark.

Prince Albert, during his stay at Osborne, bathed almost daily from the beach.

On Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, and suite, embarked from the beach at Osborne on board the Royal yacht, which had been waiting for their reception, on their return to Buckingham Palace. Immediately on the Royal standard being hoisted on board the *Victoria and Albert* Royal salutes were fired from the Castle of Cowes, from the Royal Yacht Squadron, Battery, and the R.Y.S brigantine *Kestrel*, Commander the Earl of Yarborough, which was lying in Cowes Roads. At three o'clock the Royal yacht arrived off the fleet at Spithead, when Royal salutes were fired from the respective ships. The Royal yacht then proceeded for Portsmouth Harbour, where the Royal party embarked in the barge, and landed at Clarence yard, and proceeded from thence in the Royal carriages to the terminus at Gosport, and, at four P.M., left by special train for Buckingham Palace. It is said that her Majesty and the Court will return here in ten days, Friday week being the day at present fixed for the purpose.

Meanwhile, the repair, or, rather, the restoration of Barton House, or Farm, is proceeding. All the main features, architectural and decorative, are to be restored; not forgetting the ornamented gables, and "the windpipes of hospitality," as chimneys have been figuratively termed. The mansion is spacious, and the grounds being divided but by one field from the domain of Osborne, the property will prove a great accession of accommodation to the Royal suite. On the Farm was formerly a small Augustine convent, or oratory, some traces of which are visible.



BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"*W.*"—*The recently-established Chess Club in Edinburgh is called "The Athenian."*

"*Cerberus.*"—*Only adapted for very juvenile players.*

"*Nick.*"—"*Stalemate,*" *in this country, makes a drawn game.*

"*H. B.,*" "*A. C. Z.,*" "*J. G.,*" "*A. G. C.,*" *Lancaster;* "*O. P.*" "*F. W. K*" "*J. F. S.*" "*G. D.*"—*The solutions are right.*

"*A Player,*" *Hornsea*—*Get Tomlinson's little work called "Amusements in Chess."*

"*W. K.,*" *Liverpool, and "A. G.," will see by the solution to Problem 74, in our last paper, that they were altogether in error.*

"*Clericus Belgravise.*"—*Too easy.*

"*W. H.,*" *Bruton-street;* "*Alpha,*" *Cambridge;* "*P. Y.*"—*Your solutions are wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in the way you suggest.*

"*G. D.,*" *Leeds. We cannot remember at the moment. Either in a paper called the "Court Gazette," or in the "British Miscellany," the precursor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*Juvenis.*"—"*K B to K's 2nd;*" *for the opening player of the Bishop's Gambit at his 7th move appears to us very bad play. The second player may advance his K Kt's P, and draw the Kt completely out of the field. We have no space to give the best defence to the Muzio Gambit. Consult M. Heydebrant's admirable "Handbook of Chess."*

"*W. H.,*" *Paris, has our best thanks and wishes. His highly acceptable packets arrived safely.*

"*A. G. E.*" *should send his interesting little article on Chess notation to the Editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle;" we have no room for such disquisitions.*

"*J. F. S.*" *Holdon.*—*According to Carrera, Paoli Ben died, from a complaint brought on by hunting, in the year* 1596. *See Lewis's excellent translation of Carrera's "Treatise on Chess."*

"*Petone,*" *Paymaster*—*You may obtain the recently-published collection of Chess games, called "The Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club," at Hastings's, Carey-street.*

"*Philo-Chess,*" *Manchester.*—*Your problem, with many others lately received, shall be examined shortly*

"*Mate-maz-cuan (Diplo-mate),*" *Brussels, is thanked for the game, which we will endeavour to find room for hereafter. White, for his* 19*th move, should have taken the Queen's Bishop instead of the Knight. At move* 23, *too, he overlooked an opportunity of mating his adversary in four moves.*

"*H. P.*"—*We are not surprised at your failing to discover the key to Mr. Bolton's capital problem in our last. It is extremely difficult, and, among the multitudinous "solutions" of it which have come to hand, two only are correct. Your others are right*

"*Clio Victor.*"—*Nearly all of the published games played by Philidor will be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."*

"*M. Z. E.,*" *Glasgow.*—*The law is stringent. No matter how strongly the aggressive monarch may be supported, he must not occupy the next square to his rival king.*

"*J. Topling.*"—*All wrong.*

"*W. C.,*" *Wimborne.*—*A pawn only can take a pawn en passant. The K Kt's pawn, in the position given, can therefore be played two squares with impunity.*

"*Amateur,*" *Great Yarmouth.*—*The position is interesting; but mate may be effected in fewer than eight moves.*

"*Scacchi.*"—*There is no limit, except by special agreement.*

"*S. R. C.*" *is thanked.*

"*Z. A.*," *Park-lane.*—*The position of the pieces in Andersen's problem, as given in our paper of the* 14*th of this month, is correct. White must mate in* 5 *moves.*

"*Elias M.,*" *Manchester.*—*Your solution is imperfect.*

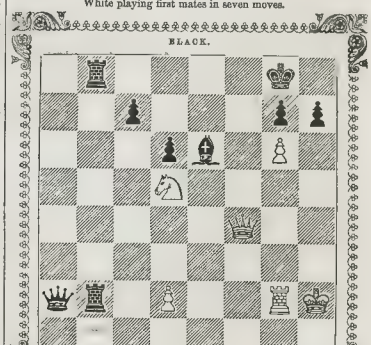
"*Frodsham.*"—*So called because the inventor's name was "Muno."*

Solutions by "Claudius," "M. M.," "Orion," "Slack," "J. T. W.," "Henry," "W. F. P." "E. H." are incorrect.

PROBLEM, NO. 75.

By M. BREDE.

White playing first mates in seven moves.



BLACK.

WHITE

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 75.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q's Kt 7th	K's P one
2. Kt takes K P	K takes P
3. K to Kt 6th	K to R's 5th
4. Kt to Q's 7th	K to Kt 5th (best)
5. Kt to Q Kt 8th	K to R's 5th
6. Kt to Q B's 6th	P one
7. Kt mates	

The two smart skirmishes following will be novelties to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:—

GAME NO. 14.

In this game M. Von Heydebrant gives his Queen's Kt and the first move to M. Von. M——, of the Berlin Chess Club.—(Remove White's Q's Kt from the board.)

BLACK. (V. M.)	WHITE. (V. H.)	BLACK. (V. M.)	WHITE (V. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. K R P one	K B to Q B 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B P two	11. K B P one	Q R to K R sq
3. B takes Kt	R takes B	12. Q takes K R	Q takes Q
4. P takes P	Q P two	13. B P takes B	Q to K B 3rd
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	14. K Kt to B 3rd	K P one
6. P takes P	R takes P	15. P to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 5th
7. Q takes K R P*	Q to K B 3rd	16. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
8. Q to K R 8th†	Q B to K Kt 5th	17. K to Q sq	Q takes K Kt P
9. Q to K R 7th	Castles		And wins.

* He would obviously lose his Queen by taking the K's Pawn.

† To prevent the Rook taking the K Kt's P.

GAME NO. 15.

Mr. Staunton gives his Queen's Knight to a skilful amateur belonging to the Metropolitan Chess Clubs.—(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. ——)
1. K P two	K P two	10. K R P one	Kt takes K P
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	11. Q takes Kt	R to K sq
3. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P	12. Q B to K 5th	P takes B
4. K P two	P takes P	13. Castles on K's side	P takes Q P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q P one	14. R takes K B P (ch)	K takes B
6. Q B P one	K B to Q B 4th	15. Kt to his 5th (double ch)	K to Kt sq
7. Q P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	16. Q takes R P—Mate.	
8. Q B takes P	K Kt to B 3rd		
9. Q to her 3rd	Castles		

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1845.

JANUARY.

1. The New Royal Exchange opened for business.—The New Metropolitan Buildings Act came into operation.—Great tumults in consequence of the Mexican Chambers being dissolved by order of Santa Anna, who threatened to attack the city of Mexico.—A dense fog in Paris, and many accidents and robberies in consequence, during the festivities of the *Jour de l'an*.—The influence of the French Cabinet on the wane, in the elections in the Chamber of Deputies.—Intelligence received of the insanity of M. Vieusan, the French Minister.—Admiral Dupetit Thouars declined to accept "the sword of honour" presented to him by the war-party of France, in approbation of his conduct at Tahiti.—News of the retirement of Sir Baldwin Walker from the Turkish service.—The President's Message, of a pacific character, received from the United States.—News of a revolution in Mexico; flight of Santa Anna; and of fatal riots in Lower Canada.—Death of Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., at Carmarthen.—Murder of Sarah Hart, at Salt-Hill: the suspected person left Slough by the railway for London, but intelligence of the suspicion was conveyed by the electro-magnetic telegraph, and a reply received, before his arrival at Paddington: so that he was followed by a sergeant of police, and captured.

2. The tragedy of "Antigone," from Sophocles, with Mendelssohn's music, produced, with complete success, at Covent Garden Theatre.—News of Great Mass Meetings in New York; and of a great Foot Race at Hoboken 10 miles in 54 min. 21 sec.

4. Two murderers executed at Kirkdale in Lancashire.—Violent storm in Norway, followed by an earthquake, the seventh shock felt there within 18 months.

5. The Quarter's Revenue accounts presented improvement in all the principal heads of finance: the year's income, £51,825,538: increase upon 1843, £1,163,596; increase of the Excise upon the year, £366,000, or £1000 a day: total of the National Debt, £790,376,822; total charge thereon, £29,118,223

6. Governor Porter declared the state of Pennsylvania to be in a solvent condition, and about to liquidate its debts.

7. Appalling news of the atrocities of Rosas, the military ruler of the Argentine Republic; and of the Americans having resolved on the Annexat on of Texas.—The *Times* newspaper of this day recorded three executions for murder, and two committals for trial for murder.

8. News of serious abolition riots in Ohio; and of the Americans in the Oregon territory, having formed themselves a Government.—A Postmaster sentenced by the Central Criminal Court to twelve months' hard labour, for embezzling 18. 10d. postage money.—John Green sentenced to 15 years transportation for coining.—Tawell, a quaker, committed for trial to Aylesbury gaol, for the murder of Sarah Hart.

9. Brutal attack upon an Irish comic singer, in a theatre at Lisbon.

11. The Births in the metropolis for the week ending this day, exceeded the deaths by 261.—A woman executed at Ipswich, for the murder of her grand-child.—The number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News sold this day, placed separately, would reach upwards of 578 miles.

13. The Message of President Houston to the Texan Congress received: the country prosperous.—Upwards of 100 whales captured at Sandwich Bay, Orkney.

13. A brief received in Dublin, from the Papal See of Rome, deprecating ecclesiastical connexion with the recent colonial agitation in Ireland.—At an Inquest there were stated to be 1600 Italian organ-boys in England, who annually draw from the public £20,000.—Santa Anna compelled of success, and treated with the supreme government.

14. Gen. Jackson urged upon the American Government the pre-annexation of Texas.—The Cabinet of M. Guizot attacked by Comte Jaubert, in the French Chamber of Peers.—Proceedings in the Court of Exchequer against the Messrs Smith, of Whitechapel, for the alleged illegal distillation of 30,000 gallons of spirits.—A visit of her Majesty to the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe; great festivities; return of the Queen to Windsor, on the 18th.—Inquiries held in the Metropolis on the bodies of four persons who had died suddenly

15. The river Neva obstructed with snow, and the hospice much injured by the fall of an avalanche.—Continued insurrection in Kolapore.

16. The death of the Emperor of Russia reported in London; but proved to be a fabrication

17. A band of thieves (*des habitués noirs*), after several days' trial at Paris, found guilty of twenty-seven burglaries.—Defeat of native insurgents at Scinde, by Sir C. Napier.

18. During the past week there died in the Metropolis, four persons of the ages 90, 94, 94, and 103 years.

19. Louis Philippe, in his reply to the Address of the Chamber of Peers, congratulated them on the re establishment of a favourable disposition with Great Britain.—Disgraceful proceedings at Exeter, in consequence of rabnical changes by the clergy.—The Old Grey Friars Church at Edinburgh destroyed by fire.—Zurbano, the Spanish insurgent, captured, and shot on the 21st, at Logrono.

20. Her Majesty visited the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfieldsaye, and returned to Windsor on the 23rd inst.: the visit was strictly private, but the Queen was loyally received *en route*.—Fearful rise of the Arno, at Florence.

21. Mr. Rowland Hill received £10,000, part of the money subscribed as a reward for his improved Postage System.—An elegant church, entirely of terra cotta, completed at *Lower Bridge*, near Bolton

22. Paris incessantly gay with invitations to Louis Philippe's last state ball. Macready performed *Hamlet* at the Tuileries.—The finances of Portugal reported to the Chamber of Deputies to be very flourishing.—A woman burnt to death at Battersea by the incautious use of camphine.—Consecration of St. John's Church, Notting Hill.—A comet with two tails stated to have been visible in India.

23. General Prim, the insurgent, pardoned by the Queen of Spain.—The *Great Britain* steam-ship left Bristol for Blackwall, where she arrived on the 26th, after a stiff gale and heavy sea.

24. General Prim liberated at Cadiz.

26. Eleven persons killed by the fall of a house at Limerick, during a "wake."—Upwards of 250 houses burnt at Lue, in Switzerland.

27. Stormy discussions in the French Chamber of Deputies on the affair of Tahiti.—Great footrace at Barnet, between Jackson, the steam deer, and Scroggins, of Birmingham; won by the latter: 5 miles in 25 min. 45 sec.—Marriage of an Arab chief at Paris, with Miss Weyer.

28. News of afflicting catastrophes in Java: fall of a mountain, which buried several houses and inhabitants; great floods, and 500 persons destroyed by the sea.—Abd el Kader had assembled 15,000 men in Algeria.—The award of the King of Prussia in the Portenic affair, gave to the claimant only £6000 of the sum claimed being £80,000.—Three men killed by a steam-boiler explosion on the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

29. The Carnival at Paris unusually gay: splendid private theatricals at the British Embassy. Address presented to Louis Philippe by the Conservatives, in support of the Guizot Cabinet.—Recovery of M. de Villemain.

30. The wife of a tanner at Anstruther delivered of four children, two boys and two girls.

FEBRUARY.

1. Splendid festivities at Belgrotton, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, on the coming of age of the Marquis of Worcester.—The Prince Royal of Hanover stated to have partially recovered the sight.

3. Pennsylvania paid interest on her debt: the event signalised by the firing of cannon.—Santa Anna continued a prisoner in the castle of Perote, and his effects seized for sale.

4. Parliament opened by her Majesty in person. The Address in the House of Lords moved by the Marquis of Camden, and seconded by Lord Glenlyon; in the Commons, moved by Mr Charteris, and seconded by Mr. T. Baring: both Addresses carried unanimously. A newspaper copy of the Queen's Speech transmitted from Vauxhall to Gosport, in from 3000 to 4000 signals, in less than two hours; copies of the Royal Speech expressed in Paris in less than 24 hours.—Eight boys drowned by the breaking of the ice in Duntilan Loch, N.B.—Bridgetown, in Barbadoes, almost entirely destroyed by fire.—Another instalment of the Chinese indemnity money (£3,000,000) received at Whampoa.

5. The "letter opening" depa tment at the General Post office abolished.—Extraordinary excitement in the Railway Share-market.—Nine women and seven men drowned during a gale in the Bay of Dundrum.—A rail way train buried in the snow, near Munich.—Several persons stabbed by a negro at a masked ball at Havana, of whom six died.

5. The *Terrible* steam frigate, (1848 tons), launched from the Royal Dockyard, Deptford.—Four persons drowned by the upsetting of a sailing-boat on the Thames, between Woolwich and Barking.—Thunder and lightning during a heavy fall of snow, at Flavigny, in France.

7. The American House of Representatives passed the Oregon Territory Bill by a large majority.—The exquisite Portland Vase, in the British Museum, wilfully destroyed by one of the visitors, a young Irishman.

8. Upwards of 200 suspected thieves arrested by the police at Paris.—Assassination attempted on several parts of Ireland.—Severe frost; large masses of ice in the Thames; the roads and railways south and east of London impassable for days more

10. Heavy fall of snow in Paris; difficult for carriages to proceed through the streets.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected M. St. Priest's proposed uniform rate of postage in France.—The Spanish Government granted a railway from Madrid to Cadiz. A Deputy detected in stealing plate at General Narvaez's ball, and expelled the Chamber.—The barque *Henry* burnt off Blackwall.

11. Extensive fire at Chatham dockyard.

12. The thermometer in Paris at Zero, or 32½ below the freezing point in the morning; temperature at noon, 21 deg.—Several sudden deaths in London, attributed to abrupt changes of temperature.—The cold in Denmark more severe than since 1829.

13. The conduct of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade much discussed in both Houses of Parliament,—Lord Stanley took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords.—Her Majesty visited the Duke of Norfolk at Arundel Castle; a splendid ball

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